GENETIC STRUCTURALISM ANALYSIS
ON SIR WALTER SCOTT’S IVANHOE

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ABSTRACT


The research discusses Sir Walter Scott’s novel entitled *Ivanhoe*. It is aimed at finding the correlation of the novel and history and world view of the author. The data obtained through exploring intrinsic and extrinsic elements of this novel are analyzed qualitatively using genetic-structuralism theory.

The research is started by exploring the intrinsic and extrinsic elements and then, correlating the novel and history. The correlation is focused on repression and struggle issues which occur on this novel and history of England at that time. Then, it is continued at exploring human fact and collective subject, then finding the world view of the author.

The conclusion of this research is that this novel and its background (history) have correlations. The repression and struggle on this novel represents the situation of England at the end of 18th and beginning of 19th century. Besides, this novel is representation of his and Englishman’s views. So, It means that this novel represents the world view of the author.
APPROVEMENT

GENETIC STRUCTURALISM ANALYSIS
ON SIR WALTER SCOTT'S IVANHOE

A Thesis
Submitted to Letters and Humanities Faculty
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Strata I

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JAKARTA
2009
The thesis entitled "Genetic Structuralism Analysis on Sir Walter Scott’s Ivanhoe" has been defended before the Letters and Humanities Faculty’s Examination Committee on April 22, 2009. The thesis has already been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Strata I.

Jakarta, 22 April 2009

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, to the best of my knowledge and believe, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which to a substantial extent has been accepted fro the award of any other degree or diploma of the university or other institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgement has been made in the text.

Jakarta,

Cucu Saputra
ACKNOWLEDGMENT

In the name of Allah SWT, the most gracious, the most merciful.

First of all, the writer would like to thank Allah SWT for His favor and guidance to him in completing this paper. He does believe there is nothing he could do without His help. All praise belongs to Him, the Creator of living things from being nothing to exist, may solution and benediction be into the nobles of the prophet and messenger, Muhammad SAW.

On this occasion, the writer would like to thank his beloved parents for giving him their full-financial and spiritual support during his study and the process of making the thesis.

Then, the writer would like to thank Mrs. Elve Oktafiyani, M.Hum, the advisor for giving guides him during the process of the research. The writer fully realizes without her help, this research will mean nothing.

Then the writer would like to thank some people who have contributed much, while this paper is in process until it becomes a complete work, they are as follows:

1. Dr. Abdul Chair, MA, the Dean of Adab and Humanities Faculty, Dr. Muhammad Farkhan, M.Pd, the Head of English Letters Department and all the staff of Adab and Humanities Faculty.

2. All lecturers of English Department for teaching precious knowledge and wonderful experience.

3. My big family and my best friend Raisa Aulia for giving the motivation.
4. All my friends in Himpunan Mahasiswa Tasikmalaya (HIMALAYA) Jakarta who always support me in finishing this work.

Finally the writer hopes this study will be useful especially for the writer himself and those who are interested in it. May Allah SWT bless us. Amin

Jakarta, April 2009

The Writer
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Many people are interested in reading literary works such as novel, poem, short story and other fiction. At least there are two reasons why people are interested in reading literary work: first, for entertainment, second for academic interest.

As an entertainment, the literary work gives a satisfaction for the reader. It is usually enjoyed by people whose hobby is reading it. They are students, professionals, teenagers, even adult men. They read novel, short story, poem and other at campus, work place, school even in the bus or train stations.

As an academic interest, literary work is an object of the research, because it has several scientific criterions such as general, explicate, falsification, coherence, simplicity and empirical. General means that literary work can be used on any indications. Explicate means that it can be formulated clearly and is not based on intuitive. Falsification means that the truth of the literary work is not absolute. Coherence means that the statement on literary work can be connected logically. Simplicity means that literary work is able to explain any indicates by any symbols or
rules. And empirical means that the statement and theory are not vague and it can be limited accurately.¹

There are many kinds of literary work which can be the object of research. One of them is novel. As an object of the research, it has special characteristic. First, it has some criterions mentioned above. Second, it describes the activity of life with a plot or pattern of events.²

Based on second characteristic, novel can be as a historical document or a representation of reality of certain period. Therefore it is not only a simple imagination of the author but also a reflection of society or a material of certain mind at the time the work is born, thus, it cannot stand by itself. The social condition such as culture, politic, economic, history and author’s biography have a great effect in the process of creation of a literary work.

It is difficult to prove whether the novel represents the reality or it is only an imagination of the author. Therefore, Lucian Goldman offers us the theory to answer this problem. His theory is called “Genetic Structuralism Theory.” It is used to analyze the literary work by using internal and external aspects of literary work. By this theory a researcher is helped in finding the world view.

The genetic structuralism is usually used in analyzing the great work, because it is usually created on a great event such as novel Ivanhoe. It was his second best

novel and one of the best seller novel at the beginning of 19th century. This novel told the reader about tyranny of Norman's monarchy caused the conflict between Norman and Saxon. The story sets in England when King Richard was imprisoned abroad and Norman's aristocrats repressed the Saxon. The repression of Norman stimulated the struggle of Saxon in England. Then, the rebellion was broken at Norman's castle at Torquelstone.

There is possibility that this novel represents England in the end of 18th and the beginning of 19th century, because at this time the repression of government (William Pitt) occurred in England. It stimulated the struggle of the England people. There were many reformers threw their protest to the government. Even they made some radical movements, so that, the rebellion broke in many places of England.

Based on the reasons above, the writer is interested to analyze this novel using genetic structuralism theory. The analysis will be started by exploring intrinsic and extrinsic element, then correlating the novel with its background (history).

B. Focus of the Study

In doing this research, the writer would like to limit the discussion on intrinsic and extrinsic elements of the novel of Ivanhoe and its correlations with the history. This research refers to the genetic structuralism theory.
C. Research Questions

In analyzing the "Ivanhoe" the writer purposes these questions below:

1. How are the intrinsic and the extrinsic elements described in the Ivanhoe?
2. What is the correlation between the novel and its background (history)?
3. What are the points that Goldman proposed to analyze the novel?

D. Research Methodology

1. Objectives of the Research

The research has some objectivies such as below:

1. To know the intrinsic and extrinsic element of this novel.
2. To know the correlation between novel and its background.
3. To know the points that Goldman proposed to analyze the novel.

2. Significances of the Study

Through this research, the writer hopes that it can inform others about the repression of the power holder and struggle of England people in the end of eighteenth and begining nineteenth century, so that it can stimulate the development of literary study and give a contribution especially in the genetic structuralism study. It is also expected that this research can develop the people interest to literature and make it as a very attractive thing to study. Then the writer expects this study to be a helpful reference for the further research.
3. Method of the Research

The method that is used in this research is qualitative method by exploring the internal structure and the background ( history ) of this novel and finding the correlation between both aspects.

4. The Data Analysis

The collected data will be analyzed through descriptive analysis. The analysis is started by analyzing intrinsic and extrinsic element, then it is continued with correlating both elements.

5. Instrument of the Research

In this research, the writer uses reading the novel *Ivanhoe*. The writer also uses the other resources relating to the novel to get more detailed description.

6. Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis of the research is novel *Ivanhoe*, written by Sir Walter Scott in 1819 which published by Modern Library in The United States of America in 2001
CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Definition of Novel

In Etymology the word *novel* is taken from an Italian word "*nouvelle*" that means news. In terminology, it has many definitions. According to Noah Webster on his book "*Dictionary of English Language*", novel is a long fictional prose narrative with a more or less complete plot or pattern of events, about human beings, their feelings, thoughts, actions, etc. While, Jane Austen, a well-known writer in the 19th century, said that novel is "... some work in which greatest powers of the mind are displayed, in which the most through knowledge of human nature, the happiest delineation of its varieties, the liveliest effusions of it and humors are conveyed to the world in the best chosen language." In the book *Realist Novel* which is edited by Dennis Welder, novel is a factious prose narrative of considerable length, in which characters and actions representative of real life are portrayed in a plot of more or less complexity. Fiction means that the novel depicts imaginary characters and action. Prose means that the novel is form of language that does not like poetry. Length meant that the novel must be longer than an anecdote or short story. Character is an

---

4 Noah Webster (1990), *op.cit*, p.125
imaged person who inhabits a story. Action is an event in narrative which constitutes the basic movement through the time.

From definitions above, it is concluded that novel is a long fictional prose narrative of character or action or event represents real life portrayed in a plot. So, novel is not only fictional prose but also can be a representation of a real life.

B. Element of Novel

1. Intrinsic Element

Intrinsic element of novel is the element establishing the text of novel. It has at least six aspects such as plot, character and characterization, setting, point of view and theme.

a) Plot

Plot is the sequence or events involving the character. Plot may be simple. It deals with one character or a single group of characters and follows their fortunes to the conclusion. It also may be complex and has several groups of character. Sometime the story deals with one, takes up another, returns to the first, then takes up another.  

Plot can not be separated from the story and sometimes can not distinguish plot from story. E.M Foster offers a way for distinguishing plot from story by this his illustration “The king died and then the queen died, is a story. “ The king died

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and then the queen died grief is a plot.” By this illustration the plot can be said as a narrative of events which emphasize on causality. The time sequence is preserved, but the sense of causality overshadows it. In this problem Perrine Laurence explains that plot recounted with lesser or greater detail than story. It includes what a character says and thinks, as well as what he does, but it leaves out description and analysis and concentrates ordinarily on major happenings.

As an narration, the plot can be arranged in three parts: beginning, climax, and ending. But on Kennedy’s opinion, plot consist of six steps as quoted bellow:

The structure of the plot like a play typically begin with exposition, which present characters and setting and introduces the basic situation in which the character involved. Then rising action. The action built in intensity; complication develops, conflicts, merge, suspense build, and crisis occurs. The rising action culminates in climax at which point if the plot’s tension peak resolution ‘ing the falling action the intensity subside eventually winding denouement, in which all lose end are tied up”. Then he makes a chart about all of the explanation above in order to make easier explanation.

Kennedy’s opinion can be diagramed as a pyramid:

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b) Character and Characterization

The second important aspect of the novel are character and characterization. Character and characterization are different, but they cannot be separated each other. Character is a person in a literary work, while characterization is the way in which character is created.11 According to Stephen Martin character is presumably an imagined person who inhabits a story and characterization is how the writer tells the readers about the physical and non-physical characteristic of the person told in the story.12 By definitions above, it can be understood that character is a person in the novel and characterization is physical and non-physical of character.

(1) Character

Character is divided on several types. According to Laughlin Thomas, character is divided into two types; major and minor character. Major character is character who has a big part in the story, while minor character is take less part in the story.13

According to Judith character is divided into six types. They are:

a. Dynamic character

Dynamic character is a character changing easily during the course of the story.

---

b. Round character

Round character is a character appearing in many different faces, and often presents in the story.

c. Flat character

Flat character is a character which usually has only one outstanding trait or feature.

d. Static character

Static character is a character which does not change in any significant ways during the course of the story.

e. Protagonist character

Protagonist character is the major character which we sympathize with it.

f. Antagonist character

Antagonist character is the character which againsts protagonist character. it usually is not a sympathetic character. 14

(2) Characterization.

All of the character on a story have characterization. The characterization of each character may be different, because every character has different role and act. The characterization is created by the author to develop the story and to make the reader easier to know the characterizaton of each character.

The author offers the readers several ways to recognize and evaluate the characterization as below:

owned voice or fictional voice created by the writer. Therefore, the writer sometimes uses a third person narrative or a first person narrative.\textsuperscript{17}

Point of view has many types. According to Emil Roy it is divided into five types:

a. First Person is “I” telling the story, either as participant either observer, ranging from deed insight to little or no understanding as with the native narrator.

b. Third person limited is the character actions are described from outside as he or she performs them with no more insight into their thoughts than any shrewd observer can achieve.

c. Omniscient narrator is the third person in whom the narrator reveals the inner, thought of one or more of his characters. This narrator knows every thing and can report external actions and conversations as well as the internal thoughts of all character and that often provide a valuations and judgment of characters and events.

d. Interior monologue is the inner thoughts reveal to the rider, as by omniscient narrator, but written and punctuated like actual speech.

e. Stream of consciousness is an inner monologue lacking the punctuation and logical breaks and transition used to shape written dialogue.\textsuperscript{18}

\footnotesize
\textsuperscript{17} Robert V. Edgar, \textit{Writing Theme about Literature} (New Jersey: Prentice–Hall, inc, 1997) second edition, p.29
From the explanations above it can be concluded that point of view is a central idea in literary work. In other term it is a narrator of story. The narrator sometimes takes position as the first person or the third person.

d) Setting

The fourth aspect of novel is a setting. According to Robert setting refers to the natural and artificial scenery or environmental in which character lives and moves. It is much like the sets and properties of the stage of the location for a motion picture. It also virtually occur in more than one place, because in a novel the locale may shift constantly.\(^\text{19}\)

According to Richard, setting can be used to cover the places in which character appeared, the social context of character, such as their family, friend and class, the custom, belief and rule of behavior that give identity to a society, the particular location of event, the atmosphere, mood and feel that all the above elements create.\(^\text{20}\)

In a simple term, setting is a location and social surrounding in which the action of character develops. It is to support action, character, and narrative perspective of the story.

e) Theme

The fifth aspect of the novel is theme. Theme also has important role in the story. The story without theme will be unclear and lifeless. The theme is unity of

\(^{19}\) Robert V. Edgar. *loc. cit.* p.29  
\(^{20}\) Richard Gill. *op. cit.* p.148
generalization about life which is implied by the story. In many stories the theme may be equivalent to the revelation of human character. It is usually an important subject or experiences of public or private life such as love, death, marriage, hope, despair, and etc. The common experiences in life also can be a theme in literature.\textsuperscript{21}

Moreover, Robert pointed out that the theme is like an essay which should be a short, accurate, and forceful presentation of ideas or descriptions, well contrived as a totally or unity. A theme should not ramble in anyway, but it should be clearly united around central thought and has to have a clearly discernible union. A theme is a brief mind in full of any particular subject that presents and considers the subject in several aspects.\textsuperscript{22}

2. Extrinsic Element

The literary work is also formed by extrinsic element. It is over the texts of literary such as biography and social situation.

a) Biography of the Author

The most obvious cause of a work of art is its creator, the author. There are connecting links, parallelism, resemblances among work and the author. The work may be a mask, a dramatized conventionalization, and it is frequently a conventionalization of his own experience, and his own life. Thus, literary and biography have correlation. But the biography can be used as long as it gives many

\textsuperscript{22} Robert V. Edgar, \textit{op.cit.30}
information. Rene Wellek said that it can be judged in relation to a work as far as it gives information in production of the work.\textsuperscript{23}

Furthermore, he divided the writer into two kinds, the objective writer and subjective writer. The objective writer tends to the obliteration of his concrete personality on his work. The subjective writer tends to draw a self-portrait, to confess, and to express himself on his work. But it is not mean that the work full of experience of author. His experience will be rearranged and transformed in a work and he loses all his specifically personal. Although it does not full of self experience, but there is similar physiognomic with author.\textsuperscript{24}

b) Social Situation

The literary work sometimes describes an expression of society. Thus, the social situation influences the author to write his work, because he is a member of society. He comes into interaction with the others and lives in an aristocracy which more or less influences his political and social views.

Social situation related with system of political, economical, or culture. The author has a view about it. In the recent time, the writer gives his attention anymore to the economic implication individual or global. Individual implication means that economic condition of writer influences the message of his work. And global implication means economic condition of state. The work mostly were written as a critic to government’s policy either economical or political.

\textsuperscript{24} \textit{Ibid.}
The author sometime writes his work with certain purpose such as order of his patrons or representative his class. Therefore, it is harder to interpret whether social provenance prescribe social ideology and allegiance? The case of Shelley, Carlyle and Tolstoy are obvious examples of such treason to one classes. In renaissance there was a group of writers, the humanist, sometimes offered their service to different patrons. This phenomenon also happened in England at eighteenth century and great financial rewards came in the nineteenth century when Scott and Byron wielded an enormous influence upon taste and public opinion. In this cases the social prominence has little role in determine whether a literary work expresses social situation or not because have often put them selves at the service of another class or their patrons.\(^{25}\)

3. Genetic Structuralism Theory

Genetic structuralism is found by Lucian Goldman, a sociologist Rumania-France. This theory is shown on his book "The Hidden God: a Study of Tragic Visions in the Pansies of Pascal and the Tragedies of Racine", in France that printed at 1956.\(^{26}\)

Goldman named his theory as "Genetic Structuralism". He believes that a literary work is like a structure. The structure is not something static, but as a product of history and structure progres and restructure process. Definitely Genetic structuralism is an analysis of structure giving attention to background of work.

\(^{25}\) Ibid, p.77
\(^{26}\) Nyoman Kutha Ratna, Teori, Metode, dan Teknik, Penelitian Sastra, dari Strukturalisme hingga Postrukturalisme Perspektif Wacana Naratif, (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar ), p.121
Automatically genetic structuralism give more attention to intrinsic and extrinsic analysis of literary work. 27

To support his theory, Goldman constructs several points which had relevance each other so that it forms what is called genetic-structuralism. Those points are human fact, collective subject, and world vision.

a) Human Facts

Human facts are every activity result or human attitude both verbally or physically.28 Those facts can be certain social and political activities, even cultural creations as philosophy, art of painting and sculpting, art of music, and literature. Goldman regarded human fact as a significant structure, which has a meaning. He said that human fact has meaning because human facts is as the responses of individual or collective subject, and as the effort to change the situation or to alter the balance around the world.29

Basically human facts could be differentiated on two kinds. They are individual facts and social facts. Individual facts are only as individual facts results, such as dream, insolent attitude, etc. And social facts are related to history because everybody has to assimilate and accommodate the environment to be in human fact.30

27 Ibid.
30 Tery Eagleton, Kritik Sastra Masyarakat (Depok: Desantara, 2002) p.14
b) Collective Subject

The literary work can represent individual opinion without being influenced by situation or as representation of group either ideology, culture, politic, or economic. In this case, the author is a subject who interprets them on his work.

Genetic structuralism views that a literary work represents a collectiveness. It is more dominant, and has great relation with the social class. In this cases the literary work is considered as a representation of the author’s class. Even in Marxist opinion the literary works is considered as a representation of the author’s class because the literary work is used to convey the aspiration of his group. The class is an indicator in limiting human facts which are wanted by the writer. In other term, collective subject is a social groups ideas, mind, and activities to create a completed and united view of their social life.

Collective subject also has methodology implication with sociological research which views that literary work cannot separated from the author as a community. The author involvement as a community less or more will give a motivation in writing his work and applies the tendency of his group on his work.

c) World View

World view is a main discussion in genetic structuralism. Human facts and collective subject finally is purposed upon total comprehension which is considered as conclusion of the research. World view is a something which stimulated subject to

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31 Nyoman Kuta Ratna, *op.cit* p.125
write his work. Identification of world vision also can be considered as a criterion to
determine whether a work is successful or not. In other term knowing world vision of
a group of society means knowing ideological system which is basied on daily
activity.\textsuperscript{32}

Goldman explains that world vision as psychological expression via relation of
collective dialectic with social and physic, and being in a long period. The concepts
which are based on world view must dig up in a group consciousness through
involving indicator of belief system, history of intellectuality and culture.

\textsuperscript{32} Ibid, p. 12
CHAPTER III

RESEARCH FINDING

This chapter consists of data description and analysis. In the writer will discuss the intrinsic and extrinsic elements. Then, he will discuss the correlation between the novel and history by using genetic structuralism theory.

A. Data Description

1. Intrinsic Element

   a) Plot

   |   | Exposition: The story is started by telling circumstance of England society. | A Circumstance which greatly to enhance the tyranny of nobility and suffering the inferior classes arose from consequences of the conquest by Duke William of Normandy (Cp. 6, p.61) |
   |   | Raising action: Ivanhoe wins the tournament. The Prince offers him to choose Alicia as his lady, but he rejects him and chooses Rowena as his lady. It is stimulats the conflict Norman and Saxon. | “If, as a stranger in our land, you should require the aid of other judgement to guide your own, we can say that Alicia, the daughter of our gallant knight Waldemar Fitzurse... (Cp.9, p.100) |
   |   | Climax: The Saxon and outlaws attack the Norman’s castle. | “We must collect all our forces, and few enough we shall have, if we are to storm the castle of Reginald Front de Boeuf.” (Cp.9, p.213) |
   |   | Falling action: The norman’s castle is destroyed | |
   |   | Resolution: Peace between Saxon and Norman. They respect each other and live in harmony. |
   |   | …for, as the two nations mixed in society and formed intermarriages with each other, the Norman abated their scorn, and the Saxon were refined from their rusticity. (Cp.44, p.516) |
### b) Character and Characterization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Ivanhoe:</th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>He is about 25 yrs old. He</td>
<td>&quot;...the well-formed yet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>has a dark skin and short</td>
<td>sun-burnt features of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hair.</td>
<td>young man of twenty-five</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>were seen, amidst a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>profusion of short fair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>hair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Cp.12, p.140)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;He was darker&quot; said the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>palmer, &quot;and thinner than</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>when he come from cyprus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Powerfull and brave</td>
<td>&quot;...that the victory had</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>been in fact won by the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>disinherited knight, who</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>in the course of the day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>had overcome six champions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>with his own hand...(Cp.12,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>p.139)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 2 | Cedric:                           |                           |
|   | He has broad-shoulder, long arm, | He was not middle stature,|
|   | broad face, large blue eyes, fine | but broad-shouldered, long |
|   | teeth, and well-formed head.     | armed and powerfully      |
|   |                                  | made. His face was broad, |
|   |                                  | with large blue eyes, fine|
|   |                                  | teeth, and well-formed    |
|   |                                  | head. (Cp.3, p.29)        |
|   | Proud, fierce, jealous, and      | "Remember what i told you:|
|   | irritable                        | this wealthy franklin is   |
|   |                                  | proud, fierce, jealous and|
|   |                                  | irritable..."(Cp.2,p.22)  |

<p>| 3 | Rowena:                           |                           |
|   | She is beautiful and tall.       | Rowena was tall in         |
|   | She has clear blue eyes and      | stature...                 |
|   | profuse hair.                    | Her clear blue eyes...     |
|   |                                  | Her profuse hair, of color |
|   |                                  | betwixt brown and flaxen.  |
|   |                                  | (Cp.4,p.41)                |
|   | Virtuous and good heart.         | &quot;Let them unload two of the|
|   |                                  | sumpter mules and put the  |
|   |                                  | baggage behind two of the  |
|   |                                  | serfs. The mules may       |
|   |                                  | transport the litter, and  |
|   |                                  | we have led horses for the |
|   |                                  | old man and his daughter.  |
|   |                                  | &quot;(Cp.19,p.200)             |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Prince John:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>- Arrogant</td>
<td>“Saxon or Jew. “ answered the prince, “Saxon or Jews, dog or hog, what matters it!” (Cp.8,p.84)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Profligate and perfidious</td>
<td>His character being light, profligate, and perfidious.(Cp.7, p.71)</td>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Brian de Bois Guilbert:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>- He is strong, tall, muscular, and his age is about past forty.</td>
<td>The champion of the church dignitary was a man past forty, thin, stong, tall, and muscular. (Cp.2, p.15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Proud, arrogant, cruel, voluptuousness, and hard-hearted.</td>
<td>“Bois guilbert! That name has been good and evil. They say he valiant as he bravest of his order but stained with their usual vices- pride, arrogance, cruelty, and voluptuousness- a hard-hearted man. (Cp.3,p. 34)</td>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>King Richard:</th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>- He is tall and strong. He has blue eyes, well formed mouth, curly yellow hair, and dark mustachoes.</td>
<td>...and showed to the hermit, a head thick,- curled with yellow hair, high features, blue eyes, remarkably bright and sparkling, a mouth well formed, having an upper lip clothed with mustachoes darker than his hair.(Cp.16, p.177)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Good leader and generous</td>
<td>...he was a bold knight, a good leader, generous to his friends and the church.(Cp.15,p.164)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Prudent and counsel</td>
<td>“Sir SlugishKnight, that thou art a man of prudence and of counsel.”(Cp.16,p.178)</td>
</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Reginald Front de Boeuf:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>- He is tall and strong</td>
<td>Front de Boeuf, a tall and strong man, whose life had been spent in public war or in private feuds and broil...(Cp.22,p.226)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
c) Theme

The novel tells the reader about conflict between the Norman and Saxon which is caused by Norman repression during their King’s absence. The repression stimulates the struggle of Saxon in keeping its honor and authority. The winning of Saxon knight Ivanhoe in the tournament starts the Saxon’s struggle against Norman domination. Then, Cedric and other Saxons joins together attacking Norman’s Castile at Torkuelstone. There are many obstacles during their struggle. The nationalism and solidarity emerge among them. So, the theme of this novel is “to get an honor and authority one needs a hard struggle and sacrifice.”

d) Point of View

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Point of View</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>First person “I” point of view</td>
<td>The state of things I have thought it necessary to premise for the information of the general reader. (Cp.1,p.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Omniscient point of view</td>
<td>“Ah, Wilfred, Wilfred!” he exclaimed in lower tone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

e) Setting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Place: England</th>
<th>“In that pleasant district of mery England... (Cp1,p.3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Time: 12 century</td>
<td>“Such being our chief scene, the date of our story refers to a period towards the of reign of Richarad I. (Cp1,p.3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
f) Repression and Struggle on the Novel

(1) Repression

Repression of Norman upon Saxon race shows from the beginning until the end of the story. It is actually the cause root of conflict between the both. The situation is described on table below:

<p>| | | |</p>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Tyranny of Norman</td>
<td>...the tyranny of the nobility and the sufferings of the inferior classes arose from the consequences of the conquest by duke William of Normandy. (Cp.1, p.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>The law runs under Norman control and is assembled for their interest.</td>
<td>All the monarchs of the Normans race had shown the most marked predilection for their Norman subject, the laws of the chase, and many others. (Cp.1, p.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>The humiliation of Norman to Saxon</td>
<td>“Up, infidel dog, when I command you,” said Prince John “or I will have thy swarthy hide stript off and tanned for horse-furniture!” (Cp.7, p.82)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Norman used the Norman-French as a language of honor used in the court and in the castle, while the language of Saxon a hind and rustic language.</td>
<td>Norman-French was the only language employed; in courts of law, the pleadings and judgments were delivered in the same tongue. In short French was the language of honour, of chivalry, and even of justice. (Cp.1, p.5)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) Struggle

If there is a repression, there is an expression. It is what happened between Norman and Saxon in this novel. The Norman’s repression stimulates the spirit of struggle of Saxon. There are many heroic actions showed by Saxon such as Ivanhoe, Cedric and other Saxon’s heroes as their resistance upon Norman’s oppression.
1. Struggle of Ivanhoe (Saxon) defending his race by fighting against proud Norman knight.

   *In his fourth combat with de Grantmesnil the Disinherited Knight showed as much courtesy as he had hitherto evinced courage and dexterity.* (Cp. 8, p. 96)

2. Struggle of Ivanhoe to get rid Rebbeca (Jewess) from Norman.

   *as I will prove in this field with my body against his, by the aid of God, of our lady, and of Monseigneur st. George, the good knight.* (Cp. 43, p. 505).

3. The Cedric’s heroic action at Ashby before the tournament is starts.

   *the short sword which he wore, and at single blow severed the point of the lance from the handle. Partly by a general exclamation of the cow, uttered in loud applause of the spirited conduct of Cedric.* (Cp. 7, p. 81)

4. Wamba (Cedric’s attendant) joins with Saxon knight attacking the Norman castle.

   *“Pax vobiscum,” said Wamba, who was now muffled in his religious disguise. And so saying, he imitated the solemn and stately deportment of a friar, and departed to execute his mission.* (Cp. 25, p. 266)

5. The real struggle of Saxon is in attacking the Norman’s castle at Torquelstone.

   *“... We must collect all our forces, and few enough we shall have, if we are to storm the castle of Reginald Front-de-Boeuf.”* (Cp. 20, p. 213)

### 3. Extrinsic Element

**a) Political Situation of England in the End of 18th and the Beginning of 19th Century**

The ideological issues raised by French Revolution served as catalyst to British domestic politics by forcing a drastic realignment among the politicians. The first indication of this came with the disintegration of the Whigs who had hitherto
dominated politics. The disintegration was caused by different perception between them about revolution at British. Their leader, Fox, initially welcomed the revolution on the assumption that the French were creating a constitution; monarchy as Britain had done in the seventeenth century.

By 1791, events in France seemed to many politicians to vindicate Burke's warnings. Soon the more conservative figures began to discern revolutionary potential behind even the most mild proposal for reform of the British parliament. In this way the Whigs began to pull in opposite directions, leaving Fox as leader of a mere minority. The Whigs were condemned to languish in opposition for a generation. Fox himself was no great radical, and his followers were distinctly aristocratic, but they did believe in checking arbitrary and royal power by mean of an elected parliament. The more progressive or liberal Whigs were given a lead by Charles Grey, who introduced a motion for parliamentary reform in 1793. In the circumstances he inevitably suffered a crushing defeat by 282 votes to 41; and when he tried again in 1797 he lost by 256 to 91. However the votes signified the gradual development of a more coherent party based on the defence of individual liberties and representative government. In this lay the origins of the 19 century Liberal Party.

In the short term, however, Pitt gained most advantage from the Whigh splits. From 1793 onwards the more conservative. Whigs began to join his government, a trend accelerated by the declaration of war on France. Thus a new coalition government emerged in which six of the thirteen cabinet posts to Whigs, notably the Duke of Portland, Earl Fitzwilliam and Lord Spencer. However, this failed to produce
stable government; the period between 1801 and 1812 saw five weak ministres. The causes of this instability lay in personal rivalries, in Pitt’s aloofness and his death in 1806, and in the strains created by war effort.

None the less, at the election of 1807 most of the candidates who supported the king’s government chose to describe themselves by the terms “Tory”. This indicated the emergence of a more coherent party on the right. In effect, the supporters of Pitt and the conservative Whigs had joined with existing Tories to defend property and aristocracy out of fear of real threats from abroad and imaginary threats at home. In addition Tories defended the Establishes Church against attacks by Nonconformist and Catholics;” No popery” was to be a characteristic Tory cry at elections for decades to come. The area of patriotism bestowed by the war with France completed the foundation of what was to become the nineteenth century Tory party. Indeed, in this period a whole generations of Tory politicians- Liverpool, Castlereagh, Canning and Peel, emerged who were to dominate government until the 1840. In the short term, the new alignment took the form of Lord Liverpool’s government, which held office from 1812 until 1827. This proved to be the first stable Tory ministry of the new century; its position was underpinned by success in war and repression of the reform movement in the country.33

wheat import. This law actually applied for anticipate the dropping of wheat prices in local trade, but it was fault because harvest failure in 1795, 1797-1798 and 1801-1802 drop the price of wheat up to 70 percent. 34

Ironically, when the people was being lived on difficulty and poverty, the aristocracy and king lived in pleasure. The aristocracy who partly were a lord land got many advantage at this time because the value of property (soil) increased significantly. The government also got big income from not only the taxation but also from land lord. Unfortunately England people who lost their job and lived in poverty and starvation was never get the significant aid from the government.

In general the economic depression period was caused by unreadiness of England to move from war economic period - where England monopolized world trade - to the peace economic period. Moreover the government who applied wrong policy caused businessmens to close their firms. This condition stimulated protest from all level of England people. By support of high class and politicians, the reformers of middle class made any radicals and turbulences such as the incident in 1816 at London and at 1819 in Manchester.

c) Biography of Sir Walter Scott

Sir Walter Scott was born in Edinburgh on August 1771, the son of a solicitor, the young Walter Scott survived a childhood about of polio in 1773 that would leave him lame in his right leg for the rest of his life. To restore his health he was sent in

that year to live in the rural Borders region at his grandparents' farm at Sandyknowe, adjacent to the ruin of Smailholm Tower, the earlier family home. Here he was taught to read by his aunt Jenny, and learned from her the speech patterns and many of the tales and legends which characterized much of his work. In January 1775 he returned to Edinburgh, and that summer went with his aunt Jenny to take spa treatment at Bath in England. In the winter of 1776 he went back to Sandyknowe, with another attempt at a water cure being made at Prestonpans during the following summer.

In 1778 Scott returned to Edinburgh for private education to prepare him for school, and in October 1779 he began at the High School of Edinburgh. He was now well able to walk and explore the city as well as the surrounding countryside. His reading included chivalric romances, poems, history and travel books. He was given private tuition by James Mitchell in arithmetic and writing, and learned from him the history of the Kirk with emphasis on the Covenanters. After finishing school he was sent to stay for six months with his aunt Jenny in Kelso, attending the local Grammar School where he met James Ballantyne who later became his business partner and printed his books. Scott began studying classics at the University of Edinburgh in November 1783, at the age of only twelve so that he was a year or so younger than most of his fellow students. In March 1786 he began an apprenticeship in his father's office, to become a Writer to the Signet. While at the university Scott had become a friend of Adam Ferguson, the son of Professor Adam Ferguson who hosted literary salons. Scott met the blind poet Thomas Blacklock who lent him books as well as introducing him to James Macpherson's Ossian cyle of poems. During the winter of
1786-87 the fifteen year old Scott saw Robert Burns at one of these salons, for what was to be their only meeting. When Burns noticed a print illustrating the poem "The Justice of the Peace" and asked who had written the poem, only Scott could tell him it was by John Langhorne, and was thanked by Burns. When it was decided that he would become a lawyer he returned to the university to study law, first taking classes in Moral Philosophy and Universal History in 1789-90.

After completing his studies in law, he became a lawyer in Edinburgh. As a lawyer's clerk he made his first visit to the Scottish Highlands directing an eviction. He was admitted to the Faculty of Advocates in 1792. He had an unsuccessful love suit with Williamina Belsches of Fettercairn, who married Sir William Forbes, 6th Baronet.

(1) Literary Career

At the age of 25 he began dabbling in writing, translating works from German, his first publication being rhymed versions of ballads by Bürger in 1796. He then published a three-volume set of collected Scottish ballads, *The Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*. This was the first sign of his interest in Scottish history from a literary standpoint.

Scott then became an ardent volunteer in the yeomanry and on one of his "raids" he met at Gilsland Spa Margaret Charlotte Charpentier (or Carpenter), daughter of Jean Charpentier of Lyon in France whom he married in 1797. They had five children. In 1799 he was appointed Sheriff-Deputy of the County of Selkirk, based in the Royal Burgh of Selkirk.
In his earlier married days, Scott had a decent living from his earnings at the law, his salary as Sheriff-Deputy, his wife's income, some revenue from his writing, and his share of his father's rather meagre estate.

After Scott had founded a printing press, his poetry, beginning with *The Lay of the Last Minstrel* in 1805, brought him fame. He published a number of other poems over the next ten years, including the popular *The Lady of the Lake*, printed in 1810 and set in the Trossachs. Portions of the German translation of this work were later set to music by Franz Schubert. One of these songs, *Ellens dritter Gesang*, is popularly labeled as "Schubert's Ave Maria".

(2) His Novel

When the press became embroiled in pecuniary difficulties, Scott set out, in 1814, to write a cash-cow. The result was *Waverley*, a novel which did not name its author. It was a tale of the "Forty-Five" Jacobite rising in the Kingdom of Great Britain with its English protagonist Edward Waverley, by his Tory upbringing sympathetic to Jacobitism, becoming enmeshed in events but eventually choosing Hanoverian respectability. The novel met with considerable success. There followed a succession of novels over the next five years, each with a Scottish historical setting. Mindful of his reputation as a poet, he maintained the anonymous habit he had begun with *Waverley*, always publishing the novels under the name Author of Waverley or attributed as "Tales of..." with no author. Even when it was clear that there would be no harm in coming out into the open he maintained the façade, apparently out of a sense of fun. During this time the nickname The Wizard of the North was popularly
applied to the mysterious best-selling writer. His identity as the author of the novels was widely rumoured, and in 1815 Scott was given the honour of dining with George, Prince Regent, who wanted to meet "the author of Waverley".

In 1819 he broke away from writing about Scotland with *Ivanhoe*, a historical romance set in 12th-century England. It too was a runaway success and, as he did with his first novel, he wrote several books along the same lines. Among other things, the book is noteworthy for having a very sympathetic Jewish major character, Rebecca, considered by many critics to be the book's real heroine - relevant to the fact that the book was published at a time when the struggle for the Emancipation of the Jews in England was gathering momentum.

As his fame grew during this phase of his career, he was granted the title of baronet, becoming Sir Walter Scott. At this time he organized the visit of King George IV to Scotland, and when the King visited Edinburgh in 1822 the spectacular pageantry Scott had concocted to portray George as a rather tubby reincarnation of Bonnie Prince Charlie made tartans and kilts fashionable and turned them into symbols of Scottish national identity. Scott included little in the way of punctuation in his drafts which he left to the printers to supply.

c) Repression and Struggle in the History

(1) Repression

To prove whether those issues represent England situation in the end 18th till beginning 19th century the writer try to compare several events on this novel with the event happened in England at The end 18th and beginning 19th century
wrote in criticism of the constitution. Moreover in 1797 the meetings of the London Corresponding society dispersed by troops and the remaining leaders had been arrested and imprisoned. Based on this situation, it is concluded that the prosecuting, escaping and imprisoning the reformers is a government’s repression and it is done just for his ambitions.

(2) Struggle

The spirit of struggle which show on the novel reappeared on England people at the end 18th century till beginning 19th century which the social and political temperature was raising as the effect of war against France. The economic situation of England at the time also was decrease because of industrial and agrarian decrease. The protest raised anywhere as a disappoint attitude of England people upon the government who they disabled to anticipate the crisis. The workers who mostly come from lower class at the time had lost their job. They lived without income in uncertain condition. The rate of poverty raised and starvation occurred at great part of England. The farmers also felt this dark life, whereas the prize of wheat increased but they cannot enjoy it because of fail harvest, so, the people disabled to buy wheat and starvation occurred at great part of England.

Ironically, when the people was being lived on difficulty and poverty, the aristocracy and king lived on their pleasure. The aristocracy who partly were a lord land got many advantage at this time because the cost of land rental increased significantly. The government also got big income not only from taxation but also
from landlord. Unfortunately England people who lost their job and lived in poverty and starvation never get the significant aid from the government.

This situation stimulated many protest from all class. So the movements appeared anywhere. The reformer like John Cartwright and Christopher Whvill who from middle class lead a big movement. They demand manhood suffrage, annual parliament, lower taxation and less government patronage. Beside, Thomas Hardly, a shoemaker, established the London Corresponding Society for manual workers middle class. Nonconformist founded the society for constitutional information, which sought the repeal of the test and Corporation Acts: and some of the upper class Whig politicians launched the society of the Friends of the people. But there is no reaction from the government. It caused any radicalism and any turbulences was broken in 1816 at London and at 1819 in Manchester.

B. Analysis

1) The Correlation of the Novel and the History

In chapter two the writer explained about genetic-structuralism theory. It is a way to analyze literary work by combining intrinsic and extrinsic elements. This theory said that literary work has a correlation with situation and condition at a time when this work is written. Therefore, In this part the writer is going to explore the corelation among the structure of this novel with the history of England at the end of 18 and beginning 19 century.
(a) Character.

In general there are two group of character on the novel such as Norman and Saxon. Norman is represented by Prince John, King Richarad, Bois de Guiltbert, Maurice de Bracy and Reginal front de Boeuf. Saxon is represented by Cedric, Ivanhoe, Lady Rowena, Lockleys and his follower. All the Norman have bad caracteization except King Richard. while Saxon are good. This condition describes the Aristocracy and people of England at the end 18 century.

(b) Plot

The story is told in detail. Every character and place is described clearly. The happenings and its time also is arranged in tidy. This proves that the author knows deeply about the history. Indeed, this novel is a histirical novel.

(c) Point of View

The author uses the omniscient point of view. Sometimes he uses “he’ or name of character. This means that he know everything will be done by all characters. So. The author knows deeply the situation of England that time.

(d) Setting

The setting of this novel is in England when King Richard went to the Crusade. This situation happened in the end 18 century where the king had no power, but the prime minister controlled all.
(e) Theme

The theme of the novel is “to get an honor and authority one needs a hard struggle and sacrifice.” It describes the struggle of England people who live under the power of their government.

(f) Repression

There are many actions of Norman indicating the repression of the aristocrat to people of England (middle and lower class). Aristocrat is Norman race while people are Saxon. The form of repression in many such as discrimination imbalance of law, humiliation, etc. The repreession is caused by consequence of war hundreds of yeras ago. The war was won by Norman – France, and Saxon lived under normans’s tyrani.

The illustration of Norman’s repression happened in England in the end 19 century. The government which was led by William Pitt who from the Tory party hold the power of England, even the king was just a symbol and he became Pitt’s rival in making any policies. There are two kinds of repressions which are applied by Pitt to his people. First is increasing tax at the time economic situation was bad. This policy had a great implication for business atmosphere and agriculture in England. Many businessmen closed their firm because of high tax, so that, they could not pay his workers. The number of unemployments rose significantly. Besides, the farmers suffered because of their harvest failure, while the import of wheat was defended because the tax of wheat import increased too.

Secondly, the government arrested all the reformers such as John Cartwright and Christopher Whvill. Their demand included manhood suffrage, annual
parliament, lower taxation and government patronage. Their government considered that their movement threatened the state stability, so Pitts instructed his men to catch and arrest them.

(g) Struggle

The repression of Norman stimulated the chivalry spirit of Saxon. Even, other race such as Jew and outlaws led by Locklley joined together to attack the Norman's arbitrariness. Besides, King Richard also came and joined with them. He wanted to take over the throne from treason of his young brother Prince John. The heroic actions of Saxon are showed on the novel, such as fighting, and defense, even, the rebellion. Those indicated the struggle of people defending his honor and fighting for justice.

The illustration of Saxon struggle showed in the novel describes the English people at the end 18 century. People led by reformers made any demonstration and shouted their demand. Even the turbulences broke in many places.

2) Goldman's Points

According to the Goldman's theory there are three important points of genetic-structuralism such as human fact, collective subject, and world view. These points have a relation each other. In here the writer is going to discuss these three points and their relation with this novel and its background.
a) Human Fact

Human facts are every activity result or human attitude both verbally and physically such as a certain political and economical activities of certain social.

Based on the history of England at the end of 18th century and beginning of 19th century, England depressed almost in all side such as politic, economic and social field. The political situation was in disorder because the politicians were broken into two block as the impact of their different perception of their ideologies. The economic depression also showed in England. It was caused by the wrong policy of its government, so that it influenced all aspect such as busines atmosphere and agricultur.

The bad situation also affected to social stability. The government policies was indicated as the cause of England depression. The people considered that it was form of repression. Therefore, the radical movement which were led by reformers knocked the spirit of struggle of England people. But, by the name of national stability the government captured all of reformers and arrested them. The situation was really in disorder, so that the people made any turbulances in many places.

b) Collective Subject

Genetic structuralism views that a literary work is representation of collective subject. It has relation with the social class. In this case the literary work is considered as a representation of the author’s class because it is used to convey the aspiration of his group.
The illustration of Saxon struggle described England people's struggle. They were in repressed side. Sir Walter Scott, the writer of this novel was part of England people. He came from lower class. He had the same feeling with other people of England. In addition, the government's actions hurted and suffered the people. The spirit of struggle grew on his soul. He wanted to fight any form of the power holder tyranicals. The novel was his weapon to fight all of unjustice actions of power holder. So, it could be said that this novel described the struggle of his class in fighting the thyrant.

c) World View

Worldview is a something stimulating subject to write his work. The human fact and collective subject are finally purposed upon a totality of certain people view (world view).

The novel Ivanhoe in general described the view of two blocks; the repressor and repressed views. The repressors are government. They saw that all of their actions were not a form of repression. It was the best polices which were purposed for England victory. England at the end of 18 century needed a great fund for expansion. Increasing the taxation was one of several ways to get a great income. It was done by government because England was in emergency.

The other problem was capturing and arresting the reformers. The government saw that the reformers was not more than a group of outlaws. They threatened the mission of government and the national stability., at the first, of course the
government welcomed the people to show their protest as long as it did not disturb and threaten the England stability. But when their protest tended to radical, the government quickly took a preventive action by capturing and arresting them. Therefore, the government saw that all of its action were the rightest way for saving the state.

The other block was repressed side. It was the people of England who were mostly from lower class. They were victims of government ambitions. The impact of government polices was that the people lived in starvation. Ironically the aristocrats and lordlands lived in pleasure. Actually, the people supported their government to expand the colonization, but they thought that the government should not to increase the tax to cost the war because it had a great bad impact for England economic situation. It also influenced the other aspect. This situation allowed the people of England to protest to the government. All of the rebellions which happened in England were the overflow of their disappointment. Both views above were a representation of England and its people which is described in this novel by the author.
CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Based on the analysis at the chapter three, Ivanhoe can be said as a historical novel. The story is full of chivalric action of Saxon as their struggle against the tyranny and repression of Nonnan. The character is divided into two side, protagonist and antagonist and each character plays his role. The spirit of struggle can be seen clearly on Saxon’s character which symbolizes England people, while the proud and repression are seen in Norman’s character.

The situation around Norman’s monarchy which is shown by the author in this novel divided into two blocks; Prince John and King Richard and the description of the political situation of England at the end 18th and the beginning of 19th century where the king and government fight each other for their interest.

The arrogance of Norman, its domination and its discriminations are a repression of Norman upon Saxon. It describes the government repression in which by its power it applied any policies which makes England people live in suffering, live without income and live in depression economic period.

The Ivanhoe’s heroic action, Cedric’s honesty and their hard-hearted characterizations, Wamba’s and Gurth’s encouragements and other Saxon’s characters and attacking Norman’s castle describe England people and their spirit to get the justice from the government.
Thus, the writer concluded that there is correlation between Sir Walter Scott's *Ivanhoe* and its background. Besides, this novel is representation of his world view which considers that the repression stimulates the struggle because it make people live in suffering. By his novel he shows his feeling, disappointing, critics and his message to his government that time. This is true that the historical background of the writer was reflected in his work.

B. Suggestion

Based on the analysis above, the writer has the following suggestions:

1. For the students who are interested in studying genetic structuralism, they can use other similar concepts such as Tain, George Lukas, etc, to enrich this study of the concepts.

2. For those who want to make further research of genetic structuralism field, they can relate their study with the place, the time, and the structure of the society.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


Sir Walter Scott was born in Edinburgh on August 1771, the son of a solicitor, the young Walter Scott survived a childhood bout of polio in 1773 that would leave him lame in his right leg for the rest of his life. To restore his health he was sent in that year to live in the rural Borders region at his grandparents' farm at Sandyknowe, adjacent to the ruin of Smailholm Tower, the earlier family home. Here he was taught to read by his aunt Jenny, and learned from her the speech patterns and many of the tales and legends which characterized much of his work. In January 1775 he returned to Edinburgh, and that summer went with his aunt Jenny to take spa treatment at Bath in England. In the winter of 1776 he went back to Sandyknowe, with another attempt at a water cure being made at Prestonpans during the following summer.

In 1778 Scott returned to Edinburgh for private education to prepare him for school, and in October 1779 he began at the High School of Edinburgh. He was now well able to walk and explore the city as well as the surrounding countryside. His reading included chivalric romances, poems, history and travel books. He was given private tuition by James Mitchell in arithmetic and writing, and learned from him the history of the Kirk with emphasis on the Covenanters. After finishing school he was sent to stay for six months with his aunt Jenny in Kelso, attending the local Grammar School where he met James Ballantyne who later became his business partner and printed his books. Scott began studying classics at the University of Edinburgh in November 1783, at the age of only twelve so that he was a year or so younger than most of his fellow students. In March 1786 he began an apprenticeship in his father's office, to become a Writer to the Signet. While at the university Scott had become a friend of Adam Ferguson, the son of Professor Adam Ferguson who hosted literary salons. Scott met the blind poet Thomas Blacklock who lent him books as well as introducing him to James Macpherson's Ossian cycle of poems. During the winter of 1786-87 the fifteen year old Scott saw Robert Burns at one of these salons, for what was to be their only meeting. When Burns noticed a print illustrating the poem "The Justice of the Peace" and asked who had written the poem, only Scott could tell him it was by John Langhorne, and was thanked by Burns. When it was decided that he would become a lawyer he returned to the university to study law, first taking classes in Moral Philosophy and Universal History in 1789-90.

After completing his studies in law, he became a lawyer in Edinburgh. As a lawyer's clerk he made his first visit to the Scottish Highlands directing an eviction. He was admitted to the Faculty of Advocates in 1792. He had an unsuccessful love suit with Williamina Belsches of Fettercairn, who married Sir William Forbes, 6th Baronet.

Literary Career
book was published at a time when the struggle for the Emancipation of the Jews in England was gathering momentum.

As his fame grew during this phase of his career, he was granted the title of baronet, becoming Sir Walter Scott. At this time he organized the visit of King George IV to Scotland, and when the King visited Edinburgh in 1822 the spectacular pageantry Scott had concocted to portray George as a rather tubby reincarnation of Bonnie Prince Charlie made tartans and kilts fashionable and turned them into symbols of Scottish national identity.

Scott included little in the way of punctuation in his drafts which he left to the printers to supply.
SYNOPSIS OF IVANHOE

Chapter I

The story is set in England in the twelfth century, towards the end of the reign of Richard I. Richard is absent from the country. He has been imprisoned in Austria on his return from the Crusades in the Holy Land. In his absence, the nobles have established a tyranny, and the lower classes suffer under it. This situation arose as a result of the Norman Conquest of England in 1066. Although four generations have passed since then, there is still hostility between the Normans, who were originally from France, and the conquered population of Anglo-Saxons.

It is an early evening in summer in a forest in the area of northern England known as the West Riding of Yorkshire. Gurth, the swine-herd, is talking to Wamba, the jester. Both are in the employ of Cedric of Rotherwood, a Saxon noble. Gurth appeals to Wamba to help him round up the herd, but Wamba is reluctant. Wamba then makes a series of pointed jokes at the expense of the Normans, whom they both dislike. Gurth then complains that the Normans take the best of everything, although Cedric has been valiant in the preservation of Saxon rights. But he fears the imminent visit of a Norman noble, Reginald Front-de-Boeuf.

Chapter II

A group of ten horsemen overtake Wamba and Gurth on the road. The two most important men in this group are an easy-going, generous-minded monk, Prior Aymer of Jorvaulx, and a stern knight of the order of the Knights Templar, Brian de Bois-Guilbert, who has been fighting in the Holy Land. The other men are their attendants. The prior and the knight ask Gurth and Wamba the way to Cedric the Saxon’s home, where they desire to stay the night. Gurth is reluctant to give these Normans directions to his master’s dwelling, and he quarrels with the knight. The prior intervenes to keep the peace. Then Wamba gives the men the wrong directions. But when the men reach the place called Sunken Cross, where Wamba told them to turn left, they cannot remember what the directions were. They stop a stranger, who says he is also going to Cedric’s. The stranger, who says he is a palmer (pilgrim) just returned from the Holy Land, then leads them in the right direction until they arrive at Cedric’s mansion.

Chapter III

In Cedric’s mansion, the hall is prepared for the evening meal. Cedric sits at his table on a raised dais, waiting for the dinner, which has been delayed, to be served. Several servants stand behind him, and his dogs are at his feet. Cedric is anxious because Gurth has not returned with the herd, and he fears that some misfortune has befallen them, although he is more worried about the herd (which is valuable) than about Gurth. He is also impatient for his favorite clown, Wamba. When Oswald, his cup-bearer, says that Gurth is not that late, since the curfew bell only tolled an hour ago, Cedric is put in an even worse temper. This is because the curfew is a Norman imposition. Cedric rants about all the injustices that accompany Norman rule, and he
also mentions his son that he banished. Then the sound of the Knight Templar’s horn outside interrupts him. Cedric is none too pleased to hear who the visitors are, because both are Normans, but he wishes to show hospitality nonetheless. The guests are shown in.

Chapter IV

Cedric greets his hosts with dignity, although there is some tension between the Saxon Cedric and his Norman guests. Wamba and Gurth return, to Cedric’s complaints about how tardy they are. The feast is a fine one, and the diners are joined by Cedric’s beautiful young ward, the Lady Rowena. Brian de Bois-Guilbert, the Knight Templar, is captivated by her and stares at her, which displeases both Rowena and Cedric. In the discussion over dinner, it transpires that the Knight and Prior are on their way to a tournament at Ashby-de-la-Zouche. Another stranger arrives at the gate, and Cedric authorizes his page to allow him to stay the night.

Chapter V

The stranger is an old man named Isaac, who is a Jew. Because of this fact he is treated coldly, although he is given food. At the main table, there is some verbal sparring between Saxon and Norman, before the topic turns to the Crusades. Rowena is anxious to hear that English warriors have excelled there, and De Bois-Guilbert confirms that the English soldiers are second only to the Knights Templar. But then the pilgrim interjects a story that shows how the English knights proved superior to the Knights Templar in a tournament that he witnessed. De Bois-Guilbert is upset by this, since he was one of the defeated knights on that occasion, and he demands to know the names of the English knights. The pilgrim happily supplies them, except for that of a young knight whose name he forgets. De Bois-Guilbert supplies the name for him—it was Ivanhoe. Ivanhoe was the knight who defeated him (De Bois-Guilbert blames his horse), and De Bois-Guilbert says that he would like to battle Ivanhoe again in the upcoming tournament. The pilgrim replies that Ivanhoe is still in Palestine. However, it is agreed that if he should return, he will be honor-bound to accept the challenge. The guests then retire for the night, but not before De Bois-Guilbert has insulted Isaac, who is also planning to go to the tournament.

Chapter VI

Rowena summons the palmer (pilgrim) to her apartment. She asks him to tell her everything he knows about Ivanhoe. The palmer says he knows little about him, but does know that he plans shortly to return to England. Rowena hopes that he will appear in time for the tournament. She is worried about him because she fears he will face danger in England. The pilgrim is then escorted out and shown to his room. He has been placed between Isaac and Gurth. After sleeping until just after dawn, the palmer visits Isaac. He tells him that he should leave immediately or he will be in danger. This is because De Bois-Guilbert has told his men to seize him and take him to a Norman castle. Isaac is terrified, but the palmer agrees to escort him on his journey until the
danger has passed. The palmer leads him beyond the land of the Norman Front-de-Boeuf, where the danger lies, and they part company near Sheffield, where Isaac will be able to lodge with Zareth, a fellow Jew. Isaac insists on rewarding the palmer for his trouble. He has guessed that the palmer is a knight in disguise, and he sends him with a note to a rich Jew in Leicester. This man will lend him his choice of fine horses and everything else he will need for the tournament. All he has to promise is to return them after the tournament or repay the equivalent value.

Chapter VII

The tournament is to take place at Ashby, in Leicestershire. Prince John will be in attendance, and rich and poor alike are also looking forward to the spectacle. All the knights of renown will be competing. Spectators are seated according to their rank, but there are some quarrels and disputes. Isaac is roundly abused for trying to get himself and Rebecca into one of the best positions. However, he feels confident in a public place because he knows Prince John is negotiating a large loan from the Jews of York, and Isaac is very much involved in this. Prince John then enters; Prior Aymer of Jorvaulx is one of his party. Prince John spots Rebecca and greatly admires her appearance. He orders the Saxons in the good seats in the gallery to make way for Isaac and his daughter. The Saxons happen to be Cedric and his kinsman, Athelstane of Coningsburgh. Athelstane refuses to move, and John orders De Bracy, a mercenary knight attached to Prince John, to prick him with his lance. Cedric intervenes, severing the point of De Bracy’s lance from the handle. For a moment it appears that violence might break out, but the danger passes. Prince John again calls for Isaac to sit in the gallery with the powerful. Cedric does not dare to stop him, but some foolery from Wamba results in Isaac tripping up and falling down the stairs. When he recovers he makes his way to a less important seat. To add insult to injury, Prince John then demands that Isaac hand over some money immediately.

Chapter VIII

Prince John says that he may vote for Rebecca as the fair Sovereign of Love and of Beauty at the tournament. His companions are horrified, and Prince John says he was only joking. It is decided that the knight who becomes the champion should choose the lady. As the knights emerge on horseback, they make an impressive and colorful sight. They choose the “arms of courtesy,” in which a round flat board is fixed to the tip of the lance, so that no injury occurs. The tournament begins, and De Bois-Guilbert, Front-de-Boeuf and another knight named Sir Philip Malvoisin, gain quick victories, unseating their opponents. Cedric is unhappy because he sees this as yet another Norman triumph over Saxons. De Bois-Guilbert continues to have success, overthrowing two knights and foiling a third. Then a trumpet sounds and a new champion appears, seated on a black horse. On his shield is a Spanish word meaning Disinherited. Everyone is astonished as he challenges De Bois-Guilbert to mortal combat. Few think that the Disinherited Knight has a chance. Their first encounter is inconclusive, but on the second, the Disinherited Knight unhorses De Bois-Guilbert. The Disinherited Knight then defeats
Front-de-Boeuf, Malvoisin, De Grantmesnil and Ralph de Vipont. He wins the day’s award by unanimous acclaim.

Chapter IX

The Disinherited Knight refuses to raise his visor before he receives his prize. Prince John and his men try to guess who he might be, and Prince John is nervous lest it be King Richard himself. The Knight does not speak as Prince John compliments him on his victory. Then the Knight is informed that he may choose the Queen of Love and of Beauty who is to preside over the next day of the tournament. The Knight chooses Rowena. This disappoints Prince John, who had hinted that the Knight should choose Alicia, daughter of his counselor, Waldemar Fitzurse. But the Prince is gracious and invites Rowena to the banquet that night. Cedric displeases the Prince by saying she will not attend, but will preside over the tournament the following day.

Chapter X

The squires of the defeated knights come to the Disinherited Knight’s pavilion to offer their horses and armor, as the laws of chivalry dictate. The Knight refuses to accept them, but he does accept a ransom of a hundred zecchins. Half of this he keeps for himself; the other half he asks to be distributed amongst the squires, the heralds, and other officials of the tournament. However, he refuses to accept ransom from De Bois-Guilbert, saying that their quarrel is not ended. The Knight then gives his attendant, who is the swine-herd Gurth in disguise, a bag of gold to take to Isaac to repay his debt. Isaac is to take whatever he desires from the bag. Indignant, Gurth says he will give Isaac only half of what he wants.

At the house near Ashby where he and Rebecca are staying, Isaac is grumbling about the money that Prince John forced him to hand over. Rebecca tries to console him. Isaac also does not expect to be repaid by the Disinherited Knight. When Gurth arrives on his mission, Isaac is surprised but joyful. He asks for eighty zecchins. Gurth offers seventy or nothing. Isaac disputes this, and counts out eighty zecchins. He then notices that there is still money in Gurth’s bag, and Gurth says the remainder amounts to as much as Isaac has taken. After Gurth leaves the apartment, Rebecca stops him in the hall and takes him into a side apartment. She gives him a purse containing a hundred zecchins and tells him to return to the Knight what is his due (she and Isaac had assumed Gurth would keep the eighty zecchins in his bag for himself) and keep the remainder for himself.

Chapter XI

In a lane just outside Ashby, Gurth is seized by four outlaws who demand his money. His captors drag him into a thicket and then into a clearing. Two more outlaws join them. Gurth says he has thirty zecchins, but the leader of the band knows he has more. Gurth says it belongs to his master. The robbers take all the money Gurth has and interrogate him. He tells the story of the tournament and his mission to Isaac. Although he tells the truth about how he came by the money, they do not believe him. They stop
to examine the pouch, during which time Gurth breaks free and strikes the robber captain down with his quarter-staff. The robber gets up and declares that he accepts Gurth’s story as true, and that he will take no money from him since all the knights vanquished by the Disinherited Knight are their enemies. One of the robber band still wants to rob Gurth, however, and the captain allows them to fight with quarter-staves. Gurth is victorious and is allowed to go free, as long as he says nothing about what happened to him that night. Two of the outlaws give him safe escort and Gurth returns to the pavilion of his master.

Chapter XII

In the second day of the tournament, all the knights battle at once, rather than in single combat. There are fifty knights on each side. Athelstane has enlisted on the side of the Knight Templar. This is because he considers Rowena to be his future bride, and he wants to punish the Disinherited Knight for having chosen her the previous day. During the ferocious battle, the Disinherited Knight and De Bois-Guilbert continually but unsuccessfully try to seek each other out. Eventually they do close in a one-on-one fight. De Bois-Guilbert is joined by Front-de-Boeuf and Athelstane. The Disinherited Knight fights with great skill, but seems certain to be overcome by the superior forces arrayed against him. But then a knight in black armor on a black horse rides forward, soon vanquishes Front-de-Boeuf and Athelstane and then retires from the fight. The Disinherited Knight then unseats De Bois-Guilbert, leaps from his own horse and demands that the fallen De Bois-Guilbert yield. But before De Bois-Guilbert can respond, Prince John calls a halt to the proceedings. Thus the day ends. Four knights are dead, over thirty seriously wounded, some of whom never recover or are disabled for life. Prince John awards the honors of the day to the Black Knight, but he cannot be located. So the Prince names the Disinherited Knight instead. When the Knight comes to receive his award from Rowena, his helmet is removed, and he looks pale as death. He collapses at her feet and it is found that he has a wound in his side. Cedric, to his consternation, recognizes the knight as his banished son.

Chapter XIII

Once the word gets out that the Disinherited Knight is Wilfred of Ivanhoe, there is concern in Prince John’s camp. They know that Ivanhoe will claim the castle and manor bestowed on him by King Richard, which Prince John has given to Front-de-Boeuf. News reaches them that the wounded Ivanhoe is now being cared for by his friends. Meanwhile, Prince John tells the Norman De Bracy that he will secure the Saxon Rowena as his, De Bracy’s, bride. John then receives a letter informing him that King Richard has obtained his freedom. John knows that this means trouble for him, so he cancels the following day’s festivities. He announces that the archery contest that was to have been held then will take place immediately. A yeoman named Locksley, to whom the prince has already taken a dislike, enters the contest, agreeing to shoot only when all the other archers have done so. The best shot is from Hubert, a forester in the service of Malvoisin, but when Hubert takes on Locksley he loses. Prince John is so impressed, he
invites Locksley into his service as a yeoman of his body guard, but Locksley declines. Locksley then slips away and is lost in the crowd. Prince John sends his chamberlain to ride to Ashby and demand two thousand crowns from Isaac.

Chapter XIV

That evening there is a luxurious banquet at the Castle of Ashby. Prince John greets Cedric and Athelstane with great courtesy; they say Rowena is indisposed and cannot attend. The Normans make sarcastic comments about the Saxons' manners, and the Saxons are ignorant of Norman etiquette. Prince John proposes a toast to Ivanhoe, but Cedric refuses to join in, saying that Wilfred left his home to join the court of Richard I against his father's wishes. Prince John says that since Cedric has disinherited his son, he will not object to John's conferring on Front-de-Boeuf the castle that Richard I had intended for Ivanhoe. The Saxons and Normans bait each other, but Prince John pretends that from his side it is all in jest. Prince John calls upon Cedric to make a toast to a Norman whom he deems worthy, and Cedric responds with a toast to Richard the Lion-hearted. Prince John had been expecting to hear his own name. Cedric enjoys his advantage, and then he and Athelstane leave the banquet. Prince John is discomfited because he fears his men are about to desert him in favor of King Richard.

Chapter XV

Waldemar Fitzurse uses all his political skill to rally the supporters of Prince John. They plan to make him king. Fitzurse then encounters De Bracy, dressed in green like a yeoman and carrying a longbow. De Bracy says he plans to attack Cedric's entourage and carry off Rowena as his bride. Because of his disguise, the kidnapping will be blamed on the outlaws of the forest. Then he plans to reappear in his usual clothes and rescue Rowena. He intends to escort her to Front-de-Boeuf's castle, or to Normandy, and marry her. De Bois-Guilbert is to assist in this scheme; he and his men will also be disguised as outlaws.

Chapter XVI

After the tournament, the Black Knight leaves Ashby and rides north. As evening falls he seeks shelter in a dilapidated, out-of-the-way small chapel. At first the monk inside refuses to admit him. But the Knight threatens to break down the door, and the monk reluctantly invites him in. He offers the knight the most rudimentary accommodation and a dish of dried pease and water. The knight wonders aloud how the hermit, who identifies himself as the Clerk of Copmanhurst (Friar Tuck), manages to stay so fit and strong on such a diet. The hermit replies that his food is blessed by the saints. Seeing the dissatisfaction of the Knight with such humble fare, the hermit says that the keeper of the forest left him some food which is not suitable for him to eat. He brings back a large pasty on a large dish. The Knight persuades the hermit to partake of this better food with him, so they begin their feast, which is then enriched by wine, also left by the keeper. The Knight guesses that the hermit regularly eats in this way, the product of illegal deer hunting, and the hermit knows that he knows. But the hermit
deflects the Knight's further inquiries about the matter, at the same time proposing a
chivalrous contest of arms between them. The Knight declines.

Chapter XVII

The Knight sings a ballad, accompanying himself on the harp. The hermit
responds by singing "The Barefooted Friar," a ballad about a happy friar who roams
wherever he likes and enjoys ample food, drink and hospitality. It is clear that the friar
in the song resembles the hermit who sings it, although of course he denies it to the
Knight, who enjoys the joke. Their revelry continues until there is a loud knock on the
door.

Chapter XVIII

The narrative returns to where it left off at the end of Chapter VII. Cedric,
although he does not forgive his disinherited son, arranges for the wounded Ivanhoe to
be transported to Ashby as soon as the crowd has dispersed. Rowena tries in vain to
persuade Cedric not to be so hard-hearted. Cedric captures Gurth, who had deserted him
to accompany Ivanhoe. Gurth, having witnessed his dog Fangs being injured by a lance
thrown by Cedric, swears he will never forgive him. As Cedric, Athelstane and their
entourage return from the home of a Saxon abbot, where they have been entertained,
Cedric muses on his ambitions: he wishes to marry off his ward Rowena to Athelstane,
and in doing so revive the fortunes of the Saxons. He is aware that Rowena has no
interest in Athelstane and prefers Ivanhoe, which was the real reason for Ivanhoe's
banishment from the family home. Cedric hopes to change Rowena's mind.

Chapter XIX

As twilight descends, Cedric and his party enter the forest on their way home,
hoping they will be safe from outlaws. They come upon Isaac and Rebecca, as well as a
sick man who is being transported on a horse-litter. They are stranded. It turns out that
the six bodyguards Isaac hired to accompany them had deserted them. Isaac asks if he
can travel with Cedric and his party. Cedric is unwilling, but Rowena persuades him.
During this break, Gurth, with the assistance of Wamba, escapes. Within minutes, the
travelers are set upon by De Bois-Guilbert and his men, disguised as outlaws. The
Saxons are all taken prisoner, except for Wamba, who escapes. He comes upon Gurth,
and they are about to go back to help Cedric when they are apprehended by Locksley,
who tells them that he will raise up a force to free the Saxon prisoners.

Chapter XX

Locksley rounds up his men in the forest. He pays a visit to the hermitage, where
the monk and the knight are still singing drinking songs. The drunken friar reveals to the
knight that Locksley is the keeper of the forest of whom he spoke earlier. The friar
removes his gown and puts on a green cassock and hose. This shows he sympathizes
with the outlaws. Locksley explains their enterprise to the knight, and announces that
they are to storm the castle of Front-de-Boeuf, where the captives are being taken.
Chapter XXI

As the kidnappers take their captives to Front-de-Boeuf’s castle, De Bois-Guilbert reveals to De Bracy that he means to carry off Rebecca as his prize. When they arrive at Torquilstone, Front-de-Boeuf’s castle, Cedric and Athelstane are imprisoned in a hall, while Rowena is taken to a different room. Rebecca and Isaac are also separated. While Cedric recalls all the Saxon history that has taken place in the castle, Athelstane is only worried about where his next meal is coming from. They both expect to be ransomed shortly.

Chapter XXII

Isaac is thrown into a dungeon. Front-de-Boeuf enters with some black slaves and demands a thousand silver pounds. Isaac protests that he does not have that amount of money. Front-de-Boeuf responds by threatening to strip Isaac and place him on iron bars over a fire grate, which the slaves have just lit. The slaves seize him, and Isaac quickly agrees to pay what is demanded of him. He demands that his traveling companions also be liberated when he pays, but Front-de-Boeuf will not hear of it. Isaac then says he must send Rebecca to York to get the money. Front-de-Boeuf tells him he cannot, because he has already given Rebecca, whom he thought was Isaac’s concubine, as handmaid to De Bois-Guilbert. Isaac is distraught. He begs Front-de-Boeuf to take everything he has and broil him on the furnace, but spare the honor of his daughter. Front-de-Boeuf has a moment of sympathy for Isaac but it soon passes. As Isaac continues to be defiant, Front-de-Boeuf orders the slaves to strip him and chain him down on the bars, But before they can do so, a bugle call from outside the castle is heard, and Front-de-Boeuf is summoned away from the dungeon.

Chapter XXIII

De Bracy visits Rowena in her imprisonment, aiming to win her hand in marriage. He tries to charm her, but she responds only with contempt. He then takes a tougher approach, telling her that if she does not leave the castle as his wife, she will never leave it at all. He also reveals that he knows of Rowena’s love for Wilfred of Ivanhoe, and tells her that Ivanhoe will never marry her because he too is a prisoner in the castle. (Ivanhoe was the sick man in the litter traveling with Isaac; De Bracy is the only knight who knows of his presence in the castle, having looked into the litter, a fact that is not explained until Chapter XXVIII.) De Bracy also reveals that Front-de-Boeuf wants the land that is Ivanhoe’s by right. De Bracy says Front-de-Boeuf will not harm Ivanhoe if Rowena agrees to marry him, De Bracy. Otherwise, Ivanhoe will die. Cedric’s fate also rests on her decision. Rowena weeps in despair, and De Bracy has no idea of how to respond to her.

Chapter XXIV

Rebecca is thrust into a cell where she encounters an old woman named Urfried. It turns out that when Urfried was young, Front-de-Boeuf’s father stormed the castle in
which her father and his seven sons lived. All the men were killed, and Urfried was forced to live in the castle with the conquerors. She tells Rebecca there is no escape, and leaves the cell. De Bois-Guilbert comes to the cell and makes it clear that he wishes to possess her. Rebecca reproaches him, but he tells her that she is his captive and subject to his will. He asks her to submit to her fate and become a Christian, a proposal which horrifies her. She opens the window and stands on the parapet, threatening to jump. De Bois-Guilbert promises he will not hurt her in any way. Reluctantly, she decides to trust him and steps down from the parapet. He says she does him an injustice and he is genuinely devoted to her. But he adds that the union must be with her consent and on her terms. He tells her that he has ambitions to become the powerful Grand Master of the Templars, but he is cynical about the chivalric and spiritual ideals of the Order. He simply seeks power, and implies that Rebecca will be able to share it, and that this will be good for the Jews. Then he hears the bugle sound from outside the castle and leaves the cell, promising Rebecca he will return.

Chapter XXV

Front-de-Boeuf, De Bois-Guilbert and De Bracy meet. They have received a written demand from, of all people, Wamba and Gurth. The demand is that the knights surrender their prisoners within one hour or face the consequences. The document is also signed by the Black Knight. Locksley has placed his mark on it too. The knights do not know how to react. De Bracy laughs, but Front-de-Boeuf realizes how serious the ultimatum is. He knows there must be a strong force arrayed against them, and a squire confirms that at least two hundred men oppose them. But the knights are confident they have the means to hold the castle against the attackers. De Bois-Guilbert composes a reply to the challenge, which says that they will execute their prisoners before noon. The knights also request that a priest be sent to hear the last confessions of the prisoners. When the men in the forest get this message, they have to decide who to send as a priest. The Black Knight proposes Friar Tuck, but he refuses. Wamba then volunteers for the job.

Chapter XXVI

Wamba arrives at the castle. De Bois-Guilbert decides that he should be given a written order asking De Bracy’s men in York to come to their aid. In the meantime, Wamba is shown into the hall where Cedric and Athelstane are held. Wamba tells them to prepare for their deaths. They receive this news with disbelief, but then face up to it with courage. Wamba then reveals his identity, and offers to swap his monk’s gown for Cedric’s clothing, so Cedric can escape. Cedric wants Athelstane to be the one who escapes, but he refuses. Wamba says that he will only swap clothes with Cedric, and Cedric is moved by Wamba’s sacrifice. On his way out, disguised as a priest, he is accosted by Rebecca, who has been temporarily let out of her cell by Urfried. She asks him to come to the aid of a wounded prisoner. She means Ivanhoe, whom she has been
allowed to attend, although Cedric does not know this. But Cedric does not want to be
delayed, and then Urfried shoos Rebecca away.

Chapter XXVII

Urfried ushers the reluctant Cedric into a small apartment. She begins to tell him
her story. Cedric is amazed to discover that she is the daughter of Torquil Wolfganger,
his father’s friend. Urfried then guesses that she is talking to Cedric, and she continues
her story. Her real name is Ulrica. She was forced to live as the paramour of her father’s
killer, but she did everything she could to ensure that the family she was compelled to
live with met misfortune. She fomented hatred between the elder Front-de-Boeuf and
his son, and the son (who now holds Cedric captive) killed his father. Cedric despises
Ulrica because she did not kill herself to escape such a tormented existence. But she
says she still has the power of revenge. She tells him that when the besiegers see a red
flag flying from the turret, they are to press their assault, for the Normans will have
enough to deal with within the castle. She then leaves and Front-de-Boeuf enters. He
gives Cedric (whom he thinks is a priest) a scroll to take to the castle of Philip de
Malvoisin. Malvoisin is then to send it to York. After the phony monk has left, Front­
de-Boeuf calls for Cedric to be brought to him. When he discovers that the man
purporting to be Cedric is in fact Wamba, and that Cedric has escaped, he is furious. He
threatens to throw Wamba from the battlements, but De Bracy persuades him to allow
the jester to join his, De Bracy’s, service. Athelstane then offers to pay a thousand
marks as a ransom for the freedom of all the prisoners. Front-de-Boeuf agrees, but he
will not release Isaac, Rebecca, Rowena and Wamba. Athelstane says the deal is off,
because Rowena is his bride-to-be and Wamba has just saved the life of Cedric his
master, so he cannot allow them to remain as captives. Then Ambrose, an old monk in
attendance on the Prior of Jorvaulx, arrives. He says that the Prior has been captured by
outlaws in the woods, who are demanding ransom. He asks for the knights’ assistance,
but they refuse. The knights prepare the castle for the expected assault.

Chapter XXVIII

The narrative returns to the story of how Ivanhoe came to be in the litter
transported by Isaac and Rebecca. After Ivanhoe is injured in the tournament, Rebecca
persuades her father to allow Ivanhoe to be taken to the house in Ashby where they are
staying. There she cares for his wounds, using her knowledge of medicine she learned
from an old Jewess. She then persuades Isaac to let Ivanhoe travel with them to York.
She tells him that Ivanhoe is in the favor of Richard the Lion-Hearted, and if Richard
should return, Isaac will need a powerful advocate. This is because Isaac supplied
Richard’s brother Prince John with much of the money he needed for his rebellious
plans.

Chapter XXVIII
Scott makes use of a common motif in medieval romance, that of the wounded knight nursed back to health by a woman skilled in the healing arts. This motif lies at the heart of the story of Tristan and Iseult, for example. To this familiar theme, Rebecca’s unrequited love for Ivanhoe forms a touching sub-plot.

Chapter XXIX
Rebecca is still at Ivanhoe’s side, and she is becoming very fond of him. Ivanhoe wants to watch the coming battle from a window, but he is still too weak to rise from his bed. So Rebecca stands at the window instead and describes what she can see. She reports that the attackers, led by the Black Knight, are advancing. A bugle gives the signal for the assault, and this is followed by a flourish of trumpets from the Norman defenders. There is a shower of deadly arrows fired by both sides, followed by hand-to-hand fighting. The Black Knight falls Front-de-Boeuf, who is dragged back within the castle walls by his men. Led by the Black Knight, the besiegers get the advantage, winning control of one of the outlying buildings of the castle. There is then a pause in the action. Ivanhoe says he wishes he could take part in the battle, and he and Rebecca debate the value of chivalry. Rebecca sees no value in it. Then the exhausted Ivanhoe sleeps, and Rebecca reproaches herself for being more concerned with his welfare than that of her father.

Chapter XXX
Front-de-Boeuf is mortally wounded, and De Bracy and De Bois-Guilbert discuss how to defend the castle. They know their position is dire, and De Bracy suggests surrendering the prisoners, but De Bois-Guilbert will not hear of it. They decide to defend the castle as best they can. Front-de-Boeuf is tormented on his deathbed by Ulrica, who tells him to remember all his sins. She also taunts him, saying that the Saxons will take over his castle. Then she tells him that she has set fire to it. She leaves him to die in the flames.

Chapter XXXI
The attackers construct a long raft by which they cross the castle’s moat. The Black Knight and Cedric are the first to cross, and in spite of the shower of arrows from their men, they are in a precarious position. Then the attackers see a red flag flying from the castle and know it is time to press their assault. De Bois-Guilbert tells De Bracy that all is lost because the castle is on fire. Nevertheless, De Bois-Guilbert comes up with a plan to continue the fight. The Black Knight fights De Bracy and forces him to yield. As the castle burns, Ivanhoe urges Rebecca to flee, so that she can at least save her own life. Rebecca refuses, but then De Bois-Guilbert appears and carries her off. Then the Black Knight carries Ivanhoe to safety before returning to the castle to free the remaining prisoners. Cedric frees Rowena, and gives her to Gurth to be taken to safety. The battle intensifies. De Bois-Guilbert escapes on horseback with Rebecca, flooring
Athelstane who tries to stop him. (Athelstane mistook Rebecca for Rowena, the one he loves.) The castle burns, and the flames can be seen for miles around. Ulrica stands on the turret chanting a wild song. The turret gives way to the flames and she goes to her death.

Chapter XXXII

The victorious outlaws assemble in the forest to divide up the spoils they plundered from the burning castle. Cedric is distraught because Athelstane was killed. He pardons Gurth, makes him a free man and gives him some land. Rowena arrives with an escort. De Bracy, now a prisoner, asks her to forgive him, but Rowena is reluctant to forgive him for all the misery his passion for her has caused. The Black Knight tells Cedric he will soon ask a boon from him, and Cedric says it is granted already, because he is so grateful for the Black Knight’s assistance. The Black Knight then frees De Bracy, who grabs a horse and rides away. Locksley gives the Black Knight a bugle and tells him to blow three notes on it if he should ever need assistance in the forest. Locksley then distributes the booty in a fair manner. One-tenth is to be given to the church; some goes to the families of the dead, and some is given to the outlaws according to their rank and merit. Locksley’s decisions in the matter are accepted by all. Friar Tuck arrives belatedly, with Isaac in tow. The Friar claims that Isaac has converted to Christianity, but Isaac vehemently denies it. The Friar aims a blow at Isaac, but the Black Knight restrains him. The Friar and the Black Knight then exchange blows in a test of strength, which the Black Knight wins. Another prisoner is then brought to Locksley. This is Prior Aymer of Jorvaulx.

Chapter XXXIII

Locksley tells the Prior that he will be freed only on payment of a ransom. He asks Isaac to decide what the ransom should be. Isaac says six hundred crowns. Asked to name Isaac’s ransom, the Prior sets it at a thousand crowns. Both men protest loudly about the large sums expected of them. Locksley lowers Isaac’s ransom to five hundred crowns, since he knows that Isaac will also have to pay a ransom to free Rebecca from De Bois-Guilbert. Locksley has been cared for in the past by Rebecca when he was sick, so this accounts for his relative generosity to Isaac. Locksley also persuade the Prior to intervene with De Bois-Guilbert in order to win Rebecca’s freedom. After lengthy negotiations, Isaac goes off on his mission. The Black Knight departs, his real identity still a mystery.

Chapter XXXIV

At the castle of York, Prince John and his men plot to seize the throne. But they are disturbed by reports that Front-de-Boeuf, De Bracy and De Bois-Guilbert have been captured or killed, since they need the help of these knights if their plan is to succeed. De Bracy arrives and tells them the whole story. He also says that Richard is in England, and he has spoken to him and seen him. It is clear that he means the Black Knight. De Bracy intends to flee for Flanders. On hearing the news, Fitzurse decides to
take sanctuary in the church. Prince John knows that everyone is deserting him, but he is defiant, saying that they must kidnap and imprison Richard before he raises an army against them. De Bracy refuses to have anything to do with this, but Fitzurse says he will take charge of the operation. While Fitzurse does the planning, Prince John arranges to have De Bracy, whom he distrusts, spied upon.

Chapter XXXV
Isaac journeys to the castle of Templestowe, the home of the Templar Order, to negotiate Rebecca’s freedom. Before he arrives he stays with his friend Nathan. Nathan advises him not to go further because the strict and virulently anti-Semitic Grand Master of the Templar Order, Lucas de Beaumanoir, is currently staying at Templestowe. Isaac is not deterred, and journeys on. When he arrives and asks to speak to De Bois-Guilbert, he is shown first to the Grand Master. Isaac says he bears a letter from Prior Aymer for De Bois-Guilbert; Grand Master has his attendant read the letter to him. The letter asks De Bois-Guilbert to release Rebecca for a ransom, but it also lets slip that both the Prior and De Bois-Guilbert have departed far from the Christian ideal of temperance. The Grand Master seizes on the reference to Rebecca as a witch, and claims that she works her curses through the devil. He resolves to put her on trial and burn her at the stake.

Chapter XXXVI
The Grand Master rebukes Albert Malvoisin, the Preceptor of the Order, for allowing Rebecca, whom he calls a Jewess sorceress, to stay at their establishment. Malvoisin claims that he admitted her only so he might be able to break De Bois-Guilbert’s infatuation for her. The Grand Master says that the knight deserves pity more than punishment. He orders the hall to be prepared for Rebecca’s trial. Malvoisin goes straight to De Bois-Guilbert to inform him of the situation. He tells De Bois-Guilbert that he must give up Rebecca, but the knight is unwilling to do so. He resolves to make one final effort to save her, but says that if she continues to reject him, she will have to face his vengeance. Meanwhile, the Grand Master’s assistant, the Preceptor Conrade Mont-Fitchet, aware that any evidence against Rebecca will be weak, tells Malvoisin to use whatever means necessary to strengthen it. Rebecca is then taken to the great hall for the trial.

Chapter XXXVII
The Grand Master makes a speech in which he explains that if De Bois-Guilbert had deliberately broken the laws of the Order regarding his association with Rebecca, he would merit serious punishment. But if he had been bewitched, then he had fallen into Satan’s hands, and needed only penance to purify himself. The punishment should fall instead on the person who had put the spell on him. Accounts are then given by various witnesses of the extent of De Bois-Guilbert’s devotion to Rebecca. Then a man named Higg is called. He is a peasant who was cured of the palsy by Rebecca. He produces a small box which contains the balsam she gave him, and which he continues to use. On the dubious testimony of two Christian healing practitioners, the ointment is declared to
be magical, and therefore unlawful to a Christian. The Grand Master confiscates the ointment and dismisses Higg. Two men-at-arms, persuaded by Malvoisin, then give blatantly false testimony against Rebecca. Invited to respond, Rebecca calls on De Bois-Guilbert to confirm that the allegations against her are false. He gives an answer which no one understands, but which directs Rebecca to look at a scroll that someone thrust into her hands as she was being led to the hall. The scroll (which was written by De Bois-Guilbert) tells her to demand a champion. She acts on this message, declaring her innocence and demanding trial by combat, with a champion fighting on her behalf.

Chapter XXXVIII

The Grand Master assigns De Bois-Guilbert to be the champion who defends the Order. He gives Rebecca three days to find a champion for herself. Rebecca is allowed to send a message to Isaac, and she declares that a champion will emerge who will vindicate her. Higg, the messenger, meets Isaac and his companion Samuel only a quarter of a mile away. Samuel reads Isaac the message Rebecca has sent. She explains her situation, and asks that Isaac contact Ivanhoe. Even though Ivanhoe will not yet have recovered from his wounds, he may be able to find someone else who will act as her champion.

Chapter XXXIX

In the evening, De Bois-Guilbert visits Rebecca in the apartment where she is being held. He tries to reason with her, saying that he is not responsible for her predicament, since he did not know that the Grand Master would be at the Preceptory. Rebecca does not accept his argument, saying that he concurred in her condemnation and is set to be the champion who asserts her guilt. De Bois-Guilbert replies that it was he who gave her the scroll that told her to demand a champion. She says that was merely a brief respite from instant death. De Bois-Guilbert responds that he had in fact intended to disguise himself and emerge as her champion. He says he would have had little difficulty in showing her innocence by defeating any opponent. Rebecca is skeptical. De Bois-Guilbert goes on to say that unless he appears as her accuser he will lose all chance of attaining the position he desires within the Order, that of Grand Master. His ambitions will be in ruins. But he says he will accept this if she will accept him. They will flee to Palestine where he will win fame and glory and she will be his queen. Rebecca wants no part of this scheme. De Bois-Guilbert says that nothing can save her, but he wants them to part as friends. She forgives him for his part in her death. He leaves her apartment. Outside, he tells Malvoisin that he is inclined to go to the Grand Master and refuse the task that has fallen to him. Malvoisin advises him not to do so, since he will be imprisoned or put on trial. Malvoisin also advises him not to flee. De Bois-Guilbert hopes that no champion emerges for Rebecca; then he will not have to fight and will not be responsible for her death.

Chapter XL
The narrative returns to the Black Knight, who rides to a religious house not far from the forest, where Ivanhoe was taken after he was removed from the doomed castle. The Black Knight says he will meet Ivanhoe again at the funeral of Athelstane. He also mentions that it is his task to reconcile Ivanhoe to his father. After the Black Knight leaves, Ivanhoe prepares to travel, taking Gurth, whom he now refers to as his squire, with him. Meanwhile, the Black Knight and Wamba are in light-hearted mood as they journey in the forest. But then they are attacked by armed men. The fight goes badly, but the Black Knight makes the bugle call to summon the friendly outlaws. Locksley and his men soon arrive, and with their help almost all the assailants are either killed or mortally wounded. Their leader turns out to be Waldemar Fitzurse, and the Black Knight gets him to admit that it was Prince John who planned the attack. Fitzurse knows that the Black Knight is Richard. Richard spares his life but banishes him from the country. Richard then tells Locksley his real identity, and Locksley in turn confesses that he is Robin Hood of Sherwood Forest. Friar Tuck begs forgiveness of Richard for any slights he may have given him. Richard good-naturedly grants his desire.

Chapter XLI

The gathering in the forest is joined by Ivanhoe and Gurth, and they all gather for a feast. Ivanhoe tells Richard that his kingdom is in disarray and he should act quickly to reclaim it. Richard replies that he needs to wait until he is sure that the various forces he is depending on are marshaled and ready. Robin Hood also fears that Richard should not stay in the forest too long. He sets up a ruse whereby it appears they are under attack by Normans. This brings the banquet to a sudden end. Then Robin confesses the ruse to Richard, and Richard realizes that it is indeed time for him to move on. He sets off with Ivanhoe, Gurth and Wamba for Athelstane’s castle, which is in mourning for its lost leader.

Chapter XLII

When they arrive at the castle, Richard and Ivanhoe are shown to a large apartment, where Cedric and a dozen other distinguished Saxon men sit. Cedric takes Richard and Ivanhoe to a small chapel, in which the bier of Athelstane has been placed. Then he guides them to a small adjoining oratory, where they meet Edith, Athelstane’s mother. Next, they go to an apartment where twenty women are gathered. Four of them, including Rowena, sing a dirge for the soul of the deceased. Cedric then takes Ivanhoe and Richard to another room, where Richard reveals to Cedric his true identity. Richard then tells Cedric of the boon he requests of him—that he should be reconciled to his son. Ivanhoe, who had covered his face with a mantle, reveals himself, and Cedric agrees to be reconciled to him. Then there is an astonishing event. Athelstane, dressed in grave clothes, appears in the doorway. He says that he was stunned but otherwise unwounded by the blow he was struck in the battle. When he recovered consciousness he found himself in an open coffin. He was then drugged by two rogue monks (one of whom was Friar Tuck), but eventually he was able to get free. Cedric tries to get him to
dispute the throne with Richard, but Athelstane disappoints him by pledging his allegiance to the king. He also renounces his interest in Rowena in favor of Ivanhoe.

Chapter XLIII
The trial by combat of Rebecca begins. The stake at which she is to be burnt has already been prepared, and is surrounded by sticks of wood. A crowd has assembled. Rebecca is taken to a black chair which has been placed near the pile of wood. She retains her dignified manner. There is a flourish of trumpets and the combat is announced. No champion appears for Rebecca, but she asks for more time. The Grand Master grants her request. De Bois-Guilbert makes one last plea to her to flee with him on his horse. She refuses. In the nick of time, a champion appears for Rebecca. It is Ivanhoe. In the contest, Ivanhoe and his horse are felled. De Bois-Guilbert also falls. Ivanhoe takes his sword and demands that De Bois-Guilbert yields. But there is no answer. De Bois-Guilbert is dead. The Grand Master declares that the judgment of God has been made.

Chapter XLIV
The Grand Master orders that Rebecca be freed. Then Richard the Lion-hearted arrives with a band of armed men. He had been intending to be Rebecca’s champion. He orders one of his knights of arrest Malvoisin for treason, and then tells the Grand Master that the flag of England now flies over the castle, rather than the flag of the Templar Order. For a few moments it appears as if there may be a violent conflict between Richard’s forces and the Knights Templar. But the Templars depart without a fight. The Grand Master says he will appeal to the Pope because Richard has usurped the privileges of the Order. During the tumult of the Templars’ retreat, Isaac and Rebecca slip away unnoticed. The Earl of Essex, who accompanied Richard, tells Ivanhoe that Richard has sent his brother John back to their mother, to wait until the disorder dies down. Some little while later, Cedric gives his consent to the marriage of Ivanhoe and Rowena, and also softens his dislike of the Normans, since Richard treats him well. The marriage of Ivanhoe and Rowena is attended by Normans and Saxons alike, and acts as a pledge of peace and harmony between the races. The next day Rebecca visits Rowena to convey her thanks to Ivanhoe. She and Isaac are leaving England for Spain. She gives Rowena an expensive necklace. Rowena tries to persuade her not to leave England, but Rebecca is adamant. Ivanhoe and Rowena have a long and happy marriage.