

## Abstract

In this paper, Brontë has already paid attention to the tragedy of the colony in *Jane Eyre* in the 19th century. The conventional critics had the interest of Jane, but Sandra Gilbert focused on Bertha Antoinette, and analyzed her. Gilbert reflected onto the figure of Bertha Antoinette in *Madwoman in the Attic*, she insisted that Bertha Antoinette is the terrible other self of Jane. It is the secret of the self becoming furiously angry as Jane was suppressed. Bertha Antoinette's action is the same thing that Jane wanted herself to do. She is the other self-indicating the dark part which is the nearest to a true figure of Jane.

On the other hand, Jean Rhys found on herself in Bertha Antoinette in *Jane Eyre* and wrote in 1966 *Wide Sargasso Sea* as the Creole. In this paper, I quote *Wide Sargasso Sea* and focus on Bertha Antoinette, and I discuss the sympathy power of Brontë who pays attention to the tragedy of the colony's women.

In the first chapter, I drew the hardship and a trace until Jane's marriage. Because Jane was an orphan, she was alone for the childhood period. She lives to a dormitory in what was left in "the Red Room" for a penalty. It means the independence from a person of Reed family. The results suggest she have the rebellious spirit. She grows up and becomes a Governess, and experienced the feudal lord Rochester had a fatal encounter with her and then parts from him.

After that Jane was helped by St. John. He required a marriage for expediency with Jane as the missionary to India, but she declined the marriage. Then she met suddenly Rochester again and they had a love marriage. Jane described hardship until getting marrying of ideal in the society where a woman was bound by the morality like "the domestic angel" in the Victoria dynasty. Brontë has the consciousness that is equal with a man, and it is precious to draw this work the female image overcoming difficulty.

In the second chapter, I clarified the death's reason of Bertha Antoinette. Writer Jean Rhys described the death's reason in *Wide Sargasso Sea* because thinking of Bertha Antoinette was not told in *Jane Eyre*. The married life broke because Bertha Antoinette became the insane, she clarified it concretely in the married life of the West Indies. Because Rochester had a

prejudice that it was a blood relationship of the insanity against Bertha Antoinette, she suffered from disease of mind.

Furthermore, she was imprisoned inside his mansion in Britain. Her insanity was amplified for this reason. Rhys tried clearly the visualization about invisible chains like the prejudice or the discrimination that tormented a woman of colonies. The tragedy of the woman of colony emphasized that people of the Creole were not treated as a human beings.

In the third chapter, I focus on the tragic death of Bertha Antoinette, and explain the invisible two chains that tormented women. The first is morals called "the domestic angel" who tormented Bertha Antoinette and Jane. The second is prejudice about the woman of colony that her insanity is heredity. The tragic death of the woman who threw the body in flame suggested Indian "Suttee". Because the tragic death of Bertha Antoinette was too miserable as writer Brontë, she let Jane express the strong sympathy. It emphasizes a new viewpoint of *Jane Eyre*.

She sympathized with women of a miserable colony. An imprisoned fact called the protection existed in *Jane Eyre*. This is really the specific work in which the author depicted women problems of colonies. These women have been segregated from the past up to the present. Therefore I have realized that it is worth to be newly evaluated.