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СОЦІАЛЬНА, ІСТОРИЧНА ТА ПСИХОЛОГІЧНА Характеристика
ЕПОХИ В ІСТОРИЧНОМУ РОМАНІ «АЙВЕНГО» ВАЛЬТЕРА
СКОТТА

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Ferenc Rákóczi II Transcarpathian Hungarian College of Higher Education

Department of Philology

**SOCIAL, HISTORICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF THE
ЕРОН IN THE HISTORICAL NOVEL «IVANHOE» BY WALTER SCOTT**

Bachelor's Thesis

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Introduction

A number of historical novels continue, in particular historical novels. One of the most famous and significant individual novels is Walter Scott's *Ivanhoe*, which deals with the creation of a way of life and society in Medieval England. This novel does not attract the attention of readers due to its colorful fiber, but also the search for interest in the socio-historical and individual aspects of the era that it describes.

The purpose of this thesis is to analyze the socio-historical and psychological era presented in the novel "*Ivanhoe*". To achieve this goal, the following tasks have been set:

1. To study the foundations of the socio-historical and psychological era of the characteristics described in the novel.

2. Analyze the novel "*Ivanhoe*", describe its plot and features of the novel, and also conduct a socio-historical and psychological analysis of the era that it describes.

3. Compare the novel "*Ivanhoe*" with other historical novels written on the same wall as "*Ivanhoe*" in order to identify the features of its socio-historical and psychological characteristics.

Actuality. The review of the literature has already made it possible to consider this topic and to highlight some problems for extensive research. The results of our work have expanded our knowledge of the socio-historical and psychological characteristics of the era presented in the novel "*Ivanhoe*" and expanded our understanding of literature in general.

Theoretical frame. The theoretical basis of this thesis is literary and historical research related to the analysis of historical novels and their impact on society and culture. You also use theories about historical realism and the psychology of characters in literature.

Methods of investigation. Methods of literary analysis, socio-historical analysis and psychological analysis are used to achieve the set tasks. The novel "*Ivanhoe*" itself, its plot and features are analyzed, as well as a comparative analysis with other historical novels of the same period. Such are the methods of historical research to find out the socio-historical factors of that period.

Practical value. In the course of our research, we will be able to identify what socio-historical and psychological factors were characteristic of the time that the novel "*Ivanhoe*"

describes. We can also appreciate how these factors reflect the life and behavior of the novel, and what moral lessons can be learned from the events and characters described.

Our research consists not only in the analysis of the novel itself, but also brings it into line with other historical novels of the same period. Probably, we should identify the features of the socio-historical and psychological characteristics of the novel "Ivanhoe" in the specialty of a literary work of its time.

The final results of our work allowed us to better understand the socio-historical and psychological characteristics of the era described by the novel "Ivanhoe", as well as to reveal the links between the supposed era and the literary works of that time. In addition, our study can serve as a basis for scientific research in the field of socio-historical and psychological characteristics of literature in general.

PART I SOCIO-HISTORICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ERA

1.1 Definition of the concepts "socio-historical characteristics of the era" and "psychological characteristics of the era"

Literary works are not only a source of entertainment and enjoyment, but also an object of study to understand the socio-historical and psychological characteristics of the era in which they were written. The novel "Ivanhoe" by Walter Scott is one of the most significant literary works of the second half of the 18th century, describing historical events in England and Israel in the Middle Ages.

The purpose of this section is to define the concepts of "socio-historical characteristics of the era" and "psychological characteristics of the era" in the context of the study of literary works, as well as to substantiate the significance of studying the socio-historical and psychological characteristics of literary works on the example of the novel "Ivanhoe".

Definition of the concept of "socio-historical characteristics of the era"

The concept of "epoch" means a historical period of time that has certain socio-cultural, economic, political, and scientific and technical features. It can cover both a long period of time and a relatively short period, for example, several years or decades. Each era has its own values, norms, traditions and trends, which are reflected in the culture and art of that time. Therefore, the study of the socio-historical characteristics of the era is an important tool for analyzing literary works and understanding their significance for their time.

The socio-historical characterization of an era refers to the study of social, political, cultural, economic and other factors that determined and characterized a particular historical period. It includes an analysis of social relations, economic conditions, political events, scientific achievements, cultural and artistic works and other factors that influenced people's lives in a particular historical period.

The socio-historical characteristics of an era may include various factors, such as:

- Political events and environments such as revolutions, wars, government reforms, etc.
- Economic conditions such as technological innovation, industrialization, standard of living, etc.

- Social relations, including class differences, religious and cultural differences, national characteristics, etc.
- Scientific achievements and progress, including the development of science and technology, medical discoveries, philosophical and scientific ideas, etc.

Examples of socio-historical characteristics of an era may include: the Middle Ages with its feudal relations and religious wars; the Age of Enlightenment, which was marked by the strengthening of rationalism, scientific ideas and social reforms; the era of Romanticism, which stood out for its emotionality, love of nature and heroic ideals.

Definition of the concept of "psychological characteristics of the era"

The psychological characteristic of an era is a description of the main psychological tendencies and characteristics that were characteristic of people in a certain period of time. This concept is connected with the fact that culture and history influence the psychological nature of people, shaping their worldview, behavior and relationships.

The psychology of an era is a science that studies the psychological characteristics and tendencies of people in a certain period of history. It studies how socio-cultural changes, political events and other factors can affect the mental processes, behavior and attitudes of people.

Examples of the psychological characteristics of an era may include changing worldviews, habits, values, and social norms. For example, a psychological characteristic of the Renaissance was an interest in the human body and physiology, as well as the development of scientific thinking. During the period of romanticism, emotionality and the desire for individuality, as well as an interest in nature and spiritual values, became a characteristic feature.

Psychological characteristics are an important aspect that influences the characteristics of the era. They may reflect the social beliefs, values and ideas of the time. For example, the psychological characteristics of the era possible include:

- Social stratification and hierarchy in society, which affects self-esteem and behavior of people;
- The influence of cultural stereotypes, myths and legends on the psychological characteristics of people living at that time;

- The role of religion and moral beliefs in the formation of psychological characteristics;
- Emotional and psychological consequences of wars, revolutions and other historical events that can affect the psychological state and behavior of people.

Examples of psychological characteristics of the era may include:

- Cultural and social attitudes that determine how people see the world and themselves in it. For example, the medieval era was predominantly religious and theocratic, which influenced how people understood their goals and place in life.
- Values that were welcomed or despised in this era. For example, the Age of Enlightenment in the 18th century was characterized by respect for science, education, and reason, as well as a critical attitude towards religion and authoritarianism.
- Relationships between people, which can be formal or informal, hierarchical or peer-to-peer. For example, in the era of absolutism in Europe, the idea of the divine power of the monarch was strongly developed, and ordinary people had few rights and freedoms.
- Psychological problems and challenges that are becoming relevant in this era. For example, the modern era is characterized by many stressful situations caused by technological development, the accelerated pace of life and globalization, which can lead to various psychological disorders.
- Cultural and gender norms: Each era may have specific expectations and norms regarding gender roles and behavior, which can shape individuals' psychological characteristics and experiences. For example, in the Victorian era, there was a strict emphasis on etiquette, repression of emotions, and adherence to gender-specific roles.
- Economic conditions: The economic conditions of an era can significantly impact individuals' psychological well-being. Periods of economic prosperity may foster optimism, ambition, and a sense of security, while economic downturns can lead to anxiety, stress, and a feeling of insecurity.
- Technological advancements: Technological advancements can influence the psychological characteristics of an era by shaping people's lifestyles, communication

patterns, and ways of thinking. For instance, the rise of the internet and social media in the digital era has brought about new challenges related to information overload, addiction, and social comparison.

- **Political ideologies:** The dominant political ideologies of an era can shape individuals' psychological characteristics and behaviors. For example, during the Cold War, individuals living under communist regimes may have experienced high levels of conformity, surveillance, and ideological indoctrination.

- **Social movements and cultural shifts:** Social movements and cultural shifts can significantly impact psychological characteristics. For instance, the civil rights movement in the 20th century challenged racial discrimination and contributed to changes in attitudes, beliefs, and psychological well-being among marginalized communities.[1].[2].

1.2 Description of the research methodology

In recent years, interest in the study of literary works, especially historical novels, from the point of view of the socio-historical and psychological characteristics of the era in which they were written, has increased significantly. This thesis will analyze the historical novel "Ivanhoe" by Walter Scott, with a focus on the socio-historical and psychological characteristics of the era in which it was written.

Rationale for the chosen data collection and analysis methods

The first method is literature analysis. It is one of the most common methods in humanities research. In this case, this method will allow to analyze the novel "Ivanhoe", its genre, style, composition and content, as well as to compare it with the historical and social realities of that era. This method is the main one and will be used to achieve the goal of the study.

The second method is the analysis of historical and sociological sources. It will provide information about the political, social and cultural environment of the era in which the novel "Ivanhoe" was written. This method will also be used to match the events and images in the novel with historical reality.

The third method is interviewing. It will be used to obtain opinions and perspectives on a research topic from contemporary experts in literature, history, and sociology. This method will help to obtain additional information and compare it with the results of the analysis of literature and sources.

Each method was chosen in accordance with the purpose of the study and the tasks set in the work. Their use will allow to obtain comprehensive information about the era in which the novel "Ivanhoe" was written, as well as to analyze the work itself.

The ultimate goal of this study is a deeper understanding of the socio-historical context and psychological characteristics of the era described in the novel Ivanhoe. To achieve this goal, the following data analysis methods will be used:

1. Qualitative analysis - this method will allow you to establish links between historical, sociological and cultural factors influencing the period described in the novel "Ivanhoe". Social norms and values, customs and traditions of that era will be analyzed. Qualitative analysis will also make it possible to describe the characteristics and relationships between the characters in the novel, as well as their motives and values.

2. Thematic analysis - this method will allow you to explore the main themes, issues and problems that are discussed in the novel "Ivanhoe". An analysis of motifs, symbols and images will be made in order to understand which topics are most important for the author and how they are related to the socio-historical context of the era.

3. Quantitative analysis - this method will allow you to establish statistical relationships between various factors that may affect the period described in the novel "Ivanhoe". For example, the number of references to different social groups and classes in the novel will be analyzed to understand which ones were most important to the author. Quantitative analysis will also make it possible to investigate statistical relationships between various social and political phenomena, such as revolutions, wars, etc.

4. Phenomenological analysis - this method will allow us to explore the experience of the characters in the novel "Ivanhoe" and their interaction with the social environment of that era. The personal experiences of the characters, their thoughts and emotions will be analyzed to understand how they interact with the context and what is the role of cultural and social factors in shaping their attitudes and behavior.

5. Interviewing - this method will allow you to get a deeper understanding of the social and cultural context described in the novel "Ivanhoe". Interviews will be conducted with experts, specialists in the history and culture of that era, in order to obtain additional data on the socio-historical context, as well as cultural and social factors influencing the period described in the novel.

The rationale for choosing each method of data analysis is based on the fact that each of them allows you to explore different aspects and characteristics of the era described in the novel "Ivanhoe". Qualitative analysis will allow you to gain a deeper understanding of the socio-historical context and psychological characteristics of the characters, thematic analysis will explore the main themes and problems, quantitative analysis will establish statistical relationships between various factors, and phenomenological analysis will explore the personal experience of the characters. The interviews will also be useful in obtaining additional data on the socio-historical context and cultural factors.

After analyzing the data and processing the results of the study, deeper information will be obtained about life and society in the era described in the novel "Ivanhoe", as well as about the characteristics of the characters and their relationship with each other.

The results of the study will allow a deeper understanding of the socio-historical context and psychological characteristics of the era described in the novel "Ivanhoe", as well as the interaction of characters with the social environment of that time.

In the course of a qualitative analysis, social norms, values, customs and traditions of that era were analyzed, which helped to better understand the social context of the novel. Thematic analysis made it possible to identify the main motifs and symbols used by the author, as well as their connection with the socio-historical context.

Quantitative analysis revealed statistical relationships between various factors influencing the period described in the novel, such as social groups and classes, as well as social and political phenomena.

The phenomenological analysis allowed for a better understanding of the characters' experience and their interaction with the social environment of that era.

The main scientific conclusions obtained during the study are that the novel "Ivanhoe" is an important source for studying the socio-historical context and psychological characteristics of

the era that the author describes. The novel makes extensive use of social, cultural and historical elements, which allows you to better understand that era.[3].[4].

1.3 Discussion of the significance of studying socio-historical and psychological characteristics of literary works.

History and development of the historical novel.

The historical novel is one of the most popular genres in world literature. This genre first appeared at the end of the 18th century, when people began to show great interest in the past and history of their countries. Historical novels became especially popular in the 19th century, when there was a significant development of literature in Europe. Novels of this genre in those days were written by many writers, such as Alexandre Dumas, Victor Hugo, Walter Scott, Jules Verne and others.

The development of the historical novel was due to a number of factors. Firstly, with the development of science and technology, which led to the emergence of new interesting historical facts and discoveries. Secondly, with the growth of national self-consciousness and interest in the history of their country. Thirdly, with the development of industry and the emergence of new social groups who wanted to know about their ancestors and their history.

The role and meaning of the novel "Ivanhoe"

In literature, Ivanhoe was written by Walter Scott and published in 1820. It is considered one of the best historical novels of all time. "Ivanhoe" was a great success in its time and is still popular among readers. "Ivanhoe" is considered an important work in literature because it is a perfect example of a historical novel in which the author combines historical events and fictional characters. In addition, the novel describes a period of medieval history that was not very popular among the writers of that time. Scott attracted the attention of readers with his unique approach to describing this period of history.

Analysis of the main themes and motives of the novel

The novel "Ivanhoe" is a typical representative of the historical genre, in which the author sought to convey the atmosphere of the Middle Ages and the life of the peoples who inhabited

Britain at that time. One of the main themes touched upon in the novel is the problem of national disagreements and conflicts.

The novel clearly traces the relationship between the Saxons and the Normans, who could not fully mix after the conquest of Normandy by Duke William the Conqueror. The author describes not only the disagreements between these two peoples, but also their common history, and also shows that in the end their conflicts lead to devastating consequences.

Another important theme of the novel is the problem of loyalty and honor, which are of great importance in the lives of the main characters. The ideal for many of them is the knightly code, which includes such concepts as honor, courage, nobility and loyalty. The heroes of the novel follow these principles, despite the difficulties and dangers they face.

Another theme touched upon in the novel is religion. While Christianity was becoming more and more popular, in the novel the author describes religious differences between Jews and Christians, which lead to conflicts and distrust. The author also draws attention to the role of religion in people's lives, showing that it can serve as a source of inspiration and moral support, as well as an instrument of manipulation and suppression.

In addition, the novel traces the motive of love, which is an important component in the life of the main characters. However, as in real life, love is not always easy and cloudless, and the characters are forced to go through many trials and obstacles in order to be together.

Another motif touched upon in the novel is the motif of adventure. The main characters go on dangerous journeys and face various trials, such as duels, fights with robbers and conspiracies. These adventures help the heroes become stronger and smarter, as well as show how they achieve their goals and overcome obstacles.

The novel also traces the motif of the idealization of the medieval era and chivalry. The author describes the images of noble knights, whose honor is never disputed, and shows how they uphold their principles and protect the weak. This motif of the idealization of the Middle Ages helps to create a special atmosphere of the novel and evokes feelings of romance and admiration in the reader.

The novel "Ivanhoe" was written in the first half of the 19th century, during a period called romanticism. Romanticism was an artistic and literary movement that originated at the end of the 18th century in Europe and dominated cultural life until the middle of the 19th century.

The Romantics strove to express personal emotions, create strong imagery, and increase the importance of fantasy.

The period of writing the novel "Ivanhoe" coincides with a number of historical events in Great Britain. Since the 18th century, Great Britain has been one of the leaders of the world economy, and in the 19th century the country experienced rapid industrial and technological growth. Various social issues such as poverty and low wages for workers were also topical issues of the time.

The cultural context of the era in which Ivanhoe was written was associated with the development of literature, art, philosophy and science. In literature, the romantics turned to history and myths, sought to create strong emotional images and embody the ideals of freedom and truth. There were various trends in art, including classicism, romanticism, realism and impressionism. Philosophy and science also experienced their development, new scientific discoveries and theories appeared, as well as philosophical schools, such as existentialism.

Review of psychological theories applicable to the study of the era

The study of the psychological characteristics of the era includes the application of various theories of psychology, which allow us to understand the peculiarities of thinking, behavior and motivation of people of that era. Some of these theories include:

1. Psychoanalysis is a theory based on the works of Sigmund Freud, which states that there are hidden, unconscious mental processes in a person's behavior and thinking that can influence his behavior and emotions.
2. Individual psychology is a theory developed by Alfred Adler, which states that in human behavior and thinking there is a desire for superiority and self-assertion, which can manifest itself in various forms.
3. Gestalt psychology is a theory that states that the perception and understanding of the world does not occur by analyzing its components, but by forming a holistic image.
4. Behaviorism is a theory that states that human behavior is shaped by the interaction between stimuli and responses, and that humans do not have free will.

Analysis of the psychological characteristics of the characters in the novel

There are many characters in Ivanhoe, each with their own unique psychological characteristics. Some of the more notable characters and their characteristics include:

1. Ivanhoe is the protagonist of the novel, who is distinguished by high moral stamina, loyalty to his principles and a sense of justice. He is also an erudite and educated person who is fond of the history and culture of different peoples. At the same time, he is not without human weaknesses, such as pride and emotionality.

2. Rebecca is a woman of Jewish origin who is distinguished by her beauty, intelligence, and charm. She also has high moral stamina and loyalty to her principles. She is dedicated to her faith and fights for her rights, despite the fact that she lives in a world where Jews are not always accepted and respected.

3. Richard the Lionheart - the king of England, who is distinguished by courage, courage and a sense of justice. He is also an educated and intelligent person who dislikes hypocrisy and corruption. However, his lust for war and adventure can sometimes lead to rash decisions and danger to others.

4. Brian de Buis-Gilbert is the main villain of the novel, who is distinguished by cruelty, hypocrisy and a lust for power. He is capable of any terrible deeds to achieve his goals, and does not consider other people's lives. However, he is also a cunning and intelligent person who is able to manipulate others and use their weaknesses to his advantage.

5. Rebecca's father is an intelligent and educated person who has a deep understanding of life and excellent rhetoric. He fights for the rights of his people and his family, despite the fact that he lives in a world where Jews are not always respected and appreciated. However, he can also be fierce and determined when it comes to protecting his loved ones.

6. Ivo Fitzurs is a Saxon rebel who is distinguished by determination, courage and a sense of justice. He fights for his rights and the rights of his people, despite the brutal treatment by the Norman conquerors. He is also a true friend of Ivanhoe and is willing to take risks to save him.

7. Robert Fitzwilliam - an English knight who is distinguished by courage and courage and a sense of duty. He is ready to risk his life for the sake of his king and his

loved ones, and does not consider this a sacrifice. He also has high moral principles and does not settle for hypocrisy and corruption.

8. Marmaduke de Twesil - Norman knight, who is distinguished by cunning and deceit. He knows how to manipulate other people and use their weaknesses to his advantage. However, he is also a loyal friend of Richard the Lionheart and is ready to help him in any situation.

9. Lucien de Bièvre is a French knight who is distinguished by erudition and education. He is fond of poetry and rhetoric, and can speak to any audience. He is also a loyal friend of Richard the Lionheart and is willing to risk his life for his king.

Overview of sociological theories applicable to the study of the era

Various sociological theories can be used to study the social characteristics of an era. One of these theories is the conflict theory, which emphasizes the role of social conflicts in shaping social life. According to this theory, society is made up of various social groups that compete for access to resources and power. Such conflicts can manifest themselves in various forms, such as class struggles between the rich and the poor, racial conflicts, struggles for gender equality, and so on.

Another sociological theory that can be applied to the study of the era is the theory of social roles. She argues that each person plays a certain social role in society, which is determined by his status and social expectations. For example, men and women may play different social roles according to traditional gender stereotypes.

Analysis of the social characteristics of the characters in the novel

In the novel "Ivanhoe" many characters are presented in the context of social groups and classes that characterize the era of medieval England. Some of the more notable characters and their social characteristics include:

- Saxons are peasants who live on lands under the control of the Norman king. They often suffer exploitation and slander from the Norman nobility. Ivo Fitzurs, one of the characters, is a Saxon rebel who fights for the freedom of his people.

- The Normans are the nobility who established their rule in England after the conquest of the country in 1066. They own land, have access to power and resources, and

enjoy privileges over the Saxon population. The main antagonist of the novel, the Norman knight Brian de Buis-Gilbert, is characterized by cruelty and arrogance, which are characteristic features of the Norman nobility.

- Jews are a minority who live in England and are engaged in trade and loan business. They also suffer persecution from the Norman authorities and society. Rebecca, one of the main characters in the novel, is Jewish and has to hide her national identity in order not to be in danger.

- Knights - this is to know, which has knightly titles and is engaged in the protection of the king and their lands. Ivango, the protagonist of the novel, is a Knight Templar and represents knightly morality and honor.

- Peasants are the people who work the land and provide food for the population. William of Andover, one of the characters, is a farmer who is distinguished by his honesty and devotion to his land.

- Church leaders are people who are involved in religious affairs and have an impact on society. The main ecclesiastical figure in the novel, Abbe Urswick, represents corruption and the lust for power, reflecting the Church's influence on the political and social life of medieval England.

An analysis of the social characteristics of the characters in the novel makes it possible to better understand the social structure of medieval England, as well as the peculiarities of the relationship between various social groups and classes. Ivanhoe also presents some common themes and issues related to social justice, national identity and religious intolerance that continue to be relevant today.[5].[12]

PART II. THE MAIN CONFLICT OF THE NOVEL "IVANHOE" BY WALTER SCOTT

2.1 Description of the plot and characters of the novel

The action of the novel takes place in England in the 12th century, during the period of medieval feudalism and the Crusades. The main historical background of events is the struggle between the Saxon and Norman nobles for power and territorial dominance. Walter Scott used time in his work, revealing to the reader the features of the life and customs of medieval England.

Representation of the main problem or conflict:

The first act of the novel "Ivanhoe" leads to problems and conflicts that will haunt the characters throughout the story. The main problem is the aggravation between the Saxon and Norman nobles, caused by the application and cultural differences between the two functions. Saxons, the local population, from the cruelty and oppression of the Norman conquerors, which is the essence of the conflict.

The introduction of the main character to the plot:

In the first act, the protagonist, Ivanhoe, steps into action and finds himself at the center of events. Ivanhoe foresees before us as a Saxon nobleman who grew up surrounded by the Norman nobility. His character and worldview are combined with signs of his highlight culture, which causes an increased risk and an interesting character. Ivanhoe responds with his wisdom, courage and ability to manipulate events.

Ivanhoe's entry into the plot is also connected with his love for the beautiful Lady Rowena, a Norman noblewoman. This creates an additional romantic aspect to the story and creates additional complex aspects for the heroine.

The entire first act is aimed at identifying the main manifestations and introducing them to their center. Ivanhoe becomes a key figure who will strive for social, political and worthy problems, as well as to establish justice and harmony between Saxons and Normans.

Development of the dispute and decision on the case:

The second act of the novel "Ivanhoe" is a generally recognized fact of the identification and exclusion of new manifestations in front of the hero. The Saxon and Norman nobility are still strict for power and territorial dominance, this fate affects life and main features.

Obstacles to identify the perpetrators of the crime, the predictor and the identity of the prosecution. Ivanhoe, trying to overcome obstacles, is drawn into difficult situations and forced to make difficult decisions. On his way there are dangers that bring their wisdom and courage.

The introduction of secondary manifestations and their influence on the plot:

In the second act of the novel, minor characters play who influence the plot and the main plot. These characters can be both allies and revealed by Ivanhoe, extremely serious relationships and plot dynamics.

For example, minor characters are found among representatives of various groups or interest groups. Their influence on the protagonist can be twofold: they can support him or try to hinder him according to his goals.

In addition, minor emotional effects turn into a dramatic component in the plot, influencing the emotional state of the characters and their decision-making.

All these secondary characters with their unique motives and characters in the development and development of the plot of the novel "Ivanhoe". They consider different cases of manifestation and interaction between manifestations.

Plot climax and script resolution:

At the beginning of the act of the novel "Ivanhoe" there is a climax of the plot, where various events occur at their peak and the main conflict can be resolved. Perhaps this happens as a result of a decisive or decisive action of the main characters.

In this part of the novel, various mysteries and secrets can be revealed, which helps to shed light on the causes of the conflict and point to a possible resolution. There may be a transformation in the position of the Saxons and Normans, as well as a change in the balance of power in society.

The evolution of the plot and its relationship to other characters:

In the first act of the novel "Ivanhoe" the main character continues to evolve, and his attitude towards another character becomes more pronounced and manifest. It can bring out new qualities such as compassion, wisdom, and forgiveness, which help to create conflict and mitigate hurtful touches.

The character may also face moral dilemmas where difficult decisions must be made and what rationales and values are most important. His attitude towards other characters can prevail in the changes when he is aware of their characteristics and the interests of the parties, and also understands that differences between people do not always cause enmity and choice.

The hero may seek reconciliation and expect a new order where people of different cultures and social groups can live together in harmony. His evolution and relationship to other characters serve as a symbol of hope for the suppression of election campaigns and crimes in society.

The third act of the novel "Ivanhoe" reaches its emotional and plot peak. The main conflict between the Saxons and the Normans reaches a resolution, and its outcome becomes clear to the reader.

The climactic events may include a final battle or a decisive moment when the hero Ivanhoe comes face to face with the main antagonist or representative of a force that opposes his ideals. This moment can be full of tension, drama and danger.

As a result of the resolution of the main conflict, a new order emerges in society, where the principles of justice and peaceful coexistence prevail. An agreement may be reached between the warring parties, or a new government may be established that reflects changed circumstances.

Together with the resolution of the conflict, the evolution of the hero Ivanhoe reaches its peak. He went through many trials and overcame his own inner obstacles. His character develops and matures, and he becomes more wise and compassionate.

Ivanhoe's attitude towards other characters may also change as a result of his evolution. He can reconcile with former enemies, understand their motives and actions, and find a common language. It is also possible that some minor characters that influence the plot will evolve on their own and change their attitude towards the hero.

The third act of the novel "Ivanhoe" is the final stage in the development of the plot and characters, and it leaves the reader with a sense of completeness and satisfaction.

The influence of the plot on the transfer of the socio-historical characteristics of the era:

The plot of the novel "Ivanhoe" plays an important role in conveying the socio-historical characteristics of the era in which the action takes place. Through the vicissitudes of the plot, the author reveals the main aspects and problems of the social and political structure of that time.

The conflict between the Saxons and the Normans, reflected in the plot, makes it possible to understand the contradictions and tensions that existed in the society of that time. The novel provides an opportunity to explore issues of social inequality, national and cultural identity, the influence of ideas and religion on the social structure.

Thanks to the development of the plot, the author conveys images and events that are symbols of the historical era. Through the actions and decisions of the characters, the reader is immersed in the context of time and understands its features, causing interest in the study of history and social processes.

The relationship between the characters' characters and the psychological characteristics of the era:

The characters of the novel "Ivanhoe" are closely connected with the psychological characteristics of the era in which they live. Each character reflects certain aspects and characteristics of the social and cultural context of that time.

For example, Ivanhoe, as the main character, acts as a crossroads between Saxon and Norman cultures. Its character and development reflect the struggle and synthesis of these two cultural influences. It also represents the ideals of chivalry, generosity and nobility that are characteristic of the Romantic era.

Other characters such as Rebecca, Ivanho and the Norman and Saxon aristocrats also reflect the psychological characteristics and values of the time. Rebecca, as a Saracen escapade and woman, is distinguished by independence, intelligence and courage, which contrasts with the restrictions and prejudices of society.

Ivanho, the son of Sax, is a typical knight who follows the code of honor, the principles of chivalry and faithfully serves his king. His character and behavior correspond to the ideals of the era, such as courage, devotion and willingness to fight for the truth.

The Norman and Saxon aristocrats in the novel are presented with different qualities and characteristics, reflecting the social and cultural differences between these groups. The interactions and conflicts between them demonstrate the complex relationships in the society of the time and the nature of the negotiations.

Thus, the personalities of the characters in the novel "Ivanhoe" are closely related to the psychological characteristics and values of the era, which helps readers understand the context and the influence of the social and historical environment on the formation of personalities and their interaction within the novel.

Description of final events:

In the resolution of the plot of the novel "Ivanhoe" the final resolution of the conflict and the completion of the main storylines take place. After a long and intense battle, Ivanhoe and his allies triumph over their enemies. Ivanhoe's victory is important for the entire society, as it means overcoming social divisions and restoring peace. In this battle, all the secrets and mysteries that accompanied the novel are revealed, and the characters get answers to their questions.

Ivanhoe, who has gone through a difficult path of self-determination and bravely resisted obstacles, overcomes his personal doubts and fears, becoming a true leader and a symbol of hope. It brings together various groups of society, promotes reconciliation and cooperation between them. His impact and decisive actions bring positive changes to the socio-historical characterization of the era, helping to overcome prejudice and create a basis for the future equality.

Rebecca, a brave and intelligent woman, also finds her place in society and gains recognition for her abilities and intelligence. It becomes a symbol of self-affirmation and overcoming inequality. Rebecca and Ivanhoe discover mutual respect and support in each other, which helps them find happiness and fulfill their ideals.

Other characters also go through changes in their lives and relationships. There is reconciliation and understanding between representatives of different cultures and religions, which contributes to the creation of a harmonious society.[6].[7].

2.2 Analysis of the socio-historical characteristics of the era described in the novel

Consider the description of the class structure of that time and the various social groups in order to better understand the hierarchical organization of the society described in the novel *Ivanhoe*. In this era, several main classes can be distinguished, each of which has its own characteristics, status and role in society.

Aristocracy: This class represents noble families and noble families with high social status and hereditary privileges. They have extensive landholdings, hereditary titles, and access to education and cultural resources. Aristocrats play an important role in the political and social life of society.

Bourgeoisie: This class is made up of entrepreneurs, merchants, manufacturers, and other members of the middle class with considerable wealth and economic power. The bourgeoisie seeks capital accumulation and prosperity through commerce and entrepreneurship. They usually have access to education and political influence, although they do not enjoy the privileges of an aristocracy.

Peasants: The peasant class make up the bulk of the population and are usually engaged in agriculture and farming. They are the labor force for the aristocracy and the bourgeoisie, and their social status and access to resources depend on land ownership and property size. Peasants usually have limited access to education and political influence.

Working class: This class includes predominantly low-skilled and unprivileged workers engaged in manual labor in factories, mines and other industrial enterprises. Workers are employees and usually have limited opportunities in education, social mobility and political influence.

The class structure in the novel "*Ivanhoe*" is pronounced and reflects the social differences and inequality of that time. The aristocracy is at the top of the social hierarchy, with

privileges and power based on their ancestral titles and land holdings. They have access to higher education and inherit their privileges and status.

The bourgeoisie, in turn, represents the middle class, consisting of entrepreneurs and merchants who accumulate wealth and influence through commercial activities. They have the opportunity to receive education and claim political power, although they do not have the hereditary privileges of the aristocracy.

Peasants, as the bulk of the population, are engaged in agriculture and depend on land ownership. Their status and access to resources are determined by the size of their land and property. They usually do not have access to higher education and political power, and their lives are limited to working on the land.

The working class, the least privileged class, is engaged in manual labor and works in industrial plants. They are employees and have limited opportunities in education, social mobility and political influence.

Belonging to a particular class is determined by social origin, wealth and education. Each class has its own characteristics, status and role in society, and privileges and restrictions are associated with belonging to this class. These differences in class structure provide the basis for social conflict and inequality in *Ivanhoe*.

In the economic sphere, class differences manifested themselves in the distribution of wealth and control over economic resources. The aristocracy and the bourgeoisie had considerable wealth and had access to commercial opportunities that allowed them to strengthen their economic positions and expand their influence. The aristocracy, based on hereditary landholdings, controlled significant agricultural resources, while the bourgeoisie, through trade and enterprise, accumulated capital and owned financial resources. The peasants and the working class, in turn, had limited access to material resources and were often in a position of economic dependence on the upper classes.

In the political sphere, class differences manifested themselves in the distribution of power and political influence. The aristocracy enjoyed political privileges and controlled key political institutions such as government and parliament. The bourgeoisie, although they had limited political representation, could use their economic influence to gain political support. Peasants and the working class, while deprived of political power, found themselves limited in their ability to influence political decision-making and protect their interests.

In general, class affiliation affected access to tangible and intangible resources, as well as opportunities for success, prestige and influence in society. The aristocracy and the bourgeoisie had great opportunities to accumulate wealth and expand their influence due to their position in the economy and politics. Their high social status and access to resources ensured privileges and opportunities for education, cultural development and participation in decision-making.

Peasants and the working class, on the other hand, found themselves in a less privileged position. They had limited access to economic resources such as land, capital and entrepreneurial opportunities. The peasants depended on the aristocracy and the bourgeoisie, working on their lands and receiving limited remuneration for their work. The working class, in turn, were wage earners, often deprived of stability and social protection.

In the political sphere, the aristocracy controlled key political institutions and wielded political power, which allowed them to shape laws and make decisions in their own interests. The bourgeoisie, although having limited representation, could use their economic influence to gain support and protect their interests in the political sphere. The peasants and the working class, unlike the upper classes, were usually deprived of the opportunity to participate in political life and influence decision-making, which limited their ability to protect their rights and interests.

In *Ivanhoe*, class differences lead to many conflicts between the aristocracy, the bourgeoisie, the peasants and the working class. The aristocracy and the bourgeoisie try to maintain their privileges and influence, as well as resist any changes that may threaten their status and interests. This creates antagonism among the lower classes, who suffer from economic and social oppression.

Conflicts in the novel between classes appear in various forms. For example, there is a conflict between the aristocracy and the people, expressed in rejection and hostility between them. There are also conflicts between the bourgeoisie and the aristocracy, as the bourgeoisie seeks more power and political influence, which causes opposition from the aristocracy. The peasants and the working class also face conflicts with the upper classes due to the exploitation, restrictions and social inequality they experience.

These conflicts and antagonisms between social groups lead to social tensions and instability in society. Inequality and exploitation cause resentment and resistance from the lower classes, which can lead to social unrest and violence.

In the novel, the main characters such as Ivanhoe, Rebecca and Cedrick play an important role in overcoming these conflicts and changing the social order. They oppose social norms and prejudices, become advocates for justice and equality, and help overcome class divisions through their actions and ideas.

Ivanhoe, as the central character, opposes social restrictions and class predilections. He strives for justice and respect for every individual, regardless of his class affiliation. Ivanhoe shows mercy and compassion for the peasants and the working class, restores equal relations between them and opposes exploitation and unjust norms.

Rebecca, in turn, is an example of a woman who struggles with social restrictions and prejudice. She displays independence and intelligence despite her lowly position and becomes a symbol of strength and justice. Rebecca does not recognize class differences and shows that individual value should not be determined by status.

Kedrick, in turn, rethinks his views on class distinctions. He realizes that true honor and dignity do not depend on origin or social status. Cedrick takes up arms against aged prejudice and class discrimination, and his strength and courage can be seen as a force for change in society.

The protagonists of the novel oppose class differences and their consequences, and their actions and views cause changes in society. They inspire other characters and the population to embrace a more equal and just society. Their efforts contribute to the gradual overcoming of class conflicts and the opening of new opportunities for social progress.

However, the novel also depicts the complexities and obstacles to changing the social order. Resistance from the aristocracy and the bourgeoisie, cruelty and rejection on the part of some members of the lower classes - all this shows that changing society requires perseverance, fortitude and courage. The protagonists face opposition and resistance from those who seek to maintain the established social order.

However, their perseverance and commitment to the ideals of justice and equality gradually attract support and admiration from other characters in the novel. They become

symbols of hope and progress, inspiring others to overcome class differences and bring change to society.

It is interesting to note that in the novel *Ivanhoe*, the author, Walter Scott, also refers to the historical context and presents the conflicts between the Saxons and the Normans. This aspect also serves as a symbolic reflection of social differences and struggle for power and privilege.

An exploration of the role of heroes in overcoming social divisions and the ways in which they bring positive change to society

In *Ivanhoe*, the protagonists play a key role in overcoming social divisions and bringing positive change to society. They show examples of courage, justice and compassion that inspire others to overcome social conflicts.

Ivanhoe, Rebecca and Cedric are symbols of resistance and change. Their actions and ideals contribute to a change in public consciousness and cause changes in relations between different social groups.

Ivanhoe overcomes his own prejudice and offers a hand of friendship and cooperation with a people whom he previously considered enemies. He shows justice and mercy, trying to reduce the hostility between the aristocracy and the people, as well as between the Saxons and the Normans. His actions inspire others to change attitudes and bring different social groups closer together.

Rebecca, who is of mixed heritage and is Jewish, enters the fight against religious intolerance and prejudice. Her character, wisdom and independence inspire respect and admiration, expanding the boundaries of acceptance and understanding between different cultures and religions. Rebecca demonstrates that solidarity and mutual respect can overcome religious differences and promote the common goal of justice and harmony.

Cedric, who grew up in an aristocratic family, begins to realize the meaninglessness of class divisions and the suffering that they bring. He renounces the privileges of his status and enters the fight for justice.

Analysis of the interaction between different cultures and faiths, leading to reconciliation and understanding

The novel depicts the interaction between different cultures and faiths, which plays an important role in overcoming social divisions and creating understanding between people.

One example is the interaction between Saxons and Normans. Saxons, representatives of the Anglo-Saxon culture, and the Normans, who are the conquerors, are initially in hostile relations. However, over the course of the novel, we see how some characters, such as Ivanhoe and Rebecca, overcome this enmity and find common ground with representatives of another culture. Their ability to show empathy, understanding and tolerance helps to mitigate hostility and creates a basis for reconciliation.

Interaction between different faiths also plays an important role in the novel. Rebecca, being Jewish, influences other characters, opening up new horizons and ways of thinking for them. Her wisdom and kindness allow her to overcome religious prejudices and make connections with Christian characters. This interaction between different faiths leads to a deeper understanding and rapprochement between people.

The interaction and reconciliation between different cultures and faiths in *Ivanhoe* illustrates the importance of tolerance, respect and dialogue. By overcoming prejudices and finding a common language, people can gain mutual understanding and create the basis for harmonious relations in society. This highlights the importance of cultural diversity and the ability to accept and value differences, which can lead to a more just and inclusive society. Interaction between different cultures and faiths promotes the exchange of knowledge, experience and values, which allows people to broaden their horizons and better understand each other.

In the novel "*Ivanhoe*" the author explores the difficulties that people face when different cultures and religions come into contact. He emphasizes the importance of overcoming prejudices, stereotypes and misunderstandings. The heroes of the novel, such as Ivanhoe and Rebecca, are intermediaries and bridges between different cultures, helping people to gain mutual understanding and enter into a dialogue.

Analysis of the interaction between different cultures and faiths in the novel "*Ivanhoe*" shows that reconciliation and understanding can be achieved through respect and recognition of the value of each culture and religion. Interaction between different cultures and religions contributes to the development of common humanity, tolerance and cooperation.

Also in the novel are scenes of restoration and rebirth of society, which reflect changes in the economy, institutions and relationships between people. These scenes demonstrate how the characters and their actions bring positive changes to society.

One of the key scenes is the restoration of medieval society after a period of chaos and conflict. The characters in the novel, including Ivanhoe, Rebecca, and Cedric, make significant contributions to this process. They stand up for justice, fairness and equality before the law, establishing new norms and principles. As a result, society becomes more organized, law-abiding and harmonious.

Economic changes are also reflected in the novel. Throughout the story, we witness how Ivanhoe and his allies introduce new approaches to trade and economic relations. They establish new markets, eliminate restrictions, and promote free trade, which leads to economic growth and the overall prosperity of society. These economic changes have a profound impact on people's lives, opening up new opportunities and enhancing their financial well-being.

In addition, the novel "Ivanhoe" explores changes in institutions and relationships between people. The heroes of the novel are faced with unrighteous laws, discrimination and social norms that need to be changed. With their help, outdated frameworks and established orders are violated, which opens the way to new opportunities and freedom of choice. Heroes overcome prejudices and conservative views, opening the way to progress and the transformation of society.[8],[9].

2.3 Analysis of the psychological characteristics of the heroes of the novel.

Psychological features of Ivanhoe:

1) Strong will, determination and desire for justice:

- Ivanhoe shows steady willpower and determination in achieving his goals.
- He devotes himself to the fight for justice and fights against unjust systems and customs.
- His strong sense of justice encourages him to support the weak and resist tyranny.

2) A lone hero based on his own beliefs and principles:

- Ivanhoe does not blindly follow generally accepted rules and opinions, but acts in accordance with his own beliefs and principles.

- He does not recognize social restrictions and is willing to risk his reputation and life to protect his beliefs.

3) Internal conflict between feelings for Rebecca and loyalty to his people:

- Ivanhoe experiences a complex internal conflict between his love for Rebecca, who is a foreigner, and his commitment to his people and their interests.

- His loyalty to the people and his desire to preserve the cultural heritage clash with his personal feelings and desire to be with Rebecca.

4) The process of personal development from a narrow-minded knight to an open and progressive person:

- Ivanhoe goes through the evolution of his personality over the course of the novel.

- He is aware of his prejudices and limitations, abandons narrow thinking and acquires a broader and more progressive outlook.

- He is ready to overcome social divisions and acts for the benefit of society as a whole.

Psychological features of Rebecca:

1) Intellectual abilities and independence of Rebecca:

- Rebecca has a high level of intelligence and education, which makes her an intellectually gifted woman.

- She shows independence of thought and is not afraid to speak her mind.

- Rebecca thrives in a world where women are usually limited by social expectations and restrictions.

2) Strong personality and fearlessness in the fight against injustice:

- Rebecca has a strong personality and does not hesitate to stand on the side of truth and justice.

- She fearlessly confronts injustice and is not afraid to speak out against a system that oppresses the weak.

- Rebecca is willing to risk her reputation and position to protect those in need.

3) Internal conflict related to faith and belonging to another religion:

- Rebecca has an internal conflict because she belongs to a different religion that does not coincide with the prevailing beliefs in society.

- She faces discrimination and misunderstanding, but stays true to her faith and stays true to herself.

4) Courage, wisdom and ability to overcome obstacles:

- Rebecca shows courage in overcoming difficulties and dealing with obstacles that come her way.

- She has wisdom that helps her overcome difficult situations and make the right decisions.

- Rebecca is an important catalyst for change in the novel, influencing the development of other characters through her actions and introducing new ideas and values.

Psychological features of Kedrick:

1) Initial presentation of Kedrick as a typical aristocrat:

- Kedrick is presented as a representative of the aristocracy of Saxon origin.

- He speaks with conviction in the superiority of his estate and despises the norms and values of other social groups.

2) Awareness of the mistakes of one's thinking and revision of views on class differences:

- In the course of events, Kedrick begins to realize the errors of his thinking and prejudice towards other social classes.

- He encounters people from all walks of life who have a nobility and humanity that goes against his prejudices.

- Kedrick begins to reconsider his views and understands that class differences do not determine the true value of a person.

3) Transformation into a hero who opposes class prejudice and fights for justice and equality:

- As a result of the revision of his views, Kedrick is transformed into a hero who opposes class prejudice and discrimination.

- He is aware of the need to fight for justice and equality between people, regardless of their social status.

- Kedrick becomes an example of heroism and overcoming social divisions, and his actions affect those around him, contributing to changes in society. [10].[11].

SECTION III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS WITH OTHER NOVELS OF THE ERA.

3.1 Review and analysis of other historical novels written in the same era as Ivanhoe

In the same era as "Ivanhoe," there were several historical novels written that share common themes and settings. Analyzing these novels can provide a comparative perspective and a deeper understanding of the literary landscape of the time. Here are a few notable historical novels from the same era as "Ivanhoe":

1. "The Last of the Mohicans" (1826) by James Fenimore Cooper: Like "Ivanhoe," this novel is set in the medieval period, but it explores the American frontier during the French and Indian War. It delves into themes of conflict between different cultures, loyalty, and the clash between civilization and the wilderness.

2. "Les Misérables" (1862) by Victor Hugo: Although set in a different time period, "Les Misérables" shares similarities with "Ivanhoe" in terms of its exploration of social divisions, justice, and the struggles of its central characters. Both novels depict the triumph of good over evil and emphasize the importance of compassion and humanity.

3. "War and Peace" (1869) by Leo Tolstoy: While "War and Peace" is set during the Napoleonic Wars and explores a broader scope than "Ivanhoe," it shares common themes such as the impact of historical events on individuals, the search for identity, and the examination of morality and honor. Both novels also feature complex characters and intertwine personal stories with larger historical events.

4. "The Three Musketeers" (1844) by Alexandre Dumas: This adventure novel, set in 17th-century France, shares similarities with "Ivanhoe" in terms of its swashbuckling action, themes of loyalty and honor, and the exploration of class differences and political intrigue. Both novels feature memorable characters and exciting plotlines.

When comparing "Ivanhoe" with these novels, one can observe how different authors approached similar themes and historical periods. Each novel has its unique style, narrative structure, and character development, allowing readers to explore different perspectives on similar topics.[12].[13].[14].[15].[16].

3.2 Comparative analysis with the novel «Ivahoe»

Novel	Setting	Themes	Key Elements
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Novel	Setting	Themes	Key Elements
"Ivanhoe"	Medieval England	Cultural clashes, loyalty, honor	Conflicts between Norman and Saxon cultures, exploration of loyalty and honor
"The Last of the Mohicans"	American frontier during the French and Indian War	Cultural clashes, loyalty, honor	Conflicts between Native American tribes and European settlers, exploration of loyalty and honor
"Les Misérables"	19th-century France	Social divisions, justice, compassion	Struggles of central characters, pursuit of justice and compassion
"War and Peace"	Napoleonic Wars	Impact of historical events, personal identity, morality	Exploration of historical events' impact on individuals, search for personal identity and examination of morality
"The Three Musketeers"	17th-century France	Loyalty, honor, class differences	Swashbuckling action, exploration of loyalty and honor, class differences and political intrigue

This table provides a concise overview of the settings, themes, and key elements shared by "Ivanhoe" and the other mentioned novels.[12].[13].

Conclusion

As a result of the study of the socio-historical and psychological characteristics of the novel "Ivanhoe", the following results were achieved:

The concepts of "socio-historical characteristics of the era" and "psychological characteristics of the era" were defined, and the concept of "epoch" was explained. The social and historical factors influencing the characteristics of the era were considered, and examples of the socio-historical and psychological characteristics present in the novel "Ivanhoe" were given.

To conduct the study, an appropriate methodology was used, including the choice of research methods used in the analysis of the socio-historical and psychological characteristics of the era. Methods of analysis of the work "Ivanhoe" were applied, allowing to reveal its socio-historical and psychological context.

A review was made of the literary and cultural context of the era in which the novel "Ivanhoe" was written, which makes it possible to identify the literary and cultural trends of that time that influenced the work.

The analysis of the socio-historical and psychological characteristics present in the novel "Ivanhoe" made it possible to understand their relationship and influence on the development of the plot and characters.

The study confirmed the importance of studying the socio-historical and psychological characteristics of literary works, as they allow a better understanding of the era in which they were created and penetrate into the mentality of the authors and characters.

The study of the socio-historical and psychological characteristics of the novel "Ivanhoe" made it possible to reveal the depth of the work and understand its social and psychological implications. A generalization was made of the socio-historical and psychological factors present in the novel "Ivanhoe", as well as their relationship and influence on the characters' characters and the course of the plot.

Also during the study, attention was paid to social and historical aspects, such as class differences, religious and political conflicts, their reflection in society and the inner world of the characters. The psychological characteristics of the main characters, their motivations, internal conflicts and evolution throughout the novel were considered.

The research methodology allowed us to systematize and analyze data using various approaches, including literature analysis, contextual research, and historical review. These methods were applied to identify the key determinants of the era and understand their influence on the creation and interpretation of the novel "Ivanhoe".

A review of the literary and cultural context of the era in which the novel was written made it possible to see the connection of "Ivanhoe" with other literary works of that time and to discover common themes, motifs and ideas. This helped us to understand the contribution of the novel to the literary heritage and its significance in the context of the era.

The results of the study emphasized the importance of studying the socio-historical and psychological characteristics of literary works. Such an analysis expands the understanding of the work, opens up new facets of its meaning and helps to penetrate into the mentality of the era under study.

We can also say that the study of the socio-historical and psychological characteristics of the novel "Ivanhoe" allowed us to reveal its depth and significance, as well as to better understand the context in which the work was created. A generalization of the socio-historical and psychological factors influencing the characteristics of the era was carried out, and specific examples of these characteristics found in the novel "Ivanhoe" were given.

An appropriate research methodology was used, which included the choice of methods for analyzing the socio-historical and psychological characteristics of the era. The application of methods of analysis of the work "Ivanhoe" made it possible to reveal its socio-historical and psychological context.

A review of the literary and cultural context of the era in which Ivanhoe was written helped to identify the literary and cultural trends of the time that influenced the work. Attention was drawn to social and historical aspects, such as class differences, religious and political conflicts, which were reflected both in society and in the inner world of the characters.

An analysis of the socio-historical and psychological characteristics in the novel "Ivanhoe" helped to understand their relationship and influence on the development of the plot and the characters' characters. We found that social historical factors influence the interaction and conflicts between characters, while psychological characteristics determine their actions and decisions.

As a result, the study of the socio-historical and psychological characteristics of the novel "Ivanhoe" allowed us to more fully reveal the depth of the work and better understand its social and psychological implications. It confirmed the importance of studying the socio-historical and psychological aspects of literary works, which allow us to get a more complete picture of the era in which they were created. On the example of the novel "Ivanhoe" we saw how social and historical factors influence the characters and actions of the characters, as well as form the main conflicts in the plot. We were able to uncover social inequalities, religious tensions and political issues that are a reflection of the era in which the events of the novel take place.

And also the psychological characteristics of the characters also allowed us to penetrate deeper into their inner world and understand the motives of their actions. Attention was drawn to internal conflicts, emotional states and problems of self-identification, which are part of the broad context of the era and create a complex psychological depth of the novel.

Finally, the study of the socio-historical and psychological characteristics of the novel "Ivanhoe" allowed us to better understand its plot structure and character development. The results of our analysis emphasize the importance of conflict resolution, the evolution of the protagonist, the fate of other characters, and the identification of lessons and values contained in the work. In light of these results, we present a table summarizing key aspects of plot and character development in Ivanhoe.

Aspects	Results and conclusions
1. Conflict resolution	In Ivanhoe, the main conflict is resolved through a decisive battle or series of events. This leads to changes in society and reconciliation of different groups.
2. Evolution of the main character	Ivanhoe goes through significant evolution and development, overcoming his obstacles and acquiring new skills. He becomes wiser, more compassionate and a capable leader.
3. The fate of other characters	During the course of the story, various characters also undergo changes in their destinies. Some achieve their goals, others change their views and values.
4. Lessons and meanings	Ivanhoe's closing conclusions offer lessons and values such as tolerance, overcoming prejudice, and fighting for justice and intercultural interaction.

Резюме

Результати проведених досліджень по роману, вказують на такі ключові аспекти:

1. Соціо-історичні характеристики епохи: Роман детально описує соціальну та історичну атмосферу середньовічного періоду, зокрема епохи лицарства та розподілу влади. Дослідження розкривають вплив політичних, соціальних та культурних факторів на події та характери роману.

2. Жанрові особливості: Роман належить до історичного жанру та має риси романтизму. Дослідження демонструють, як автор використовує історичні події та фікційних персонажів для створення живописного світу, що переносить читача до середньовічної Англії.

3. Характери та їх розвиток: Дослідницькі висновки дають уявлення про характерні особливості головних та другорядних персонажів роману. Вони аналізують їх еволюцію, зміну цінностей та моральних установок протягом сюжету.

4. Тематичні мотиви: Дослідження підкреслюють наявність тематичних мотивів, таких як любов, честь, відданість, справедливість та боротьба за свободу. Роман пропонує глибокі роздуми про ці цінності та їх роль у житті індивіда та суспільства.

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