

Charles Dickens



Every Failure
Teaches A Man Something
He Needed To Know

Biography:

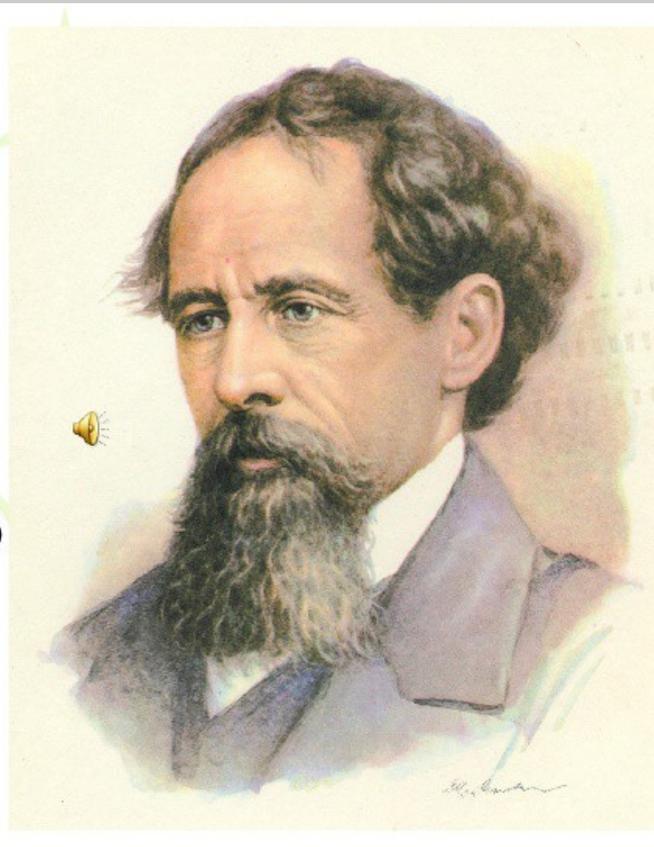
He was born on 7 of February in 1812 in Portsmouth in England, an he died on 9 of June of 1970 in Higham in England.

He was an English writer and social critic. He created some of the world's best known fictional characters and is regarded as the greatest novelist of the Victorian Era.

Born in Portsmouth, Dickens left school to work in a factory when his father was incarcerated in a debtors' prison. Despite his lack of formal education, he edited a weekly journal for 20 years, wrote 15 novels, five novellas, hundreds of short stories and non-fiction articles, lectured and performed extensively, was an indefatigable letter writer, and campaigned vigorously for children's rights education, and other social reforms.

**Charles
Dickens**

1812 -1870



Works:

The Posthumous Papers Of The Pickwick Club (1836-1837)

Oliver Twist (1837-1839)

Nicholas Neckleby (1838-1839)

The old curiosity shop (1840-1841)

Barnaby Rudge (1841)

A Christmas Carol (1843)

Martin Chuzzlewit (1843-1844)

Dombey And Son (1846-1848)

David Copperfield (1849-1850)

Bleak House (1852-1853)

Hard Times. For These Times (1854)

Little Dorrit (1855-1857)

A Tale Of Two Cities (1859)

Great Expectations (1860-1861)

Our Mutual Friend (1864-1865)

More Important Books:

Oliver Twist:

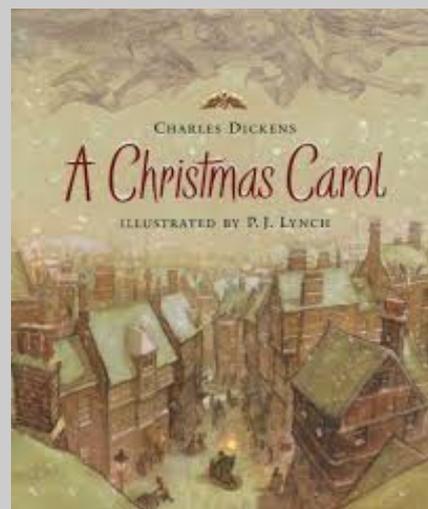
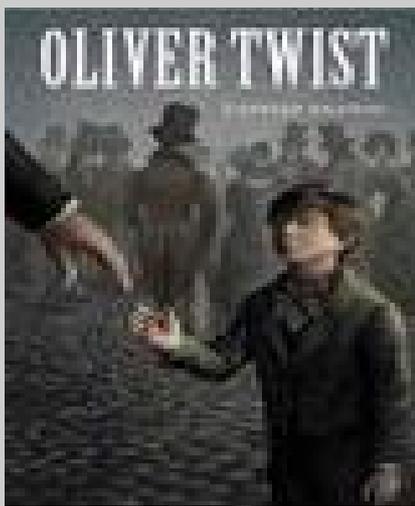
It is the second novel by English author Charles Dickens. It was originally It is the first novel in English to have a child as a protagonist. It also stands out for its treatment of the world of criminals and their sordid lives , practically devoid of romanticism

A Christmas Carol:

A Christmas Carol is a novella written by the British Charles Dickens. It tells the story of a greedy and selfish man called Ebenezer Scrooge and his transformation after being visited by three ghosts on Christmas Eve.

David Copperfield:

David Copperfield is a novel by Charles Dickens. It was posted in 1849. The book is the story by David Copperfield of his own life.



Victorian Age:

The Victorian era was a period of dramatic change that brought England to its highest point of development as a world power. The rapid growth of London, from a population of 2 million when Victoria came to the throne to one of 6.5 million by the time of Victoria's death, indicates the dramatic transition from a way of life based on the ownership of land to a modern urban economy. England experienced an enormous increase in wealth, but rapid and unregulated industrialization brought a host of social and economic problems. Some writers applauded England's progress, while others such as Mathew Arnold felt the abandonment of traditional rhythms of life exacted a terrible price in human happiness.

The early Victorian period (1830–48) saw the opening of Britain's first railway and its first Reform Parliament, but it was also a time of economic distress.

Although the mid- Victorian period (1848–70) was not free of harassing problems, it was a time of prosperity, optimism, and stability.

In the later period (1870–1901) the costs of Empire became increasingly apparent, and England was confronted with growing threats to its military and economic preeminence.

The most significant development in publishing was the growth of the periodical.

