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The count of monte cristo movie setting

Alexandre Dumas's novel For Other Uses, see The Count of Monte Cristo (specify).
Monte Cristo Count AuthorAlexandre Dumas's collaboration with Auguste MaquetOriginal headlineLe Comte de Monte-CristoCountryFranceLanguageFrenchGenreHistorical novelAdventurePublication Date 1844–1846 The Count of Monte Cristo (Le Comte de Monte-Cristo in French) is an adventure novel written in 1844 by the French writer Alexandre Dumas (père). It is one of the author's most popular works with three Musketeers. Like many of his novels, it was expanded from the outline of the plot proposed by his collaborating ghostwriter Auguste Maquet. [1] The story takes place in France, Italy and the Mediterranean islands during the historical events of 1815-1839: the era of the restoration of Bourbon during the reign of Louis-Philippe in France. It begins on the day Napoleon left the first exile island, Elba, starting with the 100-day period when Napoleon returned to power. The historical environment is a fundamental element of the book, an adventure story primarily about themes of hope, justice, revenge, mercy and forgiveness. It focuses on a man who has been wrongly imprisoned, escapes from prison, acquires a fortune and wants revenge on those responsible for his imprisonment. Before he can marry his fiancée Mercédès, Pharaoh's co-pilot Edmond Dantès is falsely accused of treason, arrested and imprisoned without trial in the Château d'If, a gloomy island fortress off Marseille. Another prisoner, Abbé Faria, correctly concludes that he was denounced by his jealous rival Fernand Mondego, jealous crewmate Danglars and two-time Judge De Villefort. Faria inspires his escape and guides him into the treasure of fortune. As a powerful and mysterious count of Monte Cristo (Italy), he arrives from the Orient to enter the fashionable Parisian world of the 1830s and avenge the men who conspired to destroy him. The book is now considered a literary classic. According to Luc Sante, the Count of Monte Cristo has become the literary fascination of Western civilization, equally inevitable and instantly recognizable as Mickey Mouse, Noah's Flood and the story of Little Red Riding Hood. [2] Plot Marselles and Chateau d'If The protagonist, Edmond Dantès, was a merchant navy before his capture. (Illustration by Pierre-Gustave Staal) In 1815, Edmond Dantès, a young merchant sailor, returns to Marseille to marry his Catalan fiancée Mercédès. He brings the ship to the owner of Farao, Mr. Morrel, when his captain, Leclère, died en route; Morrel will make Dantès the next captain. His return comes on the same day that Napoleon has fled his exile on the island of Elba, which Edmond Dantès does not know will lead to Napoleon's 100-day reinstatement as emperor. Leclère, exiled supporter, was at sea and accused Dantès of delivering two items: a package to General Bertrand (exiled with Napoleon in Elba) and Elba's letter to an unknown man in Paris. On the eve of Dantès' mercédès wedding, Fernand Mondego, Mercédès' cousin and rival to his affection, advises Dantès' colleague Danglars, jealous of Dantès' rapid rise to captain, to send an anonymous message accusing Dantès of being a bonapartist traitor. Caderousse, Dantès' cowardly and selfish neighbour, is drunk when two conspirators set Dantès up and remain silent when Dantès is arrested and convicted. Marseille Crown Prosecutor Villefort destroys Elba's letter when he discovers that it is addressed to his own father, Noirtier, who is a bonapartist. If this letter were to fall into official hands, it would destroy Villefort's ambitions and reputation as a staunch royalist. To silence Dantès, he sentences her without trial to life imprisonment. Villefort resists all Morrel's appeals to release him within 100 days and when the king is returned to rule Over France, Château d'If (Marseille) After six years of solitary imprisonment at the Château d'If, Dantès is on the verge of suicide after befriending italian Abbé Faria (Mad Priest), who had dug the escape tunnel that ended up in Dantès' cell. Over the next eight years, Faria will provide Dantès with extensive language, culture, mathematics, chemistry, medicine and science education. Knowing he is close to death, Faria tells Dantès the location of the treasure on the small island of Monte Cristo, his own legacy of his work for the last family of the Spado family. He's giving it to Dantès. When Faria dies, Dantès takes his place in the grave knife holding a knife made by Faria. When the guards throw the jam into the sea, Dantès uses a knife to break through and swim to a nearby island. He's being rescued by a smuggling ship that passes Monte Cristo. Fearing that the ship's members will find him and his treasure, he uses an excuse to hunt goats when he goes hunting for treasure. To stay on the island (to find his treasure, which has not yet been found), Dantès pretends to have a broken back. Six days later, a smuggling ship came for him and he boarded it with a few carefully hidden diamonds. At the port, Dantès swaps these diamonds for a yacht and then sails again to Monte Cristo to retrieve the rest of his treasure. After recovering the treasure, Dantès returns to Marseille. Later, he buys the title of Island and Count of Monte Cristo from the Tuscan government. While travelling as Abbé Buson, Dantès meets Caderousse, who is now married and living in poverty and regrets not getting involved and possibly saving Dantès from prison. Caderousse tells him about the two who wrote against him, his death and Mercédès. He gives Caderousse a diamond that can be either a chance to redeem himself or a trap that leads to his downfall. After learning that his old employer, Morrel, is on the verge of bankruptcy, Dantès thompson and, as a French clerk, buy Morrel's debts and give Morrel three months to fulfil his obligations. After three months, Mr Morrel is about to commit suicide when he learns that his debts have been mysteriously paid and that one of his lost ships has returned with a full load, which Dantès has secretly rebuilt and loaded. Revenge Re appeared nine years later after travelling the East to continue the training he received from Abbé Faria when Dantès, the rich Count of Monte Cristo, begins the vengeance he planned during his travels. The three men responsible for his unjust imprisonment were Fernand, now Count de Morcerf and Mercédès' husband; Danglars, now a baron and a wealthy banker, and Villefort, now procureur du roi (king's prosecutor). The Count will be the first to perform in Rome, during the carnival before fasting, where he will get to know Baron Franz d'Épinay and Deputy Prince Albert de Morcerf, son of Mercédès and Fernand. Dantès arranges for young Morcerf to capture bandit Luigi Vampa and then appears to save him from Vampa's gang. Albert, who is indebted to the Count for his salvation, agrees to introduce the count in Parisian society. The Count moves to Paris and dazzles Danglars with his wealth and persuaded him to extend the 6 million franc credit. The Count manipulates the bond market and quickly destroys much of Danglars' fortune. The rest begin to disappear quickly through mysterious bankruptcies, payment interruptions and the bad good of the stock market. Actor James O'Neill Abbé Busoni Bertucciona is the count's servant, telling the Count about the past events of his life wrapped up in Villefort's life. Bertuccio's older brother was killed as a bonapartist in Nîmes, where Villefort reigns. Bertuccio will get back at him. He traces Villefort to a house in Auteuil and finds him on the day the then widow Madame Danglars gave birth to her child in a house that the Count has now bought from Villefort's father-in-office. To cover up the relationship, Villefort told Madame Danglars that the child was stillborn, smothered the child and buried him in the garden. Bertuccio stabs Villefort after the funeral. Bertuccio digs up the child and revives him. Bertuccio's sister-in-office raised the child and named him Benedetto, his blessing. Benedetto takes on a life of crime at the age of 11. He robs his adoptive mother (Bertuccio's sister-in-arms) and kills her and escapes. His older brother and sister-in-office are now dead, Bertuccio has no family in Corsica, so he takes. Buson's advice to the Count. Benedetto is sentenced to the kitchen with Caderousse, who had sold the diamond and then killed both his wife and the buyer for greed. Once Dantès has released Benedetto and Caderousse under the alias Lord Wilmore, the Count will have Benedetto take the identity of Deputy First Minister Andrea Cavalcant and introduce him to Paris. Andrea surrenders to Danglars, who gets engaged to her daughter Eugénie's Andrea without knowing they are siblings, after reneationalting her engagement to Albert. At the same time, Caderousse blackmails Andrea and threatens to expose her past if she does not share her new wealth. Haunted by Abbé Buson, Caderousse asks for a second chance. Dantès forces him to write a letter to Danglars exposing Cavalcanti as a fraud and allowing Caderousse to leave the house. When Caderousse leaves the farm, Andrea stabs him. Caderousse dictates a statement on the deathbed identifying his killer, and the Count reveals his true identity to Caderousse moments before his death. Danglars wants information on how Albert's father made his fortune in Greece years earlier, and he is investigating the events, and the information is published in a French newspaper while Albert and the Count were in Normandy. Albert's friend Beauchamps sends a news article to Albert, who is returning to Paris. His father has been convicted by a court of French aristocrats and is found guilty on the basis of testimony from Haydée, who reads newspapers. Years earlier, Fernand had betrayed Janina's Ali Pasha to the Turks. After Ali's death, Fernand sold Ali's wife Vasilik and his 4-year-old daughter Haydée into slavery, thus earning his fortune. When Vasiliki died shortly afterwards, Dantès bought Haydée seven years later when he was 11 years old. Fernand has a defense against the story in the paper, but no defense against Haydée's testimony. He's ashamed to ride away from court. Albert blames the Count for his father's downfall, as according to Danglars, the count encouraged him to conduct an investigation into the father of a man who was engaged to his daughter. Albert challenges him to a duel. Mercédès, who has already recognised Monte Cristo as Dantès, goes to the count, now to Paris, and asks him to spare his son. During this interview, he learns the truth about Dantès' arrest and imprisonment, but still convinces the Count not to kill his son. Realizing that Edmond Dantès is going to let Albert kill him, he reveals the truth to Albert, prompting Albert to publicly apologize to the Count. Albert and Mercédès ban Fernand and leave their homes. Fernand then encounters the Count of Monte Cristo, who reveals his identity as Edmond Dantès; When he returns home in time to see his wife and son leave, Fernand shoots himself. Albert and Mercédès give up And prosperity and to start a new life, starting in Marseilles, the house where Dantès and his father once lived. Dantès told them about the 3,000 francs he buried to start life after he got married, before all his misfortune. Albert's enlisting as a soldier. Valentine, the daughter of Villefort's first wife, inherits the fortunes of her grandfather Noirtier and her mother's parents, the Saint-Mérans, while Villefort's second wife, Héloïse, seeks property for her son Édouard. The Count is aware of Héloïse's intentions and introduces him to poison techniques. Héloïse poisons the Saint-Méra people so that Valentine inherits their possessions. Noirtier is briefly heirless in trying to prevent Valentine's impending marriage to Franz d'Épinay, whom he does not love; However, the marriage is cancelled when D'Épinay learns from Noirtier that Noirtier killed his father, who he believed was murdered by the Bonapartists in a fair duel. After the failed attempted murder of Noirtier, who leaves Noirmier's servant Barrois dead, Héloïse takes aim at Valentine to give Édouard, his second grandchild, a fortune. In his father's eyes, however, Valentine is the prime suspect in the deaths of the Saint-Mérans and Barrois. After learning that Morrel's son Maximilien is in love with Valentine, the Count saves him by looking like Héloïse's plan to poison Valentine has succeeded and that Valentine is dead. Villefort learns from Noirtier that Héloïse is a true murderer and confronts him, allowing him to choose between public execution and suicide. While fleeing after Caderousse's letter reveals him and releases Danglars' daughter from any marriage, Andrea is arrested and returned to Paris. Eugénie Danglars is on the run, too. Villefort fleas Andrea. Bertuccio visits Andrea, who is in prison awaiting trial, to tell her the truth about her father. At her trial, Andrea reveals that she is Villefort's son and was rescued after Villefort buried him alive. Villefort pleads guilty and escapes from court. He rushes home to stop his wife's suicide, but it is too late: He's poisoned his son, too. The Count confronts Villefort, revealing his true identity as Dantès, who drives Villefort crazy. Dantès tries to revive Edohard, but fails to do so, leading him to question whether he has gone too far. Since the count was manipulated, Danglars has a destroyed reputation and 5,000,000 francs, which he has kept deposited in hospitals. The Count demands this amount to fulfill his credit agreement, and Danglars embezzles the hospital fund. He abandoned his wife, whom he blames for his losses on equity investments. Her partner, whom she hoped to marry, abandoned her. Danglars flees to Italy with count receipt from banker Comfortable. Comfortable. And 50,000 francs. When he left Rome, the Count's agent, Luigi Vampa, kidnapped him and is in custody. Forced to pay exorbitant prices for food and almost starved to death, Danglars signed off on the poor profits he made. Dantès returns the money anonymously to hospitals because Danglars had given his money to the Count. Danglars finally regrets his crimes, and the softened Andrea lets him leave with his freedom and his 50,000 francs. Resolution and a return to Orient Maximilien Morrel, believing Valentine was dead, is contemplating suicide after the funeral. Dantès reveals his true identity and explains that he saved Morrel's father from bankruptcy years earlier; Then he tells Maximilien to reconsider his suicide, and Maximilien is saved. On the island of Monte Cristo, Dantès introduces Valentine to Maximilien and reveals the true sequence of events. After finding peace to avenge his vengeance and deciding that he has not played God, Dantès leaves a newly united couple of his possessions on the island and goes east in search of comfort and start a new life with Haydée, who has declared his love for him. The reader is left with one last thought: all human wisdom is included in these two words: Wait and hope. Character relationships in the Count of Monte Cristo Characters Edmond Dantès (b. 1796): A sailor with good prospects who is engaged to Mercédès. After being moved to the Count of Monte Cristo, he reveals his true name to his enemies when every vengeance is ready. During the novel, she falls in love with Haydée. Count of Monte Cristo: The identity Dantès assumes when he gets out of prison and gets his huge fortune. As a result, the Count of Monte Cristo is usually associated with cold and bitterness, which comes from an existence based solely on vengeance. Chief officer of the banking company Thomson & French, Englishman. Lord Wilmore: English, and the persona in which Dantès performs occasional acts of generosity. Sinbad sailor: The persona Dantès assumes in saving Morrel's family and assumes when mixing with smugglers and bandits. Abbé Busoni: The persona of an Italian priest with religious authority. Monsieur Zaccone: Dantès, under the guise of Abbé Buson and again as Lord Wilmore, tells the investigator that this is the real name of the Count of Monte Cristo. Number 34: The name given to him by the new governor of the Château d'If. Learning Dantès' real name was too laborious. Maltese sailor: The name he was known for after being rescued by smugglers on the island of Tiboulen. Abbé Faria: Italian priest and esthé. Imprisoned in châteaue d'If. Edmond's dearest friend and his mentor and teacher in prison. On his deathbed, he reveals to Edmond a secret treasure hidden in Monte Cristo. Based partly on the historic Abbé Faria. Giovanni Bertuccio: servant of the Count of Monte Cristo and a very loyal servant. The Count first meets him in the role of Abbé Buson, Bertuccio's Confessor, whose past is tied to M de Villefort. Bertuccio's sister-in-office Assunta was Benedetto's adoptive mother. Luigi Vampa: Celebrated Italian bandit and fugitive. Peppino: Former shepherd, becomes a member of vampa's gang. The Count will arrange his public execution in Rome, which will make him faithful to the Count. Monte Cristo's mute Nubian slave. Baptiste: Monte Cristo valet-de-chambre. A poor smuggler who helps Dantès get out of prison. When Jacopo proves his selfless loyalty, Dantès rewards him with his own ship and crew. (Jacopo Manfredi is a separate figure, the bankruptcy of Trieste, whose financial failure contributes to the depletion of Danglars' assets.) Haydée (sometimes written as Haidee): Monte Cristo's young, beautiful slave. She's Ali Tebelen's daughter. Buying him, enslaved because his father was killed, is part of Dantès' plan to také revenge on Fernand. In the end, he and Monte Cristo become lovers. Mercédès Mondego (b.s. Herrera): Catalan girl, Bride of Edmond Dantès at the beginning of the story. Later, she married Fernand and they have a son named Albert. He is guilty of Edmond's disappearance and will be able to identify him when he meets her again. Eventually, he returns to Marseilles, living in a house belonging to Father Dantès, which Monte-Cristo himself gave him (so that a woman could spend her safe and stable place to spend the rest of her life in silence with a little financial support: the same francs that young Dantès, before his arrest, kept aside for his wedding. All alone, he and Edmond spoke for the last time: when they are young and in love, they choose different paths and say goodbye to each other. As the Count leaves to finalize his plan, Mercédès decides to stay in his hometown, where only his memories of the happiest years remain, waiting for Albert to return, hoping Edmond will find peace with his wounded heart and pray at her husband's grave for his soul. She is portrayed as a compassionate, kind and caring woman who would rather think of her loved ones than herself. Fernand Mondego: Count de Morcerf (a former Catalan fisherman in a Spanish village near Marseille), Dantès' rival and Mercédès' cousin, to whom he swore eternal love and the person he eventually marries. Fernand helped frame Edmond (sending a letter of accusation) in an extreme desperate attempt not to lose Forever. He later reached a high value. Value. General of the French army and becomes a French peer in the Chambre des Pairs, keeping secret his betrayal of Pasha Ali Tebelen and selling both her daughter Haydée and her mother Vasilik into slavery. With the money financed, he bought the title Count de Morcerf: to bring prosperity and a more pleasant life to himself and his family. Through the book, he shows deep affection and care for his wife and son. He would fill his tragic end in recent chapters by committing suicide, hoping to have lost Mercédès and Albert, who they missed when they discovered his hidden crimes. Albert de Morcerf: son of Mercédès and Fernand and Deputy Prince de Morcerf. He is described as a very kind-hearted, cheerful and carefree young man who likes Monte Cristo, whom he sees as a friend. Having acknowledged the truth of his father's war crimes and the false accusation against sailor Edmond Dantès, he decides to leave his home with Mercédès and start a new life as a soldier under the name Herrera (his mother's maiden name), going to Africa in search of happiness and bringing new glory to his surname. Baron Danglars: Dantès' jealous junior officer and behind his captivity, later a wealthy banker. Mrs. Hermine Danglars (former Baroness Hermine de Nargonne, o.s.s.) Once as a widow, she had an affair with Gérard de Villefort, a married man. They had an illegitiated son, Benedetto. Eugénie Danglars: daughter of Baron Danglars and Hermine Danglars. He is free-spirited and aspires to become an independent artist. Gérard de Villefort: Assistant prosecutor who imprisons Dantès and later gets to know Dantès for revenge. Renée de Villefort. Renée de Saint-Méran: first wife of Gérard de Villefort, Valentine's mother. Marquee and Marquee de Saint-Méran: Renée's parents. Valentine de Villefort: daughter of Gérard de Villefort and his first wife Renée. In love with Maximilien Morrel. Engaged to Baron Franz d'Épinay. She's a 19-year-old with chestnut hair, dark blue eyes and long white hands. Monsieur Noirtier de Villefort: father of Gérard de Villefort and grandfather of Valentine Édouard (and unknowingly Benedetto). A committed anti-king man. He is paralyzed and can only communicate with his eyes, but retains his spiritual gifts and acts as Valentine's protector. Héloïse de Villefort: the murderous second wife of Édouard's mother. Gérard de Villefort. Édouard de Villefort (Edward): Villefort's only legal son. Benedetto: The illegititimal son of De Villefort and Baroness Hermine Danglars (Hermine de Nargonne), raised in Rogliano by Bertuccio and his sister-in-law Assunta. She's going to be Andrea Cavalcant in Paris. Pierre Morrel: Dantès' employer, owner of Morrel & Nie. Maximilian Morrel: Son of Pierre Morrel, Army Captain He's going to be a friend of Dantès's. In love with Valentine de Villefort. Julie Herbault: Daughter of Pierre Morrel, wife of Emmanuel Herbault. Emmanuel Herbault: Morrel & Nie employee who marries Julie Morrel and succeeds in business. Gaspard Caderousse: Originally a tailor and later owner of the Inn, he was Dantès' neighbor and friend who did not protect him at the beginning of the story. The Count rewards Caderousse'sen first with a valuable diamond. Then Caderousse turns into serious murder crimes, spends time in prison and ends up being murdered by Andrew. Madeleine Caderousse, née Radelle: Caderousse's wife, who, according to the court, is responsible for the murder of Jewish jewelry. He's going to die in the incident, too. Louis Dantès: Father of Edmond Dantès, who dies of starvation during his son's captivity. Baron Franz d'Épinay: Friend of Albert de Morcerf, first fiancé of Valentine de Villefort. Originally, Dumas wrote part of the story, including what happened in Rome and the return of Albert de Morcerf and Franz d'Épinay to Paris, as the first person from Franz d'Épinay's perspective. [3] Lucien Debray: Secretary of the Interior, friend of Albert de Morcerf and lover of Madame Danglars, to whom she provides inside investment information, which she then passes on to her husband. Beauchamp: Journalist and editor-in-chief of L'Impartial and friend of Albert de Morcerf. Raoul. Baron de Château-Renaud: Member of the noble family and friend of Albert de Morcerf. Louise d'Armilly: Eugénie Danglars music teacher and her close friend. Monsieur de Bouville: Originally an inspector of prisons, later a detective for the Paris forces and, even later, a trustee of charities. Barrois: Monsieur de Noirtier's old, trusted servant. Monsieur d'Avrigny: Villefort's family is treated by a family doctor. Major (also marquee) Bartolomeo Cavalcanti: An old

