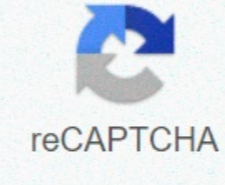




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Kate chopin desiree's baby essay

February 27, 2019 by Essay Writer The Yellow Face, by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and Désirée's Baby, by Kate Chopin, both touch on themes such as racism, equality, hypocrisy and identity. These stories can best be understood through each other and, when juxtaposed, reveal a larger theme. In these stories the female character seeks the approval of the male character, in order to promote her own happiness. One similarity is that both stories involve secret past. In The Yellow Face, we know that Effie was previously married and has a child from that marriage. They reportedly killed both the man and the child due to yellow fever, and their death certificates were burned in a fire shortly afterwards. Effie fled America to escape the heartbreak. It was there in England that she met Mr. Grant Munro. We learn that they have been happily married for three years, but something has recently caused Effie to become distant. That something is Effie's daughter, who is not actually deceased, but rather lives in the house down the road. Désirée also lacks a clear story in Désirée's Baby. The Valmondées adopted her after finding her sleeping near the porch of their property, without knowing about her parents or any other family. After she grew up, she married Armand Aubigny, and together they had a child. The problem with their child, however, is that he shares the skin color of many of the quadroon boys on the plantation. This puts a strain on the relationship between the pair, both of whom happen to believe they are purely of white descent. Irony is a widespread feature of both Doyle and Chopin's stories. It's puzzling why Lucy wears a yellow mask in The Yellow Face, as opposed to a white one. She is simply trying to cover the color of her skin with complete disregard for what color she will be and what it will involve about her. Lucy's inner struggle with her racial identity probably stems from the fact that her mother is hiding her from the world because she neglected to mention that she was married to an African-American. We can also examine the paradox in Lucy's name. Lucy is often associated with things like light, and air, as well as whiteness or pure-ness. Lucy, by contrast, is part African-American, and not only is her skin dark, but she is kept in the dark as well. Moreover, in Désirée's Baby, Armand forces his wife to leave because of her lineage, only to find out that he also has African-American ancestry. The stigma of inter-race marriage can be explored here in both stories. During the period in which these stories are set, interracial marriage was an unusual practice. That's why, from Désirée's Baby, we can understand why Effie is afraid to share the news of her baby's survival with her husband in The Yellow Face. She is that he will leave her because her child is not white. Désirée's greatest desire is to please her husband, and she even tells her mother that she is so happy that it scares her. She describes the feeling as, when he wrinkled his forehead, she trembled, but loved him. When he smiled, she prayed no greater blessing of God (Chopin 178–179). Effie also shares this desire, which can be seen when she says to her husband, God forgive me, I feared that I would lose you, and I did not have the courage to tell you. I had to choose between you, and in my weakness I turned away from my own little girl (Doyle 385). Both stories highlight the fact that women are most concerned with pleasing their husbands to preserve their own happiness. After the birth of the child, Désirée asks her husband not to send her away because she is in love with him and he is the source of her happiness. Chopin writes: He seemed himself from home; and when that avoided her presence, and that her child, without apology ... Désirée was miserable enough to die (Chopin 179). Désirée's happiness varies with that of her husband. Effie's reaction is not as fleeting as Désirée's; But we can see the downward progression of her grief and depression as she continues to keep the secret of her daughter from her husband. The more lethargic and upset Mr. Munro becomes, the more timid Effie is in talking to him. The Yellow Face ends quite comfortably, while Désirée's Baby doesn't. At the end of the story, Doyle writes: He lifted the toddler, kissed her, and then, still carrying her, he held his other hand out to his wife and turned to the door (Doyle 386). They then continue to go home where they can discuss their new situation as a family. On the contrary, Désirée is sent away at the end of Désirée's Baby. She takes the child with her, but is still seriously upset and hurt by her husband's disapproval and newfound anger. She writes a letter to her mother after Armand confronts her about not being white and said: I'm going to die. I have to die. I can not be so unhappy, and live (Chopin 180). Désirée experiences a much more passionate range of emotions in her reaction to her husband's feelings; But by comparison, we can see that Effie experiences similar feelings to her husband. Racism has destroyed the beauty that exists in love and diversity. In Kate Chopin's story, Armand fell in love with Desiree. Do you want to receive original paper on this topic? Just send us a request Write my newspaper. It's fast and easy! According to the story, the passion that awoke in him that day when he saw her at the gate, swept along like an avalanche, or as a prairie fire, or as something that drives headlong over all obstacles. They eventually got married and they had a baby that brought so happiness to their lives. It made Armand a better and gentle man especially against his servant, so much so that His Negroes forgot how to be Gay. A few months later, Armand found out that his child was mixed up, accusing his wife of being mixed up and letting her go because of his selfish reason for protecting his name. He finally found a letter from his mother which shows that he was the one of mixed race and not his wife, whom he has abhorred and rejected. However, it was too late to get her back. She was long gone. This shows that prejudice as a defence mechanism is a dangerous act that can lead to destruction. Theme In short story Desiree's Baby by Kate Chopin, the story focuses on joys and pains motherhood, love, rejection ad racism. Madame Valmonde has not been able to have children of her own, developing an attachment to Desiree as she considers her child. The girl brought her joy and satisfaction. Whether or not she doesn't have her own children, it was enough to have someone to call 'Child' for her to be happy and fulfilled. Desiree grew into a beautiful woman and captures the heart of a young man named Armand. Even without much knowledge of her background, he arranged and married her because of the love they had for each other. Desiree eventually had her own child, and she felt like she finally had something to live for and something to love dearly. Mothers are essentially the happiest when babies are born. They can only understand the joy of having a child from birth, and it clearly shows how happy Desiree felt about her child. The child brought lots of changes to the events that happen in the house and also made her husband a very happy and proud man. He felt like the proudest man in the parish especially with the fact that he now had someone to bear his name. In the turn of events, Armand finds out the baby is of mixed blood, and it makes him shy his wife and child. Desiree tried to make it work, but Armand was willing to sacrifice his family's happiness just to save his name. Desiree had to leave her home with her child after her mother asked her to return home. The connection and love between a mother and a child is not far-fetched in the events that took place in history. Madame Valmonde chooses to take her daughter back, regardless of her daughter having a broken marriage and Desiree was willing to take the pain and leave her home so she could her child a better and happier life. The problem of racism is a serious problem which clearly destroyed the marriage between Desiree and her husband Armand. It is believed that being black makes you a slave, while it has been white, makes you a master. The blacks are treated in any way the master pleases. They are allowed to be mistresses and work around the clock their masters, but never allowed to be wives. Armand obviously feels betrayed, not because he does not love his wife or not, because he does not want to love his wife, but of course because he feels betrayed by having a child that was mixed. Bu so irony is that he finds a letter from his mother which revealed that she was mixed meaning he was the one of mixed race and not Desiree, but it was too late to bring his family back. Rushing into quick conclusions and making hasty decisions has been a misguided response that affects people's lives. Plot In the story, Madame Valmont, who had no child of her own, took in Desiree, who was found by her husband as a baby, cared for and loved her as her own. Desiree grew up to be a beautiful lady and despite her obscure origins, Armand Aubigny fell in love with her when she was just 18 and they eventually got married. They had a baby who brought so much joy into their lives. They loved the child so much that her husband became very permissive to his slaves in terms of his new bundle of joy. Few months after the baby's birth, Madame Valmont comes to visit and notices that the baby's skin seems darker than when he was born. The father, Armand eventually notices and assumes that his wife and mother of the child Desiree was the cause of it with respect to her unknown origin. He ends up rejecting Desiree and the child as he wanted to protect his last name and inheritance. Madame Valmont was willing to take back her daughter and her baby, but Desiree eventually takes her baby and walks away from her marriage in an unknown destination. Eventually, Armand while discarding everything that had memories of his wife and child finds a letter from his mother, who died when he was 8 years old, that she was black. It turns out he is the one with an actual black heritage, but it was too late because he has lost his wife and child. Settings character Story Desiree's baby takes place in Louisiana before the American Civil War, where plantation owners enjoyed a luxurious life filled with slaves working on their plantations and a bit of deprivation and hunger. Monsuier Valmonte while riding home one day had found the beautiful baby Desiree peacefully asleep in the shadow of a large stone pillar. He took her home and handed her to his wife, who cared for the child lovingly, as she was considered a gift from God to wipe away their tears so as not to have their own child. She bloomed like a flower and was the center of attraction to all who came across her. At 18, she was already one of the most beautiful girls in the community. It was no wonder when she stood one day against the stone pillar in whose shadow she had lain asleep, eighteen years before that Armand riding off and seeing her there, had fallen in love with her. It was the way all of Aubigny's fell in love, as if hit by a gun shot. He was captivated by her beauty and the grace with which she stood against the pillar, and in that moment he knew that he wanted to marry her, regardless of not fully knowing her origins. They eventually got married, and that changed a lot. Desiree became happier and more satisfied with his new life as a mother and wife, while her husband acted with so much pride and became very permissive towards his servants. He stopped punishing them and became a little more understanding of them. After Madame Valmonte's visit, things took a different turn in Desiree's home. Her husband found out the child was of mixed race and began acting coldly toward his wife. He wouldn't talk to her, he wanted to overlook her and the child and paid less attention to what was supposed to be in his home. Desiree lost her sense of satisfaction. It became more of a dark and threatening anxiety as she could not understand what was going on anymore. She decided to confront her husband one hot afternoon after he came home to some paper works. She grabbed his hands and with tears streaming down her face asked her husband to explain what the child's colour meant. Look at our baby. What does that mean? Tell me. She asked for it. This means that the child is not white; this means that you are not white. He answered coldly and without emotion. She felt devastated and rejected. She knew what he was saying wasn't right, but she couldn't find ways to defend it. She wasn't even sure of her origins, but she knew she was white as white as she can ever be. Then one afternoon, wearing nothing but her thin white garment and slippers, she took her baby and left. She dint headed home as her mother requested she walk away, to a place where no one could find her, where she could feel her pain and nurse her wounds. He burned everything, burned her clothes, burned her letters, burned all memories of her, but during the recessed period he found a letter from his late mother, a letter showing that he was of mixed race. So it wasn't Desiree, it was him. His judgment was wrong and it cost him his family. There was no turning back anymore. Love was lost. Conflict The conflict in this story occurs when the child's skin tone began to show. A baby born to a white couple slowly begins to show signs of being half black. This is very impossible and unacceptable for a white couple to have such a child, except that there is a history of variety in their blood. Desiree doesn't understand how her husband went from being the happiest and proudest father to a cold-hearted person who rejected and neglected his family. But he apparently believed that the mistake was from the wife, whose origins were not clear. Leading to the conflict that ultimately arises and which, as a tour of event in history. Climax The Climax of the story starts when Desiree found out her child was of a mixed origin. The fear and feeling of having been rejected by her husband led to the conflict, as she could not live to be called black when she believes she was not. She knew how much her husband saw the black as slaves and having a child of a mixed race makes them unfit to be part of his family. She was scared, she was worried, and she was willing to die instead of being humiliated. In Desiree's baby, the conflict in the story was resolved when Desiree eventually decides to leave her husband's house. Weeks later, the man decided to discard all things that remind him of his wife and child. In this case, he found a letter from his late mother showing that he, Armand was of mixed race and not his wife Desiree. It was too late to make it right and it was too late to go back, but the problem was resolved when the assumption in the story was cleared out. The husband assumed that the wife was of a mixed race, while the wife was not even sure where the child's color came from. The burning of properties and the finding of his mother's letter could be seen as the solution to the conflict in history. History.

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