

Sydney Carton:

Sydney Carton's motivation in life is agape and also romantic love. Before Sydney Carton falls in love with Lucie Manette, he has no purpose in life. He thinks that no one on earth cares for him and he also cares for no one on earth. Because of that he becomes a disappointed drudge. We can see this from what he says to Darnay:

Then you shall like wise know why
I am a disappointed drudge, sir.
I care for no man on earth, and
no man on earth cares for me. 1

He is poor, he has no business. Because of that he has to work hard for getting money. We can see this when Carton - says to Mr. Lorry : " Business! Blessyou, I have no business".2

Sydney Carton feels desparate. He becomes a drunkard. He always drinks alcohol and never cares for his health. For him, the greatest desire he has in life is wine. He would like to forget taht he belongs to this world. He considers that it has no good for him in this world except wine. We can see this when Carton says to Darnay while he is drinking wine in a restaurant.

As to me, the greatest desire I
have, is to forget that I belong
to it. It has no good in it for
me except wine like this. 3

¹ Charles Dickens, A Tale of Two Cities, The Pocket Library, New York, 1954, p.103

² Ibid., p. 100

³ Ibid., p. 101

His future life will go downwards if he doesn't want to change his way of life. He will become worse. But Carton thinks that it is too late for him to change his way of life. It is not easy for him to change the way in life.

He cannot be better than what he is at that time, and he will even sink lower and be worse. We can see this when Carton says to Lucie, who asks him to change his way in life : " It is too late for that. I shall never be better than I am. I shall sink lower and be worse ". 4

After he falls in love with Lucie Manette, he tries to change his way in life. He realizes that his life has been - thrown away and it has been useless. He also realizes that he is poor and has bad behaviour. So he knows that he will bring Lucie to misery, sorrow and repentance, if Lucie accept his - love. Although his love is refused, he won't hate Lucie. He is however thankful that Lucie doesn't want to accept his - love. We can see this when Carton describes himself to Lucie.

If it had been possible, Miss Manette, that you could have returned the love of man you see before you - self flung away, wasted, drunken, poor creature of misuse as you know him to be - he would have been conscious this day and hour, in spite of his happiness, that he would bring you to misery, bring you to sorrow and repentance blight you, disgrace you, pull you down with him. I know very well that you can have no tenderness for me; I ask for none; I am even thankful that it cannot be. 5

When Sydney Carton is sure that Lucie has refused his - love, he doesn't despair. His love to Lucie is limitless. It will be going on and on, forever and ever. He is willing - to sacrifice himself for Lucie' sake, for the one with whom - she loves very much. We can see this when Carton says to Lucie,

⁴ Ibid., p. 185

⁵ Ibid., p. 186

Think now and then that there is
a man who would give his life,
to keep a life you love beside
you. 6

5

Sydney Carton thinks that his life is like a river's eddy. He compares his life with the eddy of a river. The eddy of a river turns and turns purposelessly but at the end it finds its purpose when the stream of the river has carried it out to the sea. It is the same as Carton's life, that is purposeless. And at the end, his life finds its purpose. He feels that the circle of his life is nearly being completed. We can see this when Carton walks along a river and thinks of himself; it is described in these following words.

--- watching an eddy that turned
and turned purposeless, until the
stream absorbed it, and carried
it on to the sea- 'Like me'. 7

He prays that God will forgive his sins and save his soul. He believes in Christ's words that although his body is dead, his soul is still alive. He will be always near with our God. This is described in these following words.

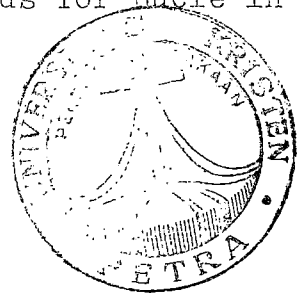
The prayer that had broken up out
of his heart for a merciful con-
sideration of all his poor blind-
ness and errors, ended in the words,
' I am the resurrection and the life'. 8

At the end of the story he has promised to Lucie. He will change Darnay's place to go to the guillotine. He won't regret what he will do and even he won't grieve, but he is thankful that the time has come to prove his love for Lucie. We can see this when Carton asks Darnay to write these words for Lucie in prison.

⁶ Ibid., p. 190

⁷ Ibid., p. 394

⁸ Ibid., p. 395



If you remember, the words that passed between us, long ago, you will readily comprehend this - when you see it. You do remember them, I know. It is not in your nature to forget them. 9

Here we see that Carton reminds Lucie of his former promise. He is willing to do anything he can do for her or for some one with whom she loves very much. We can see this in these following words.

I am thankful that the time has come, when I can prove them. That I do so is no subject for regret or grief. 10

So Carton doesn't feel regret or grief about what he has ever promised to Lucie. And he is even happy that he has already - prove his former promise.

He is not afraid at the time of his death because he - remembers Christ's, who is not afraid of death. Christ died - for all sinful men whom he loves very much. It is the same as what Carton does. He sacrifices himself for Lucie's sake, with whom he loves very much. Carton considers himself as the resurrection and the life. He believes what was ever said by God. He shall live and never die. We can see this when Carton says to himself about what was said by God.

I am the resurrection and the life, saith the Lord : he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live : and whosoever liveth and believeth in me, shall never die. 11

⁹ Ibid., p.440

¹⁰ Ibid., p.440

¹¹ Ibid., p.469

At the time of his death, Carton falls into the imagination that he will be saved by God and will be brought to heaven. He will be brought to a new life and he will feel peaceful, useful, happy, the kind of feeling that he has never known on earth. We can see this from these following words.

I see the lives for which I lay
down my life, peaceful, useful,
prosperous and happy, in that
England which I shall see no
more. 12

Lucie Manette :

Lucie Manette's motivation in life is filial love and also love for her husband. Lucie Manette is a daughter of Dr Manette, who is supposed to be dead because he has been imprisoned for along time. He is imprisoned in France. Lucie has just known that her father is still alive, when Mr Lorry tells her about her father. At that time Dr Manette is not imprisoned anymore, but he becomes mad. He stays at an old servant's house in Paris. Mr Lorry and Lucie plan to go to Paris from London. They will save him and recover him. This can be seen when Mr-Lorry explains to Lucie about her father.

But he has been - been found.
He is alive. Greatly changed,
it is too probable, almost a
wreck, it is possible; though
we will hope for the best.
Still, alive. Your father has
been taken to the house of an
old servant in Paris, and we
are going there: I, to identify
him if I can: You, to restore
him to life, love, duty,
rest, comfort. 13

12 Ibid., p.p. 469 - 470

13 Ibid., p. 30

When she sees her father for the first time, she is glad. She loves him as her father. She wants to kiss him. She wants to clasp him and lay his head on her breast. This is seen through her action to her father when she meets him for the first time.

With the tears streaming down her face, she put her two hands to her lips, and kissed them to him; then clasped them on her breast, as she laid his rumpled head there. 14

Lucie wants his father to leave Paris and live with her in London. She wants to take care of him until he recovers. She thinks that Paris is not fit for her father to live in because he cannot forget about the prison there. It is better for him to leave Paris and stay with her in London. We can see this when Lucie says to Mr Lorry: "more fit for that, I think, than to remain in this city, so dreadful for him". 15

When Mr Lorry makes preparation for them to travel to London, Lucie cares for her father carefully. Lucie asks Mr-Lorry not to make so much noise so they don't disturb Dr-Manette, who is still sick and weak. She takes care of her father with deep affection, because she realizes that it is her duty as a daughter. She promises to herself that she will help her father to a normal and useful life. Lucie will take care of him until Mr Lorry returns and then they will travel to London soon. We can see this when Lucie says to Mr Lorry.

As to leave us here. You see how composed he has become, and you cannot be afraid to leave him with me now. Why should you be? If you-

¹⁴ Ibid., p. 53

¹⁵ Ibid., p. 57

will lock the door to secure us from interruption, I do not doubt that you will find him, when you come back, as quite as you leave him. In any case, I will take care of him until you return, and then we will remove him straight.¹⁶

A night before the day that Lucie will get married to Darnay, she is confused. Lucie is afraid if the marriage will part her from her father. She will always be sad if the marriage will part her from her father. We can see this when Lucie says to her father.

If my life were not to be still consecrated to you, or if my marriage were so arranged as that it would part us, even by the length of a few of these streets, I should be more unhappy.¹⁷

Lucie loves her father very much. But on the other hand she falls in love with Darnay and will get married to him. She would have been very happy to live with her father if she had never seen Darnay, as she says to her father: "If I had never seen Charles, my father, I should have been quite happy with you."¹⁸

Finally Lucie is sure that she will not change her love toward her father. She is certain that there aren't new affections of hers, and in her mind there are no new duties that will ever part them in her marriage later. She also hopes that her father will be quite sure about that. We can see this when Lucie says to her father.

Dearest dear! Can you tell me, this last time, that you feel quite, quite sure, no new affections of mine, and no new-

¹⁶Ibid., p. 57

¹⁷Ibid., p. 232

¹⁸Ibid., p. 233

duties of mine, will ever inter-
pose between us? I know it well,
but do you know? In your own
heart, do you feel quite certain? 19

But after her husband, Darnay, is arrested in France, her love for her father begins to be altered. She cannot care for her father anymore because she is always confused about her husband, who is imprisoned. Everyday she goes to a certain place near the prison, where her husband can see her. If the weather is good, she will go with her child. We can see this from these following words.

From that time, in all weathers,
she waited there from hours. As
the clock struck two, she was
there, and at four she turned
resignedly away. When it was
not too wet or inclement for
her child to be with her, they
went together; at other times
she was alone; but, she never
missed a single day. 20

So she cannot pay much attention to her father anymore. She pays more attention to her husband. She only thinks of her husband's safety. We can see this when Lucie says to her father: "I am not frightened for myself, my father. But when I think of my husband, and the mercies of these people". 21

When she hears that her husband is sentenced to death, she cannot do anything except says goodbye to her dear husband. her love is always with him, because it is limitless. She is sure that they will meet again in their eternal life, as-

19 Ibid., p. 232

20 Ibid., p. 345

21 Ibid., p. 349

she says to her husband.

Farewell, dear darling of my
soul. my parting blessing on
my love. We shall meet again,
where they weary are at rest. 22

But Carton takes Darnay's place to go to the Guillotine.
So that Darnay is saved by Carton. And Lucie can live to-
gether again with her husband.

Charles Darnay:

Charles Darnay is an idealist. Charles Darnay is the son of one of the two Evremonde brothers. His father and his uncle are cruel, crude and corrupt. They make French people suffer. They never feel pity for the poor people. But Darnay feels pity for the poor. He doesn't want to follow their ways. We can see this when Darnay says to his uncle.

Our family: Our honourable family, whose honour is of so much account to both of us, in such different ways. Even in my father's time, we did a world of wrong, injuring every human creature who came between us and our pleasure, what ever it was why need I speak of my father's time, when it is equally yours? Can I separate my father's twin - brother, joint inheritor, and next successor, for himself? 23

Darnay's mother also doesn't like her husband's behaviour. She asks Darnay not to follow his father and his uncle's ways. She hopes that Darnay will save the poor people. Darnay has promised to his mother that he will do what his mother has asked him to do. He thinks that it is-

²² Ibid., p. 481

²³ Ibid., p. 152

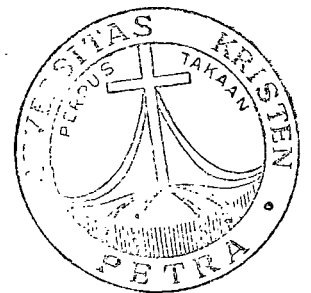
necessary to save people who are not guilty. He never forgets what his mother says to him, that he has to repay for the wrong doing of his family toward the poor people in France. It becomes his ideal in life. We can see this when Darnay says to his uncle.

--- bound to a system that is frightful to me, responsible for it, but powerless in it; seeking to execute the last request of my dear mother's lips, and obey the last look of my dear mother's eyes, which implored me to have mercy and to redress; and tortured by seeking assistance and power in vain. 24

But Darnay doesn't know what he has to do in order to save the poor people in France who have suffered because of his father's sin.

If Darnay becomes the heir of his family's property, he will not keep it for himself. He will give it to some people who need it to help to lessen their suffering. What Darnay wants to do is to save the suffering people. He wants to prove his goal in life. He says to his uncle:

If it ever becomes mine, it shall be put into some hands better qualified to free it slowly (if such a thing is possible) from the weight that drags it down, so that the miserable people who cannot leave it and who have been long wrung to the last point of endurance, may, in another generation, sufferless, but it is not for me. 25



His goal in life grows when he receives a letter from Gabelle. Formally Gabelle is Evremondes' servant. Gabelle asks Darnay to save him from prison in France.

²⁴ Ibid., p. 152

²⁵ Ibid., p. 154

Darnay knows that Gabelle is not guilty. Although he is only the Evremondes' servant, he becomes the victim of the Evremondes brother's pride. So Darnay decides to save Gabelle. He will go to France. He realizes that it is dangerous for him to go to France at that time, but he doesn't care about it. He does it to achieve his goal in life. We can see this is described in these following words.

Upon those, had followed
Gabelle's letter: the appeal
of an innocent prisoner, in
danger of death, to his justice,
honour, and good name.
His resolution was made, he
must go to Paris. 26

Because of his love to God and his love to other people, and also because of justice, generosity, and of the honour of his noble name, he is willing to help all that he loves very much on earth. He will go to France although it is dangerous for him and he will save the poor prisoner there. So he fulfils what he earlier promised to his mother by seeking to save people who are not guilty. We can see this from the following words.

For the love of Heaven, of
justice, of generosity, of
the honour of your noble
name! was the poor prisoner's
cry with which he strengthened
his seeking heart, as he left
all that was dear on earth
behind him, and floated away
for the Loadstone Rock. 27

26 Ibid., p. 302

27 Ibid., p. 304

Mr Jarvis Lorry:

Mr Jarvis Lorry's motivation in life is business or duty. Mr Jarvis Lorry is an agent of Tellson's Bank. He is a man of sixty. He has been a man of business since he was a boy. His relations to other people are only business relations. Because of that, when at the beginning of the story he gets a message from Tellson's Bank that he and Lucie Manette have to rescue an old-man, Lucie's father, who is believed to be dead, Mr. Lorry accepts the job, although he has never seen Lucie before. He does it as a man of business, as an agent of Tellson's Bank. Mr Lorry as a man of business always cares for his duty. We can see this when Mr Lorry says to Lucie Manette.

Miss Manette, it was I. And you will see how truly I spoke of myself just now, in saying I had no fellys, and ~~that~~ all the relations I hold with my fellow creatures are mere business relations, when you reflect that I have never seen you since. No, you have been the ward of Tellson's House since, and I have been busy with the other business of Tellson's House since. 28

Mr Lorry's duty is to care for Dr Manette's family. The duty is given by Tellson's Bank. As a man of business Mr Lorry does his business well. He pays much attention to Dr Manette's health. But finally his relations to Dr Manette's family develop from business relations to become good friends. He always comes to Dr Manette's house. Sometimes he comes to Lucie's house before dinner. So they have dinner together and then they talk together. This is described in the following words.

Mr Jarvis Lorry walked along the sunny streets from Clerkenwell where he lived, on his way to dine with the Doctor. After several relapses into business-absorption, Mr Lorry had become the Doctor's friend, and the quiet street-corner was the sunny part of his life.²⁹

When Lucie, her child and her father want to stay at Tellson's Bank in Paris, Mr Lorry refuses them. Mr Lorry knows that at that time Charles Darnay, Lucie's husband, is imprisoned in Paris. He realizes that it is dangerous for the Bank to shelter the prisoner's wife in the Bank. Mr Lorry as a man of business thinks about the reputation of the Bank. Because of that he doesn't want to shelter the prisoner's wife, her child and the Doctor in the Bank, although they are close friends. But he gives his own possessions to Lucie, her child and the Doctor. He gives them a Lodging for sheltering. He still realizes that he has to save them by giving his own possessions, as there is no business-relation to this. It is described in these following words.

One of the first considerations which arose in the business mind of Mr Lorry when business hours come round, was this:- that he had no right to imperil Tellson's by sheltering the wife of an emigrant - prisoner under the Bank roof. His own possessions, safety, life, he would have hazarded for Lucie and her child, without a moment's demur; but the great trust he held was not his own, and as to that business charge he was a strick man of business.³⁰

²⁹ Ibid., p. 112

³⁰ Ibid., p. 330

At the end of the story Mr Lorry shows his responsibility when he takes the lead of travelling back to England. He helps Dr Manette, Lucie, Charles Darnay and Lucie's child to escape from the revolutionary France. On the coach he stands at the door, he answers all the questions of the officials in order that they can escape from France.

We can see this from these following words.

It is Jarvis Lorry who has replied to all the previous questions. It is Jarvis Lorry who has alighted and stands with his hand on the coach door, replying a group of officials.³¹

Madame Defarge:

Madame Defarge's motivation in life is hate toward the Evremondes. She hates them because the two Evremonde brothers make her suffer. They have killed Madame Defarge's family. The whole family has died except Madame Defarge. Madame Defarge regards that those deaths are also her death. Because of that, she plans to take revenge on the Evremondes family. We can see this when Madame Defarge says to her husband.

Defarge, I was brought up among the fishermen of the seashore, and that peasant family so injured by the two Evremonde brothers, as that Bastille paper describes, is my family. Defarge, that sister of the mortally wounded boy upon the ground was my sister, that husband was my sister's husband, that unborn child was their child, that brother was my brother, that father was my father, those dead are my dead, and that summons to answer for these things decends to me! ³²

³¹ Ibid., p. 446

³² Ibid., p. 426

Madame Defarge knows that Darnay, who gets married to Lucie Manette, is one of the Evremondes. So there is also Darnay's name on her knitting register. She has planned to kill Darnay as the last of the Evremonde family on the French revolution. She is glad when she hears that Darnay will be sentenced to death. She thinks that she has already got a triumph. We can see this when Madame Defarge mocks Doctor Manette: "Save him now, my Doctor, save him"! 33

Her husband, Mr Defarge wants to help Darnay because he can imagine the suffering of Darnay's wife and his daughter if he dies. Mr Defarge knows that Darnay is a good person, he is not like his father or his uncle. So Mr Defarge tries to persuade his wife to have pity for Darnay's family. But his wife is angry with him. She doesn't want to stop what she has already planned. We can see this when Madame Defarge says to her husband: "Then tell, Wine and Fire where to stop", returned Madame "but don't tell me". 34

It is not only that, then her hate grows toward other people. She doesn't want to kill Darnay only but also his wife and their child, since she also regards Lucie and her child as the Evremondes. Madame Defarge considers that the death of Darnay's family as the last of the Evremondes. We can see this when Madame Defarge says to the vengeance.

The Evremonde people are to be exterminated, and the wife and child must follow the husband and father. 35

33 Ibid., p. 417

34 Ibid.; p.p. 426 - 427

35 Ibid., p. 449

At last her hate grows toward Miss Pross, Lucie's maid. She hates Miss Pross because Miss Pross wants to save Lucie's family from her. Miss Pross tries to refuse when Madame Defarge wants to enter Lucie's apartment. She becomes angry with Miss Pross and also wants to kill her. We can see this when Madame Defarge says to Miss Pross.

I have been in the streets from
the first, nothing has stopped
me, I will tear you to pieces,
but I will have you from that
door. 36

But finally Madame Defarge's own gun causes her own death. When Madame Defarge cannot stand her hate toward Miss Pross, she tries to kill her, she wants to shoot her. Miss Pross knows that, so she strikes Madame Defarge's hands. She fails to shoot Miss Pross. And as a result, Madame Defarge dies because of her own gun. We can see this described in these following words.

Madame Defarge's hands were at her
bosom. Miss Pross looked up, saw
what it was, struck at it, struck
out a flash and a crash, and stood
alone blinded with smoke. all this
was in a second. As the smoke
cleared, leaving an awful stillness;
it passed out on the air, like the
soul of the furious woman whose
body lay lifeless on the ground. 37

Jerry Cruncher:

Jerry Cruncher's motivation in life is greediness. He only hopes that he can get more money. He never thinks whether it is from the right or the wrong ways, for example, he has two jobs. He is as a messenger at Telson's Bank -

³⁶ Ibid., p. p. 460 - 461

³⁷ Ibid., p. 461

and at night as a - "Honest tradesman" to dig up bodies from the grave - yards and then sell them to surgeons who use them in research. He does it at night because he knows that it is against the law. His surname is Cruncher and because of the works of darkness, he has received the added name Jerry. From what he has done, people can know how much Jerry is greedy in getting more money. We can see this from the following words.

Outside Tellson's - never by means in it, unless called in - was an odd - job - man, an occasionally porter and messenger, ----- His surname was Cruncher, and on the youthful occasion of his renouncing by proxy the works of darkness, in the easterly parish church of Houndsditch, he had received the added appellation of Jerry. 38

Jerry Cruncher doesn't like to see his wife praying. Jerry will be angry with his wife if he sees her praying and will strike her. He thinks that prayer only makes him unlucky and makes what he has done cannot succeed. He is sure that his wife is praying against him if his work in darkness fails. He regards money as the most important thing in life, even his wife is defeated. We can see this when Jerry says to his wife one night.

If, as a honest tradesman, my ventures goes wrong tonight, it shall make sure that you've been praying agin me. 39

But during the French revolution he has to stop his job as an "honest tradesman" because at that time he has been in England. He helps Mr Lorry to serve Dr Manette-

³⁸ Ibid., p. p. 65 -66

³⁹ Ibid., p. 196

and his family. He feels pity to see the troubles of the Doctor's family. When Dr Manette and his family are in the coach traveling back to England, carrying the unconscious Darnay with them, Jerry swears in front of Miss Pross that he will give up his job as an "honest tradesman". He only hopes that Dr Manette and his family can escape from France. We can see this when Jerry gives his promise to Miss Pross: "Them poor things well out o' this, never no more will I do it, never no more!" 40

And also he swears in front of Miss Pross that he won't become angry with his wife if she prays. And even he hopes that his wife will pray for the safety of Dr-Manette and his family. We can see this when Jerry says his promise to Miss Pross: "Them poor things well out o' this and never no more I interfere with Mrs Cruncher's flopping', never no more". 41

Miss Pross:

Miss Pross' motivation in life is loyalty to her mistress. Miss Pross is Lucie's maid and she is loyal to her. She has become Lucie's maid since Lucie was still ten years old. And she is not paid for it. So she keeps Lucie not for money. She does it only because of her loyalty to her mistress. We can see this when she describes herself as Lucie's servant to Mr Lorry.

I have lived with the darling
or the darling has lived with
me, and paid me for it; which
she certainly should never-

⁴⁰ Ibid., p. 455

⁴¹ Ibid., p. 455

have done, if I could have afforded
to keep either myself or her for
nothing - since shewas ten years
old. 42

Her loyalty to her mistress can be seen clearly at the end of the story, when Madame Defarge comes to Lucie's apartment and asks Miss Pross where Lucie and her child are. At that time Lucie's family has just travelled to England, carrying her unconscious husband, Charles Darnay. Miss Pross realizes that she will save Lucie's family if she keeps Madame Defarge to stay there anylonger. So that Lucie's family can travel further. Miss Pross doesn't want to tell the truth, she keeps Madame Defarge standing in front of the apartment. We can see this when Miss Pross says to herself.

We are alone at the top of
a high house in a solitary
court - yard, we are not
likely to beheard, and I
pray for bodily strength
to keep you here, while
every minute you are here
is worth a hundred thousand
guineas to my darling. 43

Miss Pross refuses when Madame Defarge tries to enter the apartment. She realizes that Madame Defarge will get angry with her, but she is not afraid of it and she is even willing to die for her mistress' safety. Because she only hopes that she can save Lucie's family. We can see this when she tries to prevent Madame Defarge from entering the apartment and then says.

You shall not draw it, I am
stronger than you, I bless
Heaven for it. I 'll hold
you till one or other of us
faints or dies. 44

⁴² Ibid., p. 116

⁴³ Ibid., p. 461

⁴⁴ Ibid., p. 461

Finally Madame Defarge cannot stand her anger anymore. She wants to shoot Miss Pross. Fortunately Madame Defarge fails to shoot her, so that she is safe. But Miss Pross cannot hear anymore. She becomes deaf because of the noise of Madame Defarge's gun, but she has never regreted it. She feels calm and happy that she has already saved Lucie's family. We can see this when Miss Pross says to Jerry as it is mentioned in these following words.

I can hear, -----,
 nothing. O, my good man,
 there was first a great
crash, and then a great
 stillness, and that still-
 ness seems to be fixed and
 unchangeable, never to be
 broken anymore as long as
 my life lasts. 45

Although she cannot hear anymore, she is thankful to God that Lucie's family has already been saved from France.

⁴⁵ Ibid., p. 463