

Charles Dickens is a writer belonging to the era of realism. In his novel "Oliver Twist" he paints us a picture of the life of the English people. Most of them were poor people, ready to lie, steal and kill for the sake of survival.

Oliver Twist was born in the workhouse. His mother died in childbirth. Until the age of nine, Oliver did not know who his parents were. In the workhouse, Oliver and the other children were starving, the teachers harshly punished and flogged them. They were deprived of warmth and care. Oliver escaped from the chimney sweep to whom he had been given, and went to London, where he joined a gang of thieves. However, Oliver Twist refused to engage in theft, which shows him a boy with a strong character and a kind heart. He wants to empathize, he causes sympathy and a desire to help. Charles Dickens shows us how education affects the formation of children's character and goals, how it affects their lives and destinies.

Using the example of Oliver Twist, we can see several educational systems and understand the attitude of Oliver himself to his teachers and their methods. "Educators" appear before us as the child sees them. In his novel, Dickens analyzes the causes of people's moral imperfections, their moral deformity. And it comes to the conclusion about the detrimental effect of a damaged education system. Dickens was conscious of himself as a preaching writer, so he somewhat idealized his heroes. So, Oliver Twist is kind, truthful, virtuous, and no dirt of the world around him can stain him. And the kind people who meet on his way are a kind of reward to the boy for his devotion. So Mr. Brownlow is the first unselfish savior of an orphan, whom Oliver would later love with all his heart.

Dickens himself is very interested in the fate of his hero and makes his readers worry, empathize with his adversities and joys. On the last pages of the novel there is a touch of sadness, although Oliver's life has improved, he has found his home and a loving family.