## The Keys to Happiness from

*Anne of Green Gables*

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What do we need to be happy? Accomplishing dreams, good work, health, romance or money? It’s usual to think of getting something. However, remember the story, *The Blue Bird*, by Maeterlinck (1911). Tyltyl and Mytyl, who searched for the Blue Bird of Happiness all over the world, couldn’t find it and came back to their home…but then! The Blue Bird *was* in the cage in their home. Is happiness not to be found outside, but inside—in our lives now? Furthermore, is it got by intention or not? To answer these, *Anne of Green Gables* (Montgomery, 1908) has the keys. It’s a novel which swept all over the world (Kajihara, 1999). Many reasons can be found for this remarkable best seller, but I think the major reason is the happiness of Anne, the heroine. Why is she happy? The number of reasons can be reduced to four and I think they are the keys to happiness which have been unchanged throughout the ages: to cherish daily life, to think positively, to be ambitious, and to share happiness with others.

Anne is an orphan who was adopted by the Cuthberts. Her lonely and hard experience before the adoption may have made her sensitive to the happiness we tend to gloss over. She joyfully talks the gratitude to have a family, the joy to have a home to go and happiness to be alive now. She teaches us anew how precious those usual things are for us. She loves small tiny things in the daily life such as flowers, morning and evening, riding in a carriage, sleeping, and dreaming. When Anne was going to decorate her bedroom with some twigs, she was told by Marilla, one of the Cuthberts, not to do it because bedrooms were made to sleep in. Her reply was: “Oh, and dream in too, Marilla. And you know one can dream so much better in a room where there are pretty things” (Montgomery, 1908, p. 127). She always finds new, enjoyable angles in many things and loves them. As Mushanokōji (1966) wrote, “Though there are people who are easy to feel happy and who are not, it doesn’t due to Fortune, but the difference of preparation of the person’s mind” (p. 29). Anne wakes up every morning excited to think what will happen today, in this new day. It seems her mind has good preparation. This attitude or custom is the first key. If we think to get something like success or money, we can’t be happy until we get the object of happiness. Moreover, if we do get it, the happiness may be transitory. To become happy is to learn to live happily (Shiawase otaku, n.d.). Anne’s attitude to find and love small happiness in daily life makes her life happy.

However, the true value of such attitude is shown in hard, desperate cases. Anne says, “…you can nearly always enjoy things if you make up your mind firmly that you will. Of course, you must make it up *firmly*” (Montgomery, 1908, p. 40). These words give us a strong message. According to Itō(2004), “There should come great deference between people who have recognized that there will be a bright spot in any things and who haven’t” (p. 83). I think such positive angle will make us happy, that means, strong. If we kept this angle *every* time, then, is there anything still we should fear? These words also suggest that there is a will in happiness. In this world, it is easy to be unhappy, so there is a stronger will in happiness than people suppose. In other words, as Alain (1998) notes, “Pessimistic is based on mood, in contrast, optimistic is based on will” (p. 16). Life is not so sweet always. Therefore, people often fall pessimistic. Giving up to change, irony and poignancy, some people seem to think such a dead angle is the way to live. However, Anne always tells that it is happy to hope something, for in this imperfect world, there is scope for imagination and there is a pleasure to realize the dreams. Knowing the severe reality, she wins it over to her side. I think this is the ultimate positive thinking and it’s the second key.

By the way, Anne is thought of as a heroine of sweet novels for “girls” in Japan. Many people imagine her to be domestic and girlish while doing patchworks or making cakes (Fair lady, n.d.). However, she is actually bad at housework because she isn’t interested in things done by repetition. The true image of Anne is not a girl who is squashed in Victorian etiquette but an active, modern girl (Matsumoto, 1999). She always has an attitude toward progress, high ideals, and a positive way of thinking. From early childhood, she studied hard, rivaling the cleverest boy in grades, and passed the examination of a teacher’s college at the top. Entering the college, she starts aiming for a scholarship for a university which is given to the top student. She says, “It’s delightful to have ambitions. I’m so glad I have such a lot. And there never seems to be any end to them—that’s the best of it. Just as soon as you attain to one ambition you see another one glittering higher up still. It does make life so interesting” (Montgomery, 1908, p. 299). She has ambitions and when one of them comes true, finds the next hope and makes effort to achieve it. “‘What makes a life bleak is lack of motive,’ by George Eliot” (Maltz, 1967, p. 103). Anne seemed to be a lump of motive. Therefore, she notches up a full, vibrant life. Once she is motivated, she does her best and devoted herself to the dream. It is a recipe for happiness by concentrating on a thing and being absorbed body and soul in it (Glocheux, 1998). To have ambitions, however, requires costs. We must compel ourselves to have diligence and self-control. Moreover, anxiety and dismay will come over us. Anne teaches us the courage to face and get over them, and she shows us that escaping them is a way far from a happy life (Alain, 1998). The brave will strive to change an easy life to a more difficult life. The third key is heavy but essential: to be ambitious.

Through her great effort, Anne graduated with a scholarship. She was so happy to realize her dream to go to the university. However, in such happy days, Matthew, one of the Cuthberts, died. If she goes to the university which is far from her home, Marilla, who has trouble with her eyes, will be left alone. Anne decides to decline the scholarship. Instead, she chooses to stay home with Marilla and become a teacher at her home school. In spite of that, she doesn’t give up her dream of learning. Working in school, she decided to continue learning and never forget the ambitions for her future. She is not sad as she says, “I shall give life here my best, and I believe it will give its best to me in return. When I left Queen’s my future seemed to stretch out before me like a straight road. I thought I could see along it for many a milestone. Now there is a bend in it. I don’t know what lies around the bend, but I’m going to believe that the best does” (Montgomery, 1908, p. 324). Her positive attitude is seen strongly in these words. She knows to live, balancing her ambitions and her loving life (Matsumoto, 1999). She never thinks to become happy alone, as she knows she can’t be happy in that way because happiness is a kind of thing which is gotten by giving it others. To share happiness with others is the last key.

How can one become happy? Four keys are drawn from *Anne of Green Gables*: Cherishing simple daily pleasures and thinking positively in any things, any times, having dreams and not to have happiness all to ourselves but sharing with pleasure. There may be people who like a pessimistic attitude, but I think we can see an unchangeable view of life in Anne. Happiness is always within easy reach of our lives and minds because it’s due to our will to be happy and our attitude for the world. The Blue Bird of Happiness *is* in the home.

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