**Brief Biography of William Congreve**

William Congreve grew up in Ireland, where he attended Kilkenny College. There he met Jonathan Swift, a fellow satirist who would become his lifelong friend. He also attended Trinity College in Dublin. Later, Congreve moved to London to study law but switched to playwriting instead. He wrote five plays (4 comedies and 1 tragedy) between 1693-1700, some of which became the most famous plays of the Restoration period. His career as a playwright was short-lived and he entered retirement early. He never married but was involved with several famous actresses, many of whom starred in his plays. He died from wounds he received from a carriage accident and was buried in Poets’ Corner in Westminster Abbey.

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**Historical Context of *The Way of the World***

Congreve’s play was written and performed during the end of what scholars call the Restoration, the period in which Charles II was restored to the throne in 1660 (Charles II’s father, Charles I, was beheaded on charges of treason on January 30, 1649 after a lengthy civil war and England briefly became a commonwealth with Oliver Cromwell as its leader.) In 1700, the nation was still struggling to define succession. King William III, a Dutch prince was brought over from Hanover in 1688, to rule the Protestant nation alongside his wife/cousin, Queen Mary, an event known as the Glorious Revolution. The pair essentially took the throne from the then-reigning Catholic King James II, Mary’s father, who fled to France. They promised to rule the nation well by upholding its Protestant tradition, something many citizens felt James II wasn’t doing. Congreve weaves much of this political detail into his poem through its preoccupation with marriage, capital, and laws.

**Other Books Related to *The Way of the World***

*The Man of Mode, Or Sir Fopling Flutter*by George Etherege. Etherege’s play, first performed in 1676, is the story of the roguish, man-about-town Dorimant and his efforts to woo the beautiful and headstrong Harriet. The marriage is contrary to the wishes of Harriet’s mother, Lady Woodvill, who has heard about Dorimant’s immodest reputation and is eager to protect her daughter by marrying her off to a more suitable man. Though Congreve’s play is much more forward thinking in terms of the way he portrays women and their struggle for independence, his play contains many of the same stock character types found in Etherege’s play, such as the flirtatious hero, the overbearing mother, and the stubborn heroine.

**Key Facts about *The Way of the World***

* **Full Title:** *The Way of the World*
* **When Written:** likely late 1699- early 1700
* **Where Written:** London
* **When Published:** March 1700
* **Literary Period:** Restoration Period
* **Genre:** Restoration comedy
* **Setting:** London, most of the play takes place in Lady Wishfort’s house
* **Climax:** Act V, Scene I, Wishfort finally learns about Mirabell’s plot, that Foible is helping him, and that Sir Rowland is a sham.
* **Antagonist:** Fainall

**Extra Credit for *The Way of the World***

**Congreve’s Love Life.** It is reputed that Congreve was involved with Anne Bracegirdle, an actress to whom he gave many major roles in his plays. She played the role of Millamant in *The Way of the World.*

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**[Mood](https://www.litcharts.com/lit/the-way-of-the-world/literary-devices/mood)**

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Before the play begins, a number of important events have taken place in the lives of the main characters, which Congreve reveals throughout the play. **[Arabella’s](https://www.litcharts.com/lit/the-way-of-the-world/characters/mrs-arabella-fainall)** first husband, Languish, has died and left her his fortune. She begins a secret affair with Edward **[Mirabell](https://www.litcharts.com/lit/the-way-of-the-world/characters/mirabell)**. They end the affair and she gets married to a man Mirabell has selected (**[Fainall](https://www.litcharts.com/lit/the-way-of-the-world/characters/fainall)**) because Mirabell is afraid that they will conceive a child out of wedlock (Congreve never explains why Mirabell just doesn’t marry her himself). Mirabell and Mrs. Arabella Fainall remain good friends after the affair ends.

Mirabell begins courting Mrs. Fainall’s cousin, **[Millamant](https://www.litcharts.com/lit/the-way-of-the-world/characters/millamant)**, who lives with Millamant’s aunt and Mrs. Fainall’s mother, [**Lady Wishfort**](https://www.litcharts.com/lit/the-way-of-the-world/characters/lady-wishfort). To gain Wishfort’s favor for his marriage to Millamant, Mirabell flatters Wishfort and lavishes much attention on her. Wishfort becomes convinced that he loves her and falls for him. However, after Wishfort’s best friend, [**Mrs. Marwood**](https://www.litcharts.com/lit/the-way-of-the-world/characters/marwood), reveals what Mirabell was up to, her feelings for Mirabell change from love to hate. Now, she will not grant her permission for Mirabell to marry Millamant, an important problem because she controls Millamant’s £6,000 dowry.

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The night before the first scene of the play, the first time Mirabell has gone back to Wishfort’s house since she found out his plan, Wishfort unceremoniously dismisses Mirabell from her “cabal night” club in front of Millamant, who doesn’t stand up for him, and a number of other people. Undiscouraged, Mirabell has already begun hatching a plan to coerce Wishfort into accepting the marriage, a plan that Millamant learns all about through [**Foible**](https://www.litcharts.com/lit/the-way-of-the-world/characters/foible).

While all this is going on, Fainall has been having an affair with his wife’s and Lady Wishfort’s friend, Mrs. Marwood. Mirabell is the only one who suspects that this is going on. Foible and [**Mincing**](https://www.litcharts.com/lit/the-way-of-the-world/characters) have witnessed the affair but have been sworn to secrecy by Marwood.

Unfolding in a single day, the play begins in the morning. Mirabell is waiting for word that his servant, **[Waitwell](https://www.litcharts.com/lit/the-way-of-the-world/characters/waitwell)**, and Wishfort’s servant, Foible, have gotten married according to his plan. In the meanwhile, he is playing cards with his enemy, Fainall. Mirabell hints that he knows that Fainall and Marwood are having an affair. But he also reveals to Fainall his love for both Millamant’s strengths and weaknesses of character. Hearing this, Fainall encourages him to marry her.

Later, the two men are joined by **[Witwoud](https://www.litcharts.com/lit/the-way-of-the-world/characters/witwoud)** and [**Petulant**](https://www.litcharts.com/lit/the-way-of-the-world/characters/petulant). Mirabell learns from the two that last night, Wishfort discussed her plan to marry Millamant off to his uncle, [**Sir Rowland**](https://www.litcharts.com/lit/the-way-of-the-world/characters), in order to disinherit Mirabell from his uncle’s fortune (we do not yet know that Sir Rowland isn’t a real person and that this is all actually part of Mirabell’s plan).

Mirabell’s plan is going well until Marwood, while hiding in a closet, overhears Mrs. Fainall and Foible discussing Mirabell’s entire plan and learns exactly what he’s up to. She shares this news with Fainall and they concoct a plan to ruin Mirabell and blackmail Wishfort.

That same afternoon at Wishfort’s house, Millamant also accepts Mirabell’s proposal and rejects the proposal of Sir Wilfull, whom Lady Wishfort wanted her to marry.

Together, Marwood and Fainall begin to counteract Mirabell’s plan. They reveal Foible’s betrayal and Sir Rowland’s true identity (Waitwell) to Wishfort, and Fainall has Waitwell arrested. He threatens Wishfort that unless she surrenders her fortune, including Millamant and Mrs. Fainall’s shares, he will reveal Mrs. Fainall’s affair with Mirabell to the town, which would bring great disgrace to her family. He also demands that Wishfort herself agree never to get married (unless he permits it).

Mrs. Wishfort thinks she has found a loophole in Fainall’s plan when she learns that Millamant and Sir Wilfull have agreed to get married. However, Fainall is undeterred because he can still gain control of Wishfort and her wife’s fortunes.

All seems lost for Wishfort and her family until Mirabell steps in. Before he offers his help, he has Wishfort promise that she will let him marry Millamant, which she readily does.

Then, he calls forward first Mincing and Foible to reveal the affair between Fainall and Mrs. Marwood. Wishfort is dissatisfied that this is Mirabell’s trump card but Mirabell has one more trick. He calls forward Waitwell, who brings with him a deed to all of Arabella Languish’s property. Before marrying Fainall, Mirabell and Arabella suspected that Fainall might try to cheat her, so Arabella agreed to sign over her fortune to Mirabell as a precaution. As her trustee, Mirabell still controls her fortune and the legally binding document thus preempts Fainall’s claim on his wife’s fortune.

With Fainall and Marwood beaten and Mrs. Fainall and Wishfort’s fortunes and reputations saved, Sir Wilfull releases Millamant from the engagement so she can marry Mirabell and he can continue with his plans to travel. Mirabell returns the deed to Arabella and tells her to use it to control a very upset and vengeful Fainall.