

An Ideal Husband By Oscar Wilde

Introduction: The Enduring Appeal of Oscar Wilde’s Social Satire

When Oscar Wilde penned **An Ideal Husband** in 1895, he was at the height of his comedic and critical powers. The play premiered at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, in London, and quickly became one of his most celebrated works. Yet beneath the glittering epigrams and witty party banter lies a surprisingly modern exploration of political corruption, personal integrity, and the impossible standards society places on both men and women. **An Ideal Husband by Oscar Wilde** is far more than a lighthearted comedy of manners; it is a sharp critique of Victorian hypocrisy that continues to resonate with contemporary audiences. In this article, we will delve into the plot, themes, characters, and enduring relevance of this masterpiece, examining why it remains a staple of the theatrical repertoire and a rich subject for literary analysis.

Plot Overview: A Web of Secrets and Blackmail

The story unfolds in the fashionable London home of Sir Robert Chiltern, a rising politician celebrated for his unimpeachable character. His wife, Lady Gertrude Chiltern, adores him precisely because she believes he is an ideal husband—a man of absolute moral rectitude. Their perfect life is disrupted by the arrival of Mrs. Laura Cheveley, a cunning and beautiful woman from Sir Robert’s past. She possesses a letter that proves Sir Robert built his fortune and political career on inside information obtained years ago—a secret he has kept from everyone, including his wife.

Mrs. Cheveley demands that Sir Robert use his political influence to support a fraudulent investment scheme (the Argentine Canal Company) in exchange for her silence. Sir Robert is trapped between his public honor and his private guilt. The play follows his moral crisis, the intervention of his charming friend Lord Goring, and the devastating revelation of the truth to Lady Chiltern. Ultimately, Wilde weaves a story of forgiveness, redemption, and the recognition that no human being can live up to the pedestal of being an **ideal husband**.

Key Characters: More Than Archetypes

Sir Robert Chiltern – The Flawed Public Man

At first glance, Sir Robert appears to be the embodiment of success: a wealthy, respected statesman with a beautiful and adoring wife. Wilde, however, peels back the layers to reveal a man who sacrificed integrity for ambition. His crime—selling a Cabinet secret—is a serious one, yet Wilde does not present him as a villain. Instead, he becomes a complex figure torn by remorse and desperate to preserve the illusion of perfection. Sir Robert’s journey forces the audience to ask: can a person be redeemed after a moral fall, or must they be forever judged by a single mistake?

Lady Chiltern – The Idealist

Lady Gertrude Chiltern is one of Wilde’s most fascinating female characters. She worships her husband as “the soul of honour” and declares that she could never love a man who was not perfect. Her rigid idealism is both her strength and her flaw. When the truth emerges, she is devastated—not by the crime itself, but by the shattering of her idolised image. Wilde uses her to critique the Victorian tendency to place women

on pedestals while denying them the complexity of real human feeling. Her eventual acceptance of Robert’s fallibility is the play’s emotional turning point.

Lord Goring – The Dandy with Depth

Lord Arthur Goring is often considered Wilde’s mouthpiece: a languid, witty aristocrat who appears to care only for pleasure but proves to be the play’s moral compass. He resists marriage, wears a buttonhole flower, and delivers some of Wilde’s most memorable epigrams. Yet beneath his dandyish exterior, Goring is loyal, clever, and compassionate. He orchestrates the resolution, saves Sir Robert from political ruin, and proposes to the intelligent but neglected Mabel Chiltern. Goring embodies Wilde’s philosophy that true goodness is found not in public sanctimony but in private kindness and self-awareness.

Mrs. Cheveley – The Villain with a Cause

Mrs. Laura Cheveley is the antagonist, but Wilde refuses to make her a simple villain. She is sharp, manipulative, and driven by a desire for wealth and revenge. Yet she also exposes the hypocrisy of a society that rewards men like Sir Robert while condemning women who use their wits to survive. Her confession that she was once poor and humiliated gives her a tragic dimension. She is defeated not by moral superiority but by a clever trick—Lord Goring retrieves the incriminating letter by stealing her bracelet. In the end, she is banished, but the audience may feel a twinge of sympathy for this brilliant woman trapped by the same double standards she exploits.

Major Themes: Society, Morality, and the Ideal

The Impossibility of Ideals

Central to **An Ideal Husband by Oscar Wilde** is the critique of the very concept of an “ideal husband” or an “ideal wife.” Lady Chiltern’s demand for perfection is shown to be naive and even dangerous. Sir Robert’s panic stems not from the sin itself but from the fear of losing his wife’s adoration. Wilde suggests that loving an ideal is not love at all—it is idolatry. Real love requires acceptance of human frailty. This theme extends to society’s expectation that public figures be flawless. Wilde, a man who himself faced public downfall for his private life, knew all too well the cruelty of a society that judges without mercy.

Political Corruption and Public Morality

The play is also a thinly veiled attack on the corruption within Victorian politics. Sir Robert’s past sin mirrors real financial scandals of the era, such as the Panama Canal scandal that rocked France. Wilde exposes the double standard whereby politicians are praised for their “respectability” while their fortunes are built on dubious deals. Mrs. Cheveley’s blackmail scheme—demanding political favours to hide a crime—reflects the quid pro quo nature of power. Wilde’s message is timeless: those who demand the highest standards of others are often themselves compromised.

Forgiveness and Redemption

Unlike some of Wilde’s darker works, **An Ideal Husband** offers a hopeful resolution. Sir Robert is not destroyed by his secret; he confesses, repents, and is restored—not to his pedestal, but to a more honest partnership with his wife. Lady Chiltern learns to love the man rather than the image. Lord Goring, the seemingly frivolous bachelor, proves to be the vehicle of this redemption. Wilde suggests that forgiveness is the

highest form of love, and that everyone deserves a second chance. The play’s final line, spoken by Lady Chiltern—“*Oh! I am not afraid of the future. I have been so foolish; I have been so wrong; but you have taught me what love really is, and I love you. I love you as I never loved before.*”—underscores this theme.

Gender Roles and the Double Standard

Wilde skewers the Victorian double standard that allowed men to have “past lives” while demanding women be pure. Lady Chiltern is shocked that her husband could have sinned, yet she never questions the men in power. Mrs. Cheveley is condemned for using the same tactics that men use daily. Mabel Chiltern, Sir Robert’s lively sister, represents a new generation of women who are witty and independent. Her engagement to Lord Goring is based on mutual respect and laughter, not worship. Wilde, through his female characters, advocates for a more equitable understanding of human nature.

Literary Style: Epigrams and Irony

One of the greatest pleasures of **An Ideal Husband by Oscar Wilde** is its language. Wilde’s epigrams are scattered throughout, often delivered by Lord Goring but also by the acerbic Mrs. Cheveley and the blissful Mabel. Examples include: “*To love oneself is the beginning of a lifelong romance.*” and “*The English public always feels quite sure that the worst is good enough for them.*” These witty lines serve not merely as decoration but as philosophical commentary on the action. The dramatic irony is also masterful: the audience knows Sir Robert’s secret long before Lady Chiltern does, creating tension and sympathy.

Historical Context and Reception

Written in 1895, the same year as *The Importance of Being Earnest*, **An**

Ideal Husband premiered just before Wilde’s own tragic fall from grace due to his homosexuality being exposed. The play was a success, praised for its humour and moral seriousness. However, after Wilde’s imprisonment, his name was removed from the playbills, and it faded for a time. It enjoyed a revival in the 20th century and has since been adapted into film and television, most notably the 1999 movie starring Cate Blanchett and Jeremy Northam. Today, it is recognised as a brilliant fusion of comedy and social critique.

Why Read or Watch An Ideal Husband Today?

In an era of political scandals, social media shaming, and the persistent pressure to present a perfect image, **An Ideal Husband by Oscar Wilde** feels startlingly relevant. Its exploration of public versus private morality, the danger of ideals, and the necessity of forgiveness speaks directly to modern audiences. Moreover, its sparkling dialogue and well-crafted plot make it an entertaining piece of theatre that never feels dated. Whether you encounter it on the page or on the stage, it offers both intellectual stimulation and genuine laughter.

Conclusion: Beyond the Ideal

Oscar Wilde’s **An Ideal Husband** is far more than a period comedy. It is a profound meditation on what it truly means to be human: flawed, capable of error, but also capable of growth and love. Wilde dismantles the notion of the ideal, showing that it is a cage rather than a goal. Through unforgettable characters and some of the wittiest dialogue in the English language, he invites us to laugh at our pretensions and to embrace our imperfections. In the end, the true ideal husband is not one without fault, but one who is loved despite them. This timeless message ensures that Wilde’s play will continue to enchant and challenge audiences for generations to come.