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## APPENDIX

### A. Synopsis of the Novel

The novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin or Life Among the Lowly* opens in 1850's when a Kentucky farmer and slave owner, Mr. Arthur Shelby is forced to sell two of his slaves to a slave trader named Mr. Haley because he owns a lot of debt. Two of the slaves that Mr. Haley wanted were: Uncle Tom and Harry, who apparently were adored by the Shelby family. However, they have no choice than to give in to Mr. Haley's demands or they could lose all their property, even though Mr. Shelby had promised Mrs. Shelby to free their slaves one day. Upon hearing Tom and Harry, the son of Eliza, Mrs. Emily Shelby's maid will be sold to Mr. Haley; Eliza decided to run off to the North with Harry, her only son for freedom in hoping to reunite with her husband, George. Uncle Tom on the other hand, is a kindhearted, honest and religious man. He lives in a cabin in Mr. Shelby's property with his wife, Aunt Chloe and his children. However, he refused to run away and accepted his fate to be sold.

Eliza's husband, George Harris is a talented mulatto who works in a factory because he was separated from his wife, Eliza. They both have a young child named Harry. At the plantation George works, he invented a machine to speed the process of cleaning hemp, which he got admired for. However, his master removed him from the factory because he thought that George's invention solely because he was too lazy to work. Then, he put George to work more in physical labor which means he couldn't see his wife, Eliza that much. His suffering caused by his master made him plan to run away. He visited Eliza in Mr. Shelby's

plantation and told her to wait for him because he will be heading north to Canada in a week to find a job to buy freedom for his wife and his son. However, upon hearing Harry to be sold to Mr. Haley, Eliza decided to run for her life to save her one and only surviving son. Mr. Haley was furious and went after her with two other Mr. Shelby's slaves. Two of Mr. Shelby's slaves tried certain ways in order for them not to encounter Eliza because they knew Eliza was trying to cross the Ohio River, the barrier between the South and the North. Finding out about this, George Harris headed to the North to find them. Thankfully, the odds are with them. They meet at a Quaker house where a family aided Eliza and Harry. Finally, Eliza, George Harris, and Harry reunited and made it to Canada after a long journey of being chased by people hired by Mr. Haley.

While Eliza and her family found their freedom, Uncle Tom unfortunately didn't. He was taken by Mr. Haley, the slaveholder, to be sold in slave auction and was forced to leave his family and Mas'r George Shelby who adored him very much. Being loved by the Shelby's family because of his honesty and loyalty, Mr. Shelby reminded Mr. Haley to sell Uncle Tom to the best and kindest master. Mas'r George also promised that he will collect money and find Uncle Tom and grant him his freedom. When he was in the boat on the Mississippi, he befriended a white little girl named Eva. He saved her when she fell into a river which then Eva's father, Mr. St. Claire granted Eva's wish to buy Uncle Tom. In St. Claire's household in New Orleans, Uncle Tom was respected and became valuable and had a close relationship with Eva whom he shares a Christian believes. Unfortunately, two years later, Eva grew ill and died. St. Claire promised Eva to

give Uncle Tom's freedom however before he got to do it; St. Claire is stabbed to death, leaving Uncle Tom and other slaves' fate on the hands of St. Claire's cruel wife, Marie. She sold Uncle Tom to an evil plantation owner named Simon Legree in Louisiana. There, Uncle Tom was tortured and beaten because he was protecting other slaves. When Uncle Tom was on his death bed, Mas'r George Shelby (who is not little anymore) arrived with money in his hand hoping to buy Uncle Tom's freedom. However, he was too late. All he can do is watch Uncle Tom as he slowly dies.

## **B. Biography of the Author**

Harriet Elizabeth Beecher, an American writer and social activist who is well-known for her anti-slavery novel, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, was born on June 14, 1811, in Litchfield, Connecticut. She was the seventh out of thirteen children who grew up in a religious family. Her father, Lyman Beecher was a Congregationalist minister and her mother, Roxanna Foote Beecher died when Harriet was five years old. Not only that, Harriet has seven brothers who grew up to be ministers, including the famous preacher and reformer Henry Ward Beecher. Her sister, Catharine Beecher was an author and a teacher who helped Harriet to shape her social views and became a huge influence on her young days. Throughout her life, Harriet was surrounded with religious views and moral earnestness.

When Harriet was eight years old, she began her education in Litchfield Female Academy. In 1824 until 1827, Harriet attended and then taught at Catherine Beecher's Hartford Female Seminary, which was founded by her own sister. Then in 1832, she moved to Cincinnati, Ohio alongside her sister and her

father. There she took a huge part in school literature, contributed stories to local journals. In 1863, she met and married Calvin Ellis Stowe, a seminary professor. Sharing the same interest in literature, they both have a strong belief in abolition and had encouraged Harriet in her literary activity.

Harriet's 18 years of life spent in Cincinnati, which separated only by the Ohio River from a slave-holding community, inspired her to write. Not only that, she also came in contact with the fugitive slaves, learned the life of slavery in the South by visiting, and gathered information from her friends. She would write numbers of articles which some were published in the renowned women's magazine of the times, *Godey's Lady's Book*. She also wrote 30 books, covering a wide range of topics from homemaking to religion in nonfiction, as well as several novels