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APPENDIXES

Appendix 1

Synopsis of Harper Lee's *To Kill A Mockingbird* (1960)

Source : Lee, H. (1960). *To Kill A Mockingbird*. Pennsylvania: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

To Kill a Mockingbird is a novel by Harper Lee. It came out in 1960 and was an instant hit. In the United States, it is widely read in high schools and colleges. *To Kill a Mockingbird* has become a Pulitzer Prize-winning classic of modern American literature. The plot and characters are loosely based on Lee's observations of his family, neighbors, and an event that occurred near his hometown of Monroeville, Alabama in 1936 when he was ten years old. The focus of the novel is the struggle of a white lawyer in defending his black client. Taking place in the southern United States around 1930, Harper manages to depict very clearly the social inequality that occurs as a result of racism in America.

This novel tells the story of the life of Scout, who lives with his father, Atticus and his brother, Jem in a small suburb in the United States. Despite living without a mother figure, Scout and his brother do not feel a lack of love. They both get the upbringing and undivided attention of Atticus, as well as the affection of their maid, Calipurnia. The childhood of Scout, Jem and their friend Dill, was exciting and full of adventure. One of the most challenging adventures for them is when they investigate about Boo Radley, their neighbor who has never been seen, and is labeled as a cruel and frightening madman.

Unfortunately, the story of Scout and Jem's childhood joy had to end when their father, Atticus, decided to become a lawyer for a black man. In the 1930s, the United States was hit by a fairly strong issue of racism, so that Atticus' decision was widely ridiculed by people. Not to mention their neighbors and school friends. At that time, Atticus believed that Tom Robinson, who was a descendant of Nigger, was not the perpetrator of the rape of a white girl named Mayella Ewell. However, the stereotypes are already rolling and cannot be stopped. The majority of white people view black people as scum of society and the source of all trouble and crime.

The story gets tenser when it enters the middle of the book, which is when the trial of the Tom Robinson case is held. This litigation drew great attention from the townspeople of Maycomb, and Jem and Scout were no exception. Expertly, Atticus began to present various facts and solid evidence that were actually very difficult to deny. These facts should be able to free the defendant, Tom Robinson from the death penalty. But a nigger is still a nigger. Even Atticus' struggle to reveal the truth had to be hindered by the bad prejudice that was ingrained in black people.

In this novel, we will be presented with various cases which indirectly teach us that prejudice is often wrong. Tom Robinson may be black, but he's telling the truth when he says he did not rape Mayella Ewell. However, it was her own father, white Bob Ewell, who acted like an animal to his daughter. Here we learn that white skin color is not always clean, and black skin color is not always dirty.

Appendix 2

Biography of Harper Lee

Source: The Biography. (2014). *Harper Lee Biography*.
<https://www.biography.com/researcher/harper-lee>. Retrieved in
May 31st 2022: A&E Television Networks



Harper Lee was born on April 28, 1926, in Monroeville, Alabama. The youngest of four children, she grew up as a tomboy in a small town.

Her father was a lawyer, a member of the Alabama state legislature and also owned part of the local newspaper. For most of Lee's life, her mother suffered from mental illness, rarely leaving the house. It is believed that she may have had bipolar disorder.

In high school, Lee developed an interest in English literature. After graduating in 1944, she attended the all-female Huntingdon College in Montgomery. Lee stood apart from the other students—she couldn't have cared less

about fashion, makeup or dating. Instead, she focused on her studies and writing. Lee was a member of the literary honor society and the glee club.

Transferring to the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa, Lee was known for being a loner and an individualist. She did make a greater attempt at a social life there, joining a sorority for a while.

Pursuing her interest in writing, Lee contributed to the school's newspaper and its humor magazine, the Rammer Jammer, eventually becoming the publication's editor.

In her junior year, Lee was accepted into the university's law school, which allowed students to work on law degrees while still undergraduates. The demands of her law studies forced her to leave her post as Rammer Jammer editor.

After her first year in the program, Lee began expressing to her family that writing—not the law—was her true calling. She went to the University of Oxford in England that summer as an exchange student.

Returning to her law studies that fall, Lee dropped out after the first semester. She soon moved north to follow her dreams to become a researcher.

In 1949, a 23-year-old Lee arrived in New York City. She struggled for several years, working as a ticket agent for Eastern Airlines and for the British Overseas Air Corp (BOAC).

While in the city, Lee befriended Broadway composer and lyricist Michael Martin Brown and his wife Joy. In 1956, the Browns gave Lee an impressive Christmas present—to support her for a year so that she could write full time. She quit her job and devoted herself to her craft.

She was able to get publisher J.B. Lippincott Company which interested in her work. Working with editor Tay Hohoff, Lee worked on a manuscript set in a small Alabama town, which eventually became her novel *To Kill a Mockingbird*.

Lee published two books in her lifetime: *To Kill a Mockingbird* (1960) and *Go Set a Watchman* (2015). She also worked on and off with her friend Capote on his famed book, *In Cold Blood* (1966).

Lee died on February 19, 2016, at the age of 89. Her nephew, Hank Connor, said the author died in her sleep.