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## APPENDIXES

### 1. Synopsis of Novel *The Prince and The Pauper*

On an autumn day in London, one of these boys is the long-awaited male heir to the throne of England, Edward Tudor, son of King Henry VIII. Edward was born into royalty and welcomed into the elite family. The other boy is Tom Canty, the unloved son of a beggar and thief. Coincidentally, Tom Canty and Edward Tudor were born in London on the same day.

Tom Canty's life in Offal Court, out of Pudding Lane. It is a hard life in one of London's poorest neighborhoods. He is forced by his father to go out begging daily, and he is beaten harshly if he returns with empty-handed. Father Andrew, however, give him some respite from this life by telling him stories about nobility, while educating him in morality, reading, writing, and Latin. Treasuring these stories, which tell of a considerably better life, Tom Canty imaginatively remembers them in his daydreams.

Tom sets off one day with the hope of encountering Prince Edward. He goes to the royal area of England and approaches closer than is permitted; he is sent away by a guard. Edward, however, has watched the scene transpire and comes to Tom's defense, bringing him into the royal palace. Tom tells Edward of his dream of being a prince. They trade clothing and realize that they are identical to each other in appearance. While they are still in each other's clothes, Edward is thrown out into the street because it is believed that he is the street beggar, Tom.

The displaced Edward wanders around, unable to convince anyone that he is, in fact, their prince. Tom, meanwhile, although the palace believes him to be the prince, obviously is not familiar with royal protocol and is thought to be suffering from some sort of madness. King Henry orders that the state of “Edward’s” memory not be discussed or made public. Several in the palace try to help the prince, including Edward’s half-sister, Elizabeth, his cousin, Lady Jane Grey, and Sir Humphrey Marlowe whose job it is to be whipped when the prince commits a misdeed. Tom continues to pretend to be the prince, as by this point, he is too afraid to admit the truth about what has happened.

During a period of illness, King Henry had entrusted the Great Seal of the kingdom to Edward for safekeeping. When he asks for its return, Tom says he has no idea about it and that he does not know where it is. Outside the royal domain, the real Prince Edward continues to wander about the streets. When King Henry dies, Edward has been found by Tom’s father and brought to his home at run down Offal Court. While the masses are celebrating the ascension of the prince to the king’s throne, Edward manages to escape from Tom’s father. In the streets again, Edward is mocked by the crowd when he attempts to announce his true identity and rightful title. At the same time, Tom gradually begins to learn the ways of royalty. Since he was thought to be mad by those around him, he was able to use that as a way of explaining away the things he did not remember and

the training he never had. As he becomes better at conducting himself as royalty, hopes rise that his madness is but a temporary state.

Miles Hendon comes to Edward's rescue. Hendon is the son of a baronet and a knight who has been disinherited. He takes pity on Edward, thinking like the others that he is mad and pretends to honor him as England's new king. Edward continues to experience life in the streets, discovering along the way the vast differences between the classes in England. Seeing the injustices of the legal system and the disregard for human rights makes him all the more determined to claim his throne and act on his ability to right some of the wrongs of society.

In the meantime, Tom has grown to cherish castle life. During the crowning celebration parade, Tom is astonished by the adoring crowds and dazzling designs everywhere on the city. In any case, while in transit to Westminster Abbey, Tom detects his mother and she remembers him. At the point when she runs up, Tom denies knowing her and she is carried away by guards. Tom is immediately filled with shame, and during the coronation ceremony his heart becomes heavier.

Before Tom can be delegated, Edward appears in his clothes and he stops the ceremony. Tom affirms that Edwards is the real king, but Hertford (presently Duke of Somerset) requests confirmation by asking Edward where he put the Great Seal. At first, Edward can't recall. Fortunately, Tom realizes he knows where it is and he helps Edward remember. St. John runs to the palace and finds the seal where Edward said it would be. Hertford tries to

have Tom arrested, but Edward stops him. Edward is then finally crowned as the rightful King of England.

During the coronation, Hendon tries to discover Edward however he is unsuccessful. He chooses to go to Westminster for help and he is surprised when a guard carries him to an official who leads him into a chamber full of nobility. Hendon perceives Edward on the throne and he is shocked and embarrassed about having called Edward crazy. Edward makes Hendon the Earl of Kent and he has Hugh arrested. Hugh is never arraigned on the grounds that Hendon and Edith will not affirm against him, but he dies a short time later, after which Hendon marries Edith. Edward makes Tom the King's Ward and he gives him a special set of clothes to let others know that Tom has been royalty and deserve respect. All through Edward's short rule, he tries to right every one of the wrongs and injustices he saw outside of the palace. Both Tom and Hendon remain his good friends. Tom develops to be an elderly person and he is universally respected. Despite the fact that Edward's dies young, his short reign is portrayed by goodness and mercy.

## **2. Biography of Mark Twain**

Samuel L. Clemens was born on November 30, 1835. His birthplace was Florida, Missouri. The world knows him as Mark Twain, the name he used to write his books. He wrote two of the most famous books in America. They are "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer" and "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn." He also worked as a riverboat pilot, reporter, businessman and inventor. Twain died on April 21, 1910, in Redding, Connecticut.

Samuel Langhorne Clemens was born on November 30, 1835, in Florida, Missouri. His parents were John and Jane Clemens. When he was 4 years old, his family moved to Hannibal, Missouri, on the Mississippi River. This town later inspired the setting in several of his books. His father died in 1847, leaving the family very poor. Clemens left school when he was 12 years old to earn money for his family. At age 15, he got a job as a printer, writer and editor at a newspaper.

In 1857, Clemens began learning to pilot, or steer, a steamboat on the Mississippi River. The job was exciting and paid well. His career ended in 1861. The Civil War between the North and the South broke out. He joined the South's army but did not serve for very long. In 1861, he climbed on a stagecoach and went to Nevada and California. He tried looking for silver and gold. But by the middle of 1862, he was broke and needed a different job.

That September, he went to work for a newspaper. He used the name Mark Twain, which was a term for 12 feet of water used by boats on the Mississippi River. Twain became one of the best-known storytellers in the West.

His writing was friendly and funny. He liked to make fun of people who thought they were too important. He got a big break in 1865. A story about life in a mining camp was printed in newspapers and magazines around the country. It was called "Jim Smiley and His Jumping Frog." At 34 years old, Twain was one of the most popular and famous writers in America.

In 1870, he married Olivia Langdon. The couple moved to Buffalo, New York, and had four children. He began writing "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer." It was printed in 1876 and people loved it. Soon after, he began writing another book about Tom Sawyer's friend. This book was called "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn." It was finally finished in 1884. Twain wrote how real people spoke. He was the first American writer to use everyday language to write great books. Twain wanted to be very rich, so he started different businesses. They all failed, and he never achieved the wealth he wanted.

Twain was known and admired all over the world. But life also brought him sadness. Three of his children died, and in 1904, his wife also died after a long illness. He did not get along well with the daughter who was his only living child. Twain became bitter when he got older. He could be rude and selfish to friends and family. He continued writing, but did not finish most of his projects. He spent much of his time smoking cigars, reading in bed and playing pool and cards. Twain died on April 21, 1910, at his home in Redding, Connecticut. He was 74 years old.