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## APPENDIX 1

### Synopsis *Maggie: A Girl of the Street*

Stephen Crane's *Maggie: A Girl of the Street* begins with an overview of family dynamics. Maggie Johnson, or Mag, and her family live in a tenement on the Bowery, a New York City slum. The novel opens with Maggie's brother, Jimmie, getting into a fight with boys from another neighborhood. Their father then grabs him violently and carries him home, covered in bruises. Their mother is drunk when they arrive, which is not uncommon. Maggie, Jimmie, and their younger brother, Tommie, cower in fear as their parents begin screaming and fighting each other. The fight ended with the father leaving for a bar and the mother passing out on the floor.

The Johnson family's life continues. Their father and Tommie died, but Maggie and Jimmie, as well as their mother, survived. Maggie grew into a beautiful girl who was admired by those around her. While Jimmie grew into a stubborn and mocking young guy who was usually fighting or committing violence on the street. He regarded all the forms of religion and refinement as flaws. After his father died, he began working out of a sense of obligation. Similarly, Maggie worked in a collar and cuff factory. Their mother deteriorated and even became close to the police because of her frequent interaction with them.

One day, Jimmie met his friend, Pete, on the street and invited him to his home. They shared stories of his greatness and exuded courage. Maggie was interested by Pete's narrative. Maggie described Pete as her ideal man. Then they



began dating. Maggie took Maggie to watch orchestral and melodramatic performances. It happened several times, and Maggie was pleased with how Pete treated her. Pete always showed his side as a true knight without flaws.

Mrs. Johnson got into a fight with her neighbor one day, and Jimmie, who was fed up, took his mother home. Maggie, on the other hand, who was getting ready to go on a date with Pete, provoked her mother's anger. Her mother accused her of being a devil. At its peak, her mother threw her out of the house. Finally, Maggie left and lived with Pete for some time. That makes her mother and brother refuse to accept her actions.

Meanwhile, Maggie had been hypnotized by Pete's kind and gentle treatment of her. She hoped to get out of poverty and lead a better life with Pete, who was like a hero to Maggie. One day, a female friend of Pete's approached them as they were relaxing at a bar. The woman made Pete forget Maggie and left her. Maggie then decided to return home.

Maggie's return was met with harsh derision from her mother, brother, and neighbors. Maggie ultimately decided to leave her house again. Maggie tried to meet Pete at his workplace, but Pete threw her out. Maggie lost her way. She walked aimlessly. Nobody wanted to help her.

Several months later, Maggie is shown to have become a prostitute. She walked along the street while throwing temptations to men. Then, Maggie arrives street near the factory. She notices a man, and she approaches him by the



river. That is the last scene where Maggie is seen alive. On the other hand, Pete has been cheated on and abandoned by his girlfriends.

Maggie dies. Jimmie comes to inform his mother that Maggie is gone. Her mother cries in the room as if she has lost her daughter. Mrs. Smith, a woman in a black robe, comforts her. The Rum Alley flats' neighbors also come to express their sorrow. Mrs. Smith continues to persuade Mrs. Johnson to forgive her child's sins until Maggie's mother says, "I'll forgive her!"



## APPENDIX 2

### Stephen Crane's Biography

Stephen Crane, known as an American novelist, poet, and short story writer, was born in Newark, New Jersey, on November 1, 1871, to Jonathan Townley Crane and Mary Helen Peck Crane. He was the youngest of fourteen children (only nine survived infancy) born to the couple. His father was a pastor in the Methodist church and authored a number of religious tracts. His father died in 1880, leaving Crane to be raised by his mother, a woman active in the temperance movement against alcoholic beverages.

Crane attended Pennington Seminary, a Methodist boarding school, in New Jersey for two years (1885-1887), and the Claverack College, a military boarding school in New York State, for two years (1888-1890). During the summers, Crane worked for his brother Townley at the news-reporting business Townley owned in Ashbury Park, New Jersey, and for the *New York Tribune*. Crane published his first sketch in the Claverack Collage *Vidette* in 1890. He left Claverack partway through his studies and enrolled in Lafayette College in Easton, Pennsylvania, for a little over one semester before enrolling in Syracuse University. There, he played varsity baseball and was published in the school paper.

Having left school without a degree, Crane began writing for *the New York Tribune* and other papers in the early 1890s. he made excursions into the Bowery : Manhattan. He added firsthand knowledge to a manuscript begun at that would become his first book, *Maggie: A Girl of the Street*. Crane lived



on the Lower East Side in the 1890s and wrote articles for papers and journals about the hardships of tenement life. When publishers rejected the book because they found the brutality of tenement life too shocking for their readers, Crane self-published *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets* under the pseudonym Johnston Smith in 1893. The book did not sell, leaving Crane destitute.

Crane grew up listening to the stories of soldiers who had fought in the Civil War, which ended six years before his birth. He began writing his next book, *The Red Badge of Courage*, after reading eyewitness accounts in the anthology “Battles and Leaders of the Civil War.” The book was published in 1895. Initial reviews were positive, but there were reservations about some of the crudeness of language and writing style.

Because of the success of *The Red Badge of Courage*, Crane's publisher was willing to consider a revised version of *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets*. Crane removed some profanity and a few lurid details, including a “huge fat man in torn and greasy garments,” Maggie's last solicitation before her death. Despite these cuts, *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets* remained an outstanding example of gritty realism and became one of Crane's greatest works. *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets* is also one of the first examples of Naturalist literature, which explores the effect of environment on the individual.

Crane worked as a roving reporter, traveling to Mexico, Nebraska, and

- a. On his way to Cuba to cover the 1897 rebellion against the military  
ip, he met his future common-law wife, Cora Taylor, in Jacksonville,



Florida. During Crane's journey, the boat on which he was traveling sank when an engine exploded. Crane managed to escape, spending a day adrift, and his experience later inspired the story "The Open Boat" (1897). Cora Taylor joined Crane in Greece in 1898, where he had gone to cover the Greco-Turkish War (1897), a 30-day battle between Greece and the Ottoman Empire over Crete. That same year Crane traveled to Cuba and Puerto Rico as a news reporter to cover the Spanish-American War and continued to write stories and poems after the conflict ended.

Crane suffered from tuberculosis, a bacterial lung disease, while in England, where he and Cora moved in 1899. He died of tuberculosis at age 28 at a sanatorium in Germany's Black Forest on June 5, 1900.

Crane was wildly prolific in his short life. He is best remembered for his longer works, *The Red Badge of Courage* and *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets*, although some critics believe his true strength was short fiction such as "The Open Boat" (1897), "The Blue Hotel" (1898), and "The Bride Comes to Yellow Sky" (1898). He also published collections of poetry- *The Black Riders and Other Lines* (1895) and *War Is Kind* (1899) - in addition to various journalistic pieces, essays, and correspondence. Expanding the boundaries of Realism for subsequent generations, Crane is considered a forerunner of American writers Theodore Dreiser, James T. Farrell, and Frank Norris.

