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## APPENDIXES

### A. Synopsis of Novel *A Tale of Two Cities*

This year 1775, this story takes place in England and France. Jarvis Lorry, the man who was ordered by Jerry Cruncher to deliver important letters. The letter instructs Lorry to wait for the young woman at Dover, while Lorry responds faintly, "Recalled to Life". When he arrived in Dover, Lorry met Lucie Manette. An orphaned girl, her father working as a doctor who is considered dead has been found in France, precisely the Bastille Prison. Lorry escorts Lucie to Paris, where they meet Defarge. A former servant of the Manette family and looked after Lucie from childhood. Dr. Manette was confined for 18 years in the Bastille prison. While at the Bastille, Dr. Manette enjoyed making shoes and studying while in prison. Finally Lucie and her father met again. Charles Darnay was accused of being a defector to destroy England, but with the testimony of Lucie and Dr. Manette and the great Sydney Carton lawyer, Charles were finally released. On the other hand, unexpectedly Lucie, Charles and Sydney's meeting caused a feeling of love between the three of them.

In France, the vicious Marquis Evremonde ran over a baby with his carriage. Without feeling guilty, he got off the chariot and threw a few gold coins as compensation. This shows the ruthless attitude of the aristocrats at that time. The marquis awaits the arrival of his nephew, Charles Darnay (Charles Evremonde). While there, Charles cursed his uncle and French officials for their cruel treatment of the little people.

Lucie and Charles finally married with Dr. Manette. However, Lucie did not know that her husband was of Aristocrat descent. Before getting married, Sydney Carton met him and expressed his feelings for Lucie. However, Lucie rejected him and preferred Charles. However, Sydney Carton continued to love Lucie until the end of his life.

After their marriage, Charles kept his promise to Dr. Manette and tell her her real identity. While at the Wine Shop, Madam Defarge secretly made a list of the people to be executed, especially the aristocrats.

Madam Defarge and the revolutionaries killed the nobles in the Bastille prison even having their heads stuck in the spearheads for display. Charles Darnay had to return to Paris because his uncle's former assistant Gabelle asked for help. On arriving in Paris, he was captured by the Revolutionaries. He was considered an emigrant, every emigrant was considered a defector and had to be executed according to the new regulations at that time. Dr. Manette used her influence to free her daughter-in-law and eventually Charles was freed. In less than 24 hours, Charles was arrested again and will be sentenced to death. At that time, Dr. Manette wrote a letter while in the Bastille prison. The letter described the Evremonde family in disrepute. Madam Defarge plans to meet Lucie and her family. He intends to kill them but the plan is heard by Sydney Carton. Sydney Carton heads to La Force to meet Charles. Sydney told Charles to switch places but, he refused because it wouldn't work. However, Sydney convinced Charles and did it in the end. Sydney was sentenced to death and referred to himself as "Resurrection" (based on Medium.com synopsis *A Tale of Two Cities*).

## **B. Biography of Charles Dickens**

Charles Dickens was born on February 7, 1812, Charles Dickens was the second of eight children in a family burdened with financial troubles. Despite difficult early years, he became the best-selling writer of his time. In 1824, young Charles was withdrawn from school and forced to work at a boot-blackening factory when his improvident father-in fact, his entire family, except for him-was sent to debtor's prison, where they remained for three months. Once they were released, Charles attended a private school for three years. The young man then became a solicitor's clerk, mastered

shorthand, and before long was employed as a Parliamentary reporter. When he was in his early twenties, Dickens began to publish stories and sketches of London life in a variety of periodicals.

It was the publication of *The Pickwick Papers* (1836-1837) that catapulted the twenty-five-year-old author to national renown. Dickens wrote with unequalled speed and often worked on several novels at a time, publishing them first in monthly installments and then as books. His early novels *Oliver Twist* (1837-1838), *Nicholas Nickleby* (1838-1839), *The Old Curiosity Shop* (1840-1841), and *A Christmas Carol* (1843) solidified his enormous, ongoing popularity. When Dickens was in his late thirties, his social criticism became biting, his humor dark, and his view of poverty darker still. *David Copperfield* (1849-1850), *Bleak House* (1852-1853), *Hard Times* (1854), *A Tale of Two Cities* (1859), *Great Expectations* (1860- 1861), and *Our Mutual Friend* (1864-1865) are the great works of his masterful and prolific later period.

In 1858 Dickens's twenty-three-year marriage to Catherine Hogarth dissolved when he fell in love with Ellen Ternan, a young actress. The last years of his life were filled with intense activity: writing, managing amateur theatricals, and undertaking several reading tours that reinforced the public's favorable view of his work but took an enormous toll on his health. Working feverishly to the last, Dickens collapsed and died on June 9, 1870. leaving *The Mystery of Edwin Drood* uncompleted (based on *Novel A Tale of Two Cities*: 2004).