

APPENDICES

SYNOPSIS OF THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD

Dr. Primrose has six children, and they live in town named Wakefield. They are happy family until on the evening of his son George's wedding to Arabella Wilmot, the Vicar loses all his money through the bankruptcy of a merchant. The wedding is called off, George is sent away to town and the rest of the family move to a new place on the land of Squire Thornhill. They also meet a poor and eccentric friend, Mr. Burchell, at an inn, rescues Sophia from drowning and Sir William Thornhill, the uncle of Mr. Thornhill. Dr. Primrose works hard to fulfill the family's needs as a worker in the land which belongs to Mr. Thornhill.

Dr. Primrose shows that there are no obstacles that can change him as a good person and responsible father for his family. He struggles when his daughter, Olivia, is missing. He never gives up finding her everywhere. During his pursuit, accidentally he meets his son George who was sent to town. Dr. Primrose is able to find Olivia accidentally, after he has a long journey finding her. He finally knows that the bad guy is not Mr. Burchell, but Mr. Thornhill is the one who kidnaps his daughter. So Mr. Thornhill is sent to prison for his crime. The happiness which was missing finally come back, the merchants that made him bankrupt is captured.

The happiness continues when finally Mr. William Thornhill, the landlord, trusts him to be his assistant in running his company.

BIOGRAPHY OF OLIVER GOLDSMITH

Oliver Goldsmith was born in an Irish village (usually believed to be Pallas, near Ballymahon) on 10th November 1730. His father was a poor Anglican clergyman. He is the fifth of eight children. He entered Trinity College, Dublin when his age was almost 16 years old. He became a hack writer, turning out books and articles on all sorts of subjects for London booksellers. They were a novel, 'The Vicar of Wakefield'; a play, 'She Stoops to Conquer'; and a long poem, 'The Deserted Village'.

He claimed to be a physician with a degree from a foreign university, and people called him "doctor." Nobody came for treatment, however, so he turned to writing. Goldsmith's essays 'The Citizen of the World', published in 1762, won the attention of Samuel Johnson, then England's leading man of letters. Oliver Goldsmith died on April 4, 1774, because of fever.