

## APPENDICES

### Synopsis of Looking Backward 2000-1887 by Edward Bellamy

Julian West, the protagonist of the novel, was born in aristocratic family in late nineteenth-century Boston. He finds that he lives in the midst of miserable society in which the poor live in poverty while the rich live in prosperity. He also finds that the rich compete with each other in fierce business competition.

Because Julian suffers from insomnia, he asks Doctor Pillsbury to make him fall into a deep sleep. He then builds an underground sleeping chamber in his house so that he is free from street noises. One night, on 30 may 1887 Julian sleeps in his chamber.

In the twenty-first century, Doctor Leete, who is preparing the place for the construction of his new laboratory, discovers Julian's secret chamber. Waking up in the twenty-first century on 10 September 2000 and getting explanation from Doctor Leete, Julian finds that the society in the future is completely different from that in the nineteenth century. He finds that the twenty-first century is an astonishing utopian world with its modern public buildings, beautiful, clean city of Boston and vast industrialization. He finds that the government controls all the economic system.

## Synopsis of News from Nowhere by William Morris

The protagonist is William Guest, a rich man who has a house by the river Thames at Hammersmith. One night, after attending a meeting of socialist league he goes back to his house and goes to sleep. When Guest wakes up, he is surprised that he is in the future.

Guest finds a historian named old Hammond, with whom he gets information about society in future London. The society in future London lives pleasantly and abundantly. They work in the traditional factory called Banded-workshop. People work freely and they love working. All the things in the future are mostly made in the traditional way by hands. He also finds people wearing medieval clothes and living in medieval house.

Guest lives in the era when industries spread widely. But in the future he finds that the industries have vanished; there are no industrial towns anymore like Manchester but instead, all large industrial towns have shrunk and have been made into countryside. At the end of the story, Guest ends his journey by hay harvesting along with Richard Hammond. To Guest's surprise, he is actually still lying on the bed in his house and he can only remember about the dreams he has while he is sleeping.

## **Biography of the Author**

### **Biography of Edward Bellamy**

Edward Bellamy was born on 26 March 1850 in Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts. Bellamy studied law and worked for a short time in the newspaper industry in New York and in Springfield, Massachusetts. In 1888, he published his famous work entitled Looking Backward 2000-1887. By 1900 the novel became as famous as Uncle Tom's Cabin.

Looking Backward 2000-1887 is a utopian fiction novel which takes place in future America concerning nationalized industry, equal distribution of wealth in which to overcome problems that occur in Bellamy's contemporary society. In this utopian world, the society has to dedicate themselves to the state with the spirit of solidarity among them.

In 1888, Bellamy Nationalist Club was formed and it spread out all over the country and attracted William Dean Howells and Edward Everet Hale. The main purpose of the club was to create and promote the practical realization of the utopian vision of Bellamy. The movement was over in 1894.

In 1897, Bellamy published his second novel entitled Equality. Soon after the publication of this novel, Bellamy passed away in Chicopee Falls at the age of forty-eight.

## **Biography of William Morris**

William Morris was born on 24 March 1834 at Elm House, Walthamstow. He was the third of nine children of William and Emma Shelton Morris.

Morris studied at Marlborough College in 1848, but after the riot happened at Marlborough College in 1851, he left his school and continued his education at home.

In 1853, Morris entered Exeter College at Oxford where he became a member of an undergraduate aesthetic circle that was deeply interested in idealism of the middle ages. Besides, Morris has deep interest in medieval art and architecture and with the mediaeval ideals of courtesy and of the communal life.

Morris wrote his poetry entitled The Defence of Guenevere published in 1858. In 1867, Morris published his poetry entitled The Life and Death of Jason and later his long poem entitled The Earthly Paradise appeared in 1868 and 1870. Morris published his prose translation of the Volsunga Saga, The Story of the Volsungs in 1870.

In 1883, Morris was made an honorary fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. In 1888, he published Signs of Change, a collection of lectures and his first prose romance entitled The House of the Wolfings. In 1889 Morris' great work entitled News from Nowhere began to appear serially in Commonweal. In 1894 Morris published his fantasy prose, namely The Wood Beyond the World. In addition, Morris established the Kelmscott Press at Hammersmith in 1891.

Morris died on 3 October 1896 at Kelmscott House and was buried in Kelmscott Village churchyard.