

APPENDICES

Synopsis of Leo Tolstoy's Resurrection

The story started with the situation in the prison yard when a woman is taken to the court to be judged. The name of this woman is Katusha, she is judged because of her accusation in theft and murder. In the court, Katusha is being judged by some juries and one of them is Nekhlyudov, a nobleman who is called by the court to be one of the jury for her judgment. Nekhlyudov is shocked when he recognizes a woman who once he loves now in the courtroom to be judged by himself. Previously, when Nekhlyudov and Katusha were young they have lived together because they have fallen in love with each other. But Nekhlyudov is making a mistake when he seduces Katusha until she becomes pregnant and banished. This situation makes Katusha's life unsure and she commits murder and is sentenced to hard labor in Siberia. Realizing his past life with Katusha has caused her to become a prisoner drives Nekhlyudov to feel sorry about her. After that Nekhlyudov tries to redeem his sin toward Katusha by asking her to be his wife. Nevertheless, she is not pleased to forgive him. While Nekhlyudov tries to convince Katusha he finds that many people are suffering in getting justice in their life like Katusha does. Furthermore, Nekhludov finds himself to be a man with his ability as a man to help other people. Katusha's position of appeal to the Senate is

denied. Nekhlyudov tries to put his affairs in order to enable him to travel to Siberia to find Katusha. After that Nekhlyudov realizes that his guilty feeling finally changes his mind and also shows his abilities to help not only Katusha but also other people to get their rights. Katusha finally forgives and releases Nekhlyudov from his guilty feeling and then she marries another person, one of the political prisoners.

Biography of the Author

Leo Tolstoy was born on August 28, 1828 at Yasnya Polyana, in Tula Province, the fourth of five children. He was brought up by relatives because his parents have died when he was a child. In 1844 Tolstoy studied of law and oriental languages at Kazan University and return to his hometown Yasnya Polyana.

Tolstoy joined his elder brother to the Caucasus in 1851 in artillery regiment. In the 1850s, Tolstoy also began his literary career, publishing the autobiographical trilogy *Childhood* (1852), *Boyhood* (1854), and *Youth* (1857).

In 1857 Tolstoy visited many European countries to learn more about society like France, Switzerland, and Germany. Tolstoy published magazines and textbooks on the subject. In 1862 Tolstoy married a woman, Sonya Andreyevna Behrs (1844-1919) and has 13 children.

Tolstoy's major works, *War and Peace* (1865-69), the story of five families against the background of Napoleon's invasion of Russia, *Anna Karenina* (1873-77), a tragic story of a married woman, who follows her lover, but finally commits suicide. Tolstoy compared in the work crises of family life with the quest for the meaning of life. After finishing *Anna Karenina* Tolstoy left all his earlier works and wrote *Conversion* (1879). *Voskresenia* (Resurrection) 1899, was Tolstoy's last novel. By this time, Tolstoy started to see himself more as a sage and moral leader than an artist. In 1901 the Russian Orthodox Church excommunicated the author. On November 20, 1910, Tolstoy died because of pneumonia.