

APPENDICES

Synopsis of Moll Flanders

This is a late 18th century story about a young girl named Moll Flanders, whose mother is transported to America as a pregnant criminal. She is raised by a foster mother who is always kind to her and she starts to dream of being a genteel woman. After the death of her foster mother, Moll has to work for staying alive and survive. Connected with her huge ambition, she begins to find a way to reach it by firstly covering her financial problem. She tries hard to attract rich men to marry her so that she will get financial security and a higher position in society.

When Moll cannot use her beauty and body anymore, she rearranges her wicked plan from attracting rich men to stealing precious things in order to survive and be rich. Her being a thief later leads her to be arrested and sentenced to death. At this point, she finally repents and decides to change all her bad characteristics in order to live a new life. After her repentance, God gives her an opportunity to stay alive. She is sentenced to be transported to a plantation where she firmly decides to really change into a good woman. There she meets her only son and he accepts her as his mother.

Before she turns 69 years old, she finally realizes that she could get a peaceful life by living honestly as she has been through a very hard life. She has to stay alive and survive for her ambition in being rich and secured. She has been

twelve years being a whore, eight years being a transported felon, and five times being a wife, in which one of her dead husbands is her own brother (from the same criminal mother but a different father). She has also been a thief for twelve years and has been in jail, where she meets her other husband and together with him, she finally reconciles with her life.

Synopsis of Vanity Fair

This is an early 19th century story about two young girls named Rebecca (Becky) Sharp and Amelia. Amelia Sedley lives in a very rich family while Rebecca grows up in a broken family with a drunken father. Because of her tough poor life, Becky grows to be an over ambitious woman who always uses her very sweet lips together with her evil mind in order to be a genteel woman. She does it in order to get a new secure life and also to exist as a rich lady.

It can be said that she is always successful in gaining everyone's attention with her "nice tongue", from Joseph Sedley until Sir Pitt Crawley, who wants to propose her after his wife's death. However, because of her huge ambition, she never feels satisfied. She flirts not only with the father, Sir Pitt Crawley, but also with Rawdon Crawley, the second son.

The cunning and over ambitious Becky does not stop there. She, who is as wicked as a viper, also tries to flirt with George Osborne, Amelia's husband. George Osborne gets into Becky's trap but still she does not feel satisfied. Another rich man, named Lord Stayne, comes to town. For the reason of playing safe while Rawdon is in the war, Becky tries hard to attract Lord Stayne and gets some benefits from him. One day, Rawdon finds out about her affair and sees it

with his own eyes. He sends Becky out of the house, and keeps their son from her.

After this occurrence, Becky still does not change at all. She stays in her bad characteristics so that the opportunity is closed for her because no one trusts her anymore. She does not take the chance she has been given. Finally, she lives poor again, with nobody to rely on, with debts to pay, and her name is on the black list.

Biography of Daniel Defoe

Daniel Defoe was an English writer as well as a journalist and a pamphleteer. He wrote more than 500 books, pamphlets, and journals on various topics. He wrote many adventure books and the greatest one is Robinson Crusoe that was first published in 1719. The date and place of his birth were not certain so that people often say and write 1659-1661 as his year of birth.

In his childhood, he experienced the most unusual English history which took place in 1665. It was the Great Plague of London which strokes his neighborhood and left only his house and two other houses still standing on that area. Although he had been educated in a Dissenting Academy at Newington Green, he refused to be the next dissenter of his parents. He chose to enter the business world as a general merchant and bought a country estate and a ship. After that, his life was surrounded by his own debt.

In 1684, Defoe married a woman named Mary Tuffley. Their marriage seemed to be the most difficult one because of Defoe's previous debts and also

because they had eight children to take care of. He was finally arrested for debt issue.

When he was released, he started to arrange his new life by writing a series of proposals for social and economic improvement. He also wrote a lot of poems, satires, and pamphlets. Moll Flanders, one of his novels, which uses first person point of view tells about a criminal who is at the end of the story could get the readers' sympathy. Defoe died on April 24th 1731 and was buried in Bunhill Fields, London.

Source: "Daniel Defoe"

Biography of William Makepeace Thackeray

William Makepeace Thackeray, the famous satirical British novelist, was born in Calcutta, India on July 18th, 1811. His works were categorized into historical fiction and satires. One of his satires is The Luck of Barry Lyndon, which tells about an outsider trying to achieve status in high society. However, his famous satirical novel of Victorian era's upper-middle class in London was Vanity Fair.

Thackeray's father died when he was four years old. His mother then sent him to Chaterhouse, a private school in London where he suffered some abuses, while her mother stayed in India. He also went to Trinity College, Cambridge to study law and tried his interest in painting in Paris but he did not succeed. He met Isabella Shawe, who finally became his wife. Thackeray and his family went back to England and tried to make a living by writing articles, essays, and reviews as a freelance journalist. They were happy before there was something

wrong with Isabella's mental condition. She tried to commit suicide but she failed. She was then taken to an asylum in Paris and not allowed to meet Thackeray and her children. Thackeray himself tried hard to find the cure for his wife but he got nothing until the end of her wife's life.

Thackeray's health became worse because he was over eating and drinking. He could not stop his addiction to spicy pepper so that his digestion was ruined. On December 23rd, 1863, he was found dead on his bed. It was diagnosed that he had a stroke. He was 52 and buried beside his mother in the Victorian Garden cemetery Kensai Green in London, England.

Source: "William Makepeace Thackeray"