

Appendix

SYNOPSIS

Sydney Carton was first introduced in the story when he became a Attorney who defended the case of Charless Darnay . He became a fellow of Mr. Stryver who was also a Attorney who defends Darnay from charges. Stryver's points out that Carton and Darnay look have much resemblance in their appearance. Stryver dramatically calls attention to the resemblance during the questioning of another witness for the prosecution, casting doubt onto the man's testimony that he saw and the jury returns with a verdict Darnay is innocent.

After trial Carton asks Darnay to come out to dinner with him. And he escorts Darnay to a tavern and asks how it feels to receive the sympathy of a woman like Lucie. Carton begin cynic Darnay about Lucie and Darnay can't seem to break through Carton's cynicism. And Carton's already seen how Darnay looks at Lucie. Before they part, Darnay wants to know why Carton seems so angry and depressed. Carton Muttering that he's a "disappointed drudge," that he's been worth nothing all this life. Carton despises and resents Darnay because he reminds him of all that he himself has given up and might have been.

In another day, Carton working for Stryver. From their conversation describe that Sydney spends most of his nights solving Stryver's cases for him. Stryver tell Sydney that he like lucie and want to marie her. After that Sydney Carton also confess his love to Lucie, admitting that, though his life is worthless,

she has helped him dream of a better, more valuable existence. Carton promises that he will do anything for Lucie's happiness. But Lucie cannot accept Sydney's love because she loves Darnay. After that Lucie and Darnay marry with Doctor Manette's blessing. This makes foundation to Sydney Carton to develop his moral to become a better person.

On the morning of his wedding, Carton visits Darnay and asks for his friendship. More specifically, he wants to be a friend. Darnay assures Carton that he is always welcome in their home.

Story continues in 1789 when the French Revolution begins. Darnay was captured in France and he will be executed. Sydney Carton arrives in Paris with a plan to rescue Darnay and obtains the help of John Barsad. Carton uses his remarkable wit with Darnay to save him. He then visits Darnay in prison, tricks him into changing clothes with him, and, after dictating a letter of explanation, drugs his friend unconscious. Barsad carries Darnay, now disguised as Carton, to an awaiting coach, while Carton, disguised as Darnay, Sydney Carton waits his execution. Sydney Carton meets his death at the guillotine, and the narrator confidently asserts that Carton dies with the knowledge that he has finally imbued his life with meaning.

BIOGRAPHY OF THE AUTHOR

Charles Dickens was born on February 7, 1812. He was the son of John and Elizabeth Dickens. Charles Dickens had a traumatic experience in twelve years old. He was further wounded by his mother's insistence that he continues to work at the factory. At fifteen, he becomes as an office boy at an attorney's, while he studied shorthand at night. The dark secret of Dickens became a source of his creativity to make a novel based on the theme of alienation and betrayal which is poured in the *David Copperfield* and *Great Expectations*.

In 1829 he became a free-lance reporter at Doctor's Commons Courts, and a year after that he met and fell in love with Maria Beadnell, the daughter of a banker. Later on, he had become a very successful shorthand reporter of Parliamentary debates in the House of Commons, and began work as a reporter for a newspaper.

In 1833 his relationship with Maria Beadnell ended, probably because her parents did not think Dickens is good for her. Three years after that he met and became engaged to Catherine Hogarth. One year after engaged, his first series of *Sketches by Boz* was published, and that same year Dickens produces *The Pickwick Papers* which continued in monthly parts through November 1837, and it became an enormous popular success. Dickens proceeded to marry Catherine Hogarth on April 2, 1836, and during the same year he met John Forster, who would become his closest friend and became his first biographer. Dickens

believed to his best friend, Forster to tell everything of his life including his dark secret. This story later becomes his biography which is written by Forster.

After the success of *Pickwick of Paper*, Dickens dedicated full-time career as a novelist as well as his journalistic and editorial activities. *Oliver Twist* was one of his works was begun in 1837 and continued in monthly parts until April 1839. This year become the beautiful moment since his first baby boy was born.

The Dickens family spent their life at a renovated Gad's Hill in London. Dickens became so desperate because he separated from his wife. Then in 1859, he published his work, *The Tale of Two Cities* and this novel continued through November.

In 1865, an incident occurred to Dickens and his second wife. It is really disturbed him greatly, both psychologically and physically. At that time, he is returning from a Paris holiday, was badly shaken up in a railway accident in which a number of people were injured. Fortunately both of Dickens and his wife were safe.

In 1867 Dickens was now really unwell but he ignored his doctor's advice. Dickens's health was worsening, but he still continues to write and took over his exhausting task to be editor at *All the Year Round*. He did not care to his body and still regard that he has to do his job.

During 1869, his readings continued, in England, Scotland, and Ireland, until at last he collapsed, showing symptoms of mild stroke. Dickens's final public

