

## Appendix I

### SYNOPSIS

As a mariner Robinson Crusoe has a number of adventures, but one of them is the most unforgettable moment in his life, that is his living alone for over twenty-five years in a desert island.

Leaving home and family, Robinson Crusoe travels across a sea and settles in a New-World colony, then embarks on another adventure that gets him shipwreck on a desert island where his survival depends on his wits and natural intelligence. The shipwreck off South America makes him entirely alone, he has to survive the best he can. He takes and stores everything from the wreck that may be useful. He builds a sort of house, and a boat, and tames the island goats. He keeps a record of what happens everyday. He begins to develop talents that he has never used to provide himself with necessities.

As time passes, Crusoe becomes a skilled craftsman, able to make many useful things, and thus provides himself with various comforts. He also learns about farming. An illness causes some significant dreams, and he begins reappraisal of his duty to God. Since he has no friend to talk, his only friends are the animals on the island, he becomes closer to God.

He explores his island and discovers another part of the island much richer and more fertile, then builds another house there. Until one day he gets a sudden shocking discovery that he may not be alone on the island after all. Cannibal natives come to his island, and it frightens him.

When the cannibals come again, he saves the life of one of them, whom the others are going to kill. He calls him Friday from the day on which the event occurred and makes him his servant, and since he has a friend to talk. With Friday's help, Crusoe makes a plan to escape from the island, and they have a successful escape a few years later.

**Appendix 2****Daniel Defoe's Life  
( 1660 - 1731 )**

Defoe's early life was not easy. He was born about 1660 in London to a poor, but hard-working butcher who was, in addition, a Dissenter from the Church of England. Because his father was a Dissenter, Daniel was unable to attend such traditional and prestigious schools as Oxford and Cambridge; instead, he had to attend a Dissenting academy, where he studied science and the humanities, preparing to become a Presbyterian minister. It was not long, however, before he decided against the ministry. Living for the rest of his life in the strict confines of a parish seemed stifling. Daniel recognized his independent, ambitious nature and wanted to be a part of the rapidly growing business world of London. So, after a short apprenticeship, he decided to set up his own haberdashery shop in a fashionable section of London.

Not only did Defoe prove that he had a flair for business, but he also tried his talents in yet another field : politics. England, in 1685, was ruled by James Stuart, a Catholic, who was strongly anti-Protestant. Defoe was a staunch believer in religious freedom and, during the next three years, he published several pamphlets protesting against the king's policies. This in itself was risky, but Defoe was never a man to be

stopped when he felt strongly about an issue. Shortly thereafter, James Stuart was deposed, and Defoe held several part-time advisory positions under the new king.

In 1692, the economic boom that had created many rich men and increased employment suddenly collapsed. Foreign trade came to a sudden halt when war was declared with France. Among the many men whose fortunes disappeared was Daniel Defoe. Then, after several years of trying to pay off his debts, Defoe suffered another setback : King William died, and Defoe, still a fierce Dissenter, found himself persecuted once again. After he published a particularly sharp political satire, he found himself quartered in Newgate Prison for 3 months. He was finally released, but he had yet another ordeal to endure : he was fastened in a public pillory for three days. When Defoe returned home, he found a failing business and a family wracked by poverty. His money gone, his family destitute, and his own health deteriorated, it is little wonder that Defoe compromised his principles and pledged to support Queen Anne.

Newly sworn to the Tory party, Defoe was soon writing again. Ironically, he began publishing a newspaper that was used for propaganda purposes by one of Queen Anne's chief politicians, a man who had been instrumental in Defoe's imprisonment. But Defoe could not silence his true political feelings and, several years later, he published several pamphlets and spent several more months in Newgate Prison. A year later, Defoe was arrested because of another political writing, but this time he avoided Newgate.

Defoe then tried a new tactic : he began secretly writing for his own party's journal, while publishing essays for the Tory journal. In April 25th, 1719, Defoe finished and published Robinson Crusoe, a long, imaginative literary masterpiece. It had a full title, that was The Life and Strange Surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, of York, Mariner; who lived eight and twenty years all alone, on an uninhabited Island on the coast of America, near the mouth of the great river of Oroonoque; having been cast on shore by shipwreck, wherein all the men perished but himself. With an Account how he was at last strangely delivered by Pirates. Written by Himself. It was popular with the public and has never lost its appeal to adventure and romance. Other novels soon followed, in addition to his multitude of articles and essays. But debts still plagued Defoe, and he died at 70, 26 April 1731 in London, hiding in a boarding house, trying to evade a bill collector.

(McGowan, 1976 : 5-6)

Appendix 3

**Daniel Defoc's Works**

- 1691 : A New Discovery of an Old Intreague
- 1697 : An Essay Upon Projects
- 1698 : An Argument Shewing, that a Standing Army, with Consent of Parliament,  
Is not Inconsistent with a Free Government
- 1700 : The Two Great Questions Consider'd
- 1701 : The True-Born Englishman, A Satyr
- 1702 : The Shortest Way with Dissenters
- 1703 : A Hymn to the Pillory
- 1704 : Giving Alms no Charity, And Employing the Poor A Grievance to the  
Nation
- 1706 : The True Relation of the Apparition of One Mrs. Veal
- 1709 : The History of the Union of Great Britain
- 1715 : The Family Instructor, in Two Parts
- 1718 : Memoirs of the Life and Eminent Conduct of that Learned and Reverend  
Divine, Daniel Williams, D. D.
- 1719 : The Life and Strange Surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, of York,  
Mariner
- : The Farther Adventures of Robinson Crusoe; Being the Second and Last  
Part of his Life
- 1720 : The History of the Life and Adventures of Mr. Duncan Campbell
- : Memoirs of a Cavalier
- : The Life, Adventures, and Pyracies, of the Famous Captain Singleton
- : Serious Reflections during the Life and Surprising Adventures of Robinson  
Crusoe : With his Vision of the Angelick World

- 1722 : **The Fortunes and Misfortunes of the Famous Moll Flanders**  
 : **A Journal of the Plague Year**  
 : **An Impartial History of the Life and Actions of Peter Alexowitz, The Present Czar of Muscovy**  
 : **Colonel Jack**  
 : **Religious Courtship**
- 1724 : **Roxana**  
 : **A Tour Thro' the Whole Island of Great Britain, 3 vol.**  
 : **A Narrative of all the Robberies, Escapes, etc., of John Sheppard**  
 : **A New Voyage Around the World, By A Course never Sailed Before**
- 1725 : **The True and Genuine Account of the Life and Actions of the Late Jonathan Wild**
- 1725 : **The Complete English Tradesman**
- 1726 : **The Political History of the Devil, As Well Ancient as Modern**  
 : **The Four Years Voyages of Capt. George Roberts**  
 : **Mere Nature Delineated**  
 : **Some Considerations upon Street-Walkers. With A Proposal for Lessening the Present Number of Them**
- 1727 : **A New Family Instructor**
- 1728 : **Augusta Triumphans: Or, The Way to Make London the Most Flourishing City in the Universe**  
 : **A Plan of the English Commerce**  
 : **Capt. George Carleton**  
 : **The Compleat English Gentleman (published in 1890) .**