

APPENDIX 1: Biography

Samuel Langhorne Clemens, better known by his pen name of Mark Twain, most exciting and adventure some of literary. He was born in Florida, Missouri in 1835. When he was four, his family moved to Hannibal, Missouri, the setting for many of his books. Hannibal is the hometown of Mark Twain, he lived there only from 1839 to 1853, and he returned there himself only seven times, the last time in 1902 his father died when he was twelve, so Twain had to leave school at age twelve to seek work. After his father died, he went to work as a printer's apprentice and eventually as a printer, a steamboat pilot, a halfhearted confederate soldier (for a few weeks), and a prospector, miner and reporter in the western territories. He worked as a printer and a reporter selling much of his works to newspapers. He continually moved from town to town.

In 1857, he decided to move to South America to make a fortune there. He boarded a riverboat and headed for New Orleans where he would arrange the rest of his trip. However, he never made it past New Orleans and never into South America. He begged the riverboat to teach him how to pilot the riverboat. Mark Twain went west during the civil war and established himself as a writer during this time.

He wrote humorous stories about his experiences, which lead to a job as a newspaper reporter in 1862. The following year he began signing his work "Mark Twain", a riverboat term meaning two fathoms deep. His experiences furnished him with a wide knowledge of humanity, as well as with the perfect grasp of local customs and speech with manifest it self so well in his writing. (<http://summarycentral.tripod.com>)

However, according to the most popular sources, he spent his formative years in Hannibal city, which supposedly left such a lasting impression on him that his childhood memories formed the basis for much of his writing. With the publication in 1865 of "The Celebrated Jumping frog of Calaveras Country", Twain gained national attention as a frontier humorist, and the best selling *Innocents Abroad* solidified his fame. But it was not until he lives on the Mississippi (1883). In 1876, Twain

published *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*. This book was such a success that he decided immediately to write a sequel. Finally, the sequel and the most importantly his masterpiece, which became much more complex than the origin was published seven years later in 1883 and titled, *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* he was recognized by the literary establishment as one of the greatest writers America would ever produce.

APPENDIX 2: Synopsis

The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn tells about Jim. He is an African American. He becomes a slave in one of white people's house is Miss Watson. At first he can have good adaptation with the society, especially with his master. However, trader slave issue changes everything. He becomes a runaway slave. He has run away for fear he will be sold down to Orleans, away from his wife and children. He also hides from fears the physical slavery. For Jim, freedom means not being a piece of property. Jim clearly expresses his wish to be free as his with his fellow traveler approach Cairo. Though Jim is often ignorant and child like, the profound feelings he expresses for his family and his overall persona prove to Huck that he is just as entitled to liberty as any white person. Along his journey with Huck, a white boy, makes Huck realize that Jim is a human being, not property again so Huck and his friend, Tom, want to help Jim to get his freedom once more, especially when Jim recaptured back. His efforts to be free inspire other white people to appreciate Jim.