

APPENDIX

BIOGRAPHY

Many Ann Evans, better known under the pseudonym George Eliot, was born on November 22, 1819, at Arbury Farm in Warwickshire, England. She was the third child of Robert Evans, a builder and carpenter.

Ann attended several small boarding schools. When she was about twelve years old, she had already shown her superior intelligence. When she was sixteen, she left school because her mother's illness. A year later the mother died. Although she was in full charge of the home, she managed to keep her studies, which included Greek, Italian, German and Latin.

Miss Lewis – a school teacher and Elizabeth Evan – a Methodist aunt gave strong influence to Mary's life. She grew up as a deep religious girl. When her brother Isaac married in 1841, Mary Ann and her father moved to Coventry. Her new friends influenced her character a lot, she became acquainted with religious skepticism and free thinking and found it impossible to attend school. In 1842, she moved to her brother at Griff because her father refused to live with her unless she resumed her religious belief and practice. Three weeks after that she returned home and accepted church attendance, but never again accepted the Christian Doctrines. In 1846 she published a translation of Strauss's Leben Jesu (Life of Jesus).

Marry Ann's father died in **1849**. The almost thirty-year-old Marian (**as** she preferred her name to be spelled) left England, Traveled on the Continent, and stayed in Switzerland for several months. In **1850** she returned to Coventry and contributed her first article to the Westminster Review. The following year she became assistant editor of that magazine. She became a close friend of the philosopher Herbert Spencer, who introduced her to George Henry Lewes, a journalist and **drama** critic, philosopher and scientist.

When the friendship between Marian and Lewes developed into serious relationship, it caused criticism because Lewes had not yet got divorce with his wife. Lewes died in 1878. In 1880 Marian married to J.W. Cross, **an** American banker who **was** at least twenty years younger than her. In December 1880, she died of pneumonia.

Although she also tempted poetry, she devotes most of her time to a series of novels which were published with intervals of from one to **three** years. The **main** body of her works are Adam Bede (1859), The Mill on the Floss (1860), Silas Marner (1961), Romola (1863), The Spanish Gypsy (1868), a narrative in **blank** verse), Middlemarch (18711872), and Daniel Deronda (1876).

SYNOPSIS

Dorothea Brooke lives with her young sister, Celia, and their uncle at Tipton Grange near the town Middlemarch. At a dinner party, **Sir James** Chettam, a neighboring gentleman, tries to get Dorothea's attention, but she is more interested in a middle-aged scholar, Edward Casaubon. **Mr. Casaubon** proposes to marry Dorothea in order to get a companion in his aging years. Dorothea accepts his proposal because she thinks this will be her change to develop her intellect.

During a visit to **Mr. Casaubon's** house, Dorothea meets Will Ladislaw, **Mr. Casaubon's** cousin who is much younger ~~than~~ him. Will dislikes her because she is marrying the older cousin, whom he **finds** very dull and unsympathetic.

Dorothea and **Mr. Casaubon** go to Rome for a honeymoon and **also** for **Mr. Casaubon's** study. In the meantime in Middlemarch, arrives a young talented doctor, Tertius Lydgate. He meets Rosamond Vincy, an egoistical but a very beautiful girl, and he falls in love with her. Rosamond's brother Fred, a charming but irresponsible young man, expects to inherit the fortune **of** his old uncle, Mr. Featherstone. While waiting for his uncle to die, he gets into a debt which he is unable to pay.

Tertius Lydgate becomes the head of a new hospital. His position brings him into contact with local politics and prejudices. When the Medical

Board meets to vote for a chaplain for the hospital, **Mr. Lydgate** votes for **Mr. Tyke**. **Mr. Bulstrode**, a wealthy banker is the one whom **Mr. Lydgate** dislikes because of his hypocritical attitudes.

In Rome Dorothea begins to realize that she is unhappy with her marriage. She begins to realize the limitation of her husband's intellect. Accidentally Will Ladislaw sees Dorothea and he goes to visit her and **Mr. Casaubon**. Knowing about Dorothea's feeling, will pities her and this feeling turns into love. He returns to England to start his career.

Fred Vincy is unable to pay his debt. Caleb Garth, the father of Mary, the girl Fred loves, has signed Fred's note and is responsible for the money he owes. Fred becomes ill. **Mr. Lydgate** is happy to be **his** doctor since it **gives** him a chance to see Rosamond often.

Dorothea and **Mr. Casaubon** return to England and find that Celia is going to marry Sir James Chettam. Will sends a note for Dorothea. It causes a quarrel between Dorothea and **Mr. Casaubon** who suspects that his wife has personal relationship with his cousin. He **falls** ill and **dies** shortly after.

Mr. Featherstone dies. When his will is read, all of his relatives, including Fred, get an unpleasant shock. He has left nothing to them. Fred is disappointed that he cannot get money **to** pay his debt. In his will, **Mr. Casaubon** states that Dorothea will have all of his property only if she does not marry Will Ladislaw. It makes her relatives and friends believe that there **is** something between them. **Mr. Brooke** tries to separate them by cutting off

any connection with liberal newspaper, where Will is working as **an** editor. Will decides to stay in Middlemarch to prove that any suspicions between him and Dorothea are wrong.

Mr. Lydgate and Rosamond marry. In order to equip his house according to **his** wife's extravagant taste, he goes into debt. At the same time Mr. Lydgate's practice decreases. When he finally asks Rosamond to economize, they have a serious quarrel.

John Raffles, a vulgar drunkard, appears in Middlemarch. He knows that Will Ladislaw's father was **rich** because he received stolen goods and Mr. Bulstrode was his clerk at that time. He further knows that *Mr.* Bulstrode's first wife **was** the widow of Will's grandfather, and when he died he acquired his fortune. *Mr.* Raffles sends blackmail to **Mr.** Bulstrode. Because he is afraid that the truth will come out, he offers Will Ladislaw 500 pounds annually and liberal provisions in **his** will. Will refuses. He leaves Middlemarch to London without being sure of Dorothea's feeling towards him.

Mr. Lydgate goes deeper into debt, and Rosamond refuses to move to a cheaper house. In desperation **Mr.** Lydgate goes to Mr. Bulstrode to ask for a loan. He suggests him to see Dorothea. **Mr.** Raffles comes back to Middlemarch in miserable condition. Mr. Bulstrode **asks** Mr. Lydgate to give treatment to *Mr.* Raffles. **Mr.** Bulstrode offers **Mr.** Lydgate a loan of 1,000 pounds – thinking that in case anything goes wrong, he will have **Mr.** Lydgate

on his side.

Mr. Raffles dies because Mr. Bulstrode **fails** to **follow** Mr. Lydgate's instruction. Rumors start circulating, indicating that Mr. Lydgate and Mr. Bulstrode have killed Mr. Raffles. Mr. Lydgate feels that he **has** to be Mr. Bulstrode's accomplice because he has accepted his money.

Dorothea is the only one who refuses to give a loan to Mr. Lydgate. Mr. Lydgate is in a difficult situation. Although he is innocent, he cannot prove it. Dorothea advises him to keep staying in Middlemarch to clear **his** name. Dorothea goes to see Rosamond to convince that she and her husband should remain in Middlemarch. When she arrives at Rosamond's house, she finds Rosamond with Will Ladislaw. It seems to her that there is something between them. Dorothea **Cancels** her visit.

The next day Dorothea visits Rosamond again, and tells her why Mr. Lydgate must continue **as** the leader of the hospital. Rosamond tells her that there is nothing between her and Will. Everything is cleared up. When Dorothea meets Will, they decide to get married. Although her **family first** opposes their marriage, she marries Will and becomes a happy woman. Will becomes a member of Parliaments and works diligently for **various** reforms.

Mr. Bulstrode leaves Middlemarch after telling his wife the entire truth about **his** life. Mr. Lydgate leaves Middlemarch **and** becomes a successful physician in high society. Fred Vincy is given the charge **of** an estate and finally he marries Mary Garth.