Marxist Analysis of French Revolution
in Charles Dickens’ A Tale of Two Cities

(A Thesis)

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for S-1 Degree in
English Department, Faculty of Humanities of Diponegoro University

Submitted by:
Yusuf Cahyo Udi Utomo
A2B009017

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
DIPONEGORO UNIVERSITY
SEMARANG
2013
PRONOUNCEMENT

The writer declares that “Marxist Analysis of French Revolution in Charles Dickens’s A Tale of two Cities” is his own work and all the sources that he has used or quoted has been indicated and acknowledged by means of complete references. The writer also confirms that he does not take any result of other researches in any major of any University.

Semarang, September 2013

The Writer

Yusuf Cahyo Udi Utomo
APPROVAL

Approved by
Thesis Advisor

Dr. Ratna Asmarani, M.Ed, M.Hum.
NIP. 19610226 198703 2 001
VALIDATION

Approved by
Strata 1 Thesis Examination Committee
Faculty of Humanities Diponegoro University
On 25 September 2013

Chair Person

Eta Farmacelia Nurulhady, SS.,M.Hum.,M.A.
NIP. 19720529 200312 2001

First Member Second Member

Dr. Ratna Asmarani, M.Ed.,M.Hum. Dra. Arida Widyastuti, M.Hum
NIP. 19610226 198703 2 001 NIP. 19630607 198903 2 001
MOTTO AND DEDICATION

“It's in vain to recall the past, unless it works some influence upon the present.”
- Charles Dickens –

“Consider nothing impossible, then treat possibilities as probabilities.”
- Charles Dickens -

“Hard work will definitely be rewarded, believe in yourself, God will do the rest.”
- Izumi Sano –

“Never let life get you down and don’t let it defeat you, miracles can happen that totally will surprise you.”
- Yasushi Akimoto -

This thesis is dedicated to my supportive family and to everyone who helped me accomplish this thesis

Thank you for always supporting me
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First of all, the writer gratefully thanks to the God Almighty, Allah S.W.T, who has given blessing, determination, and passion to compose this thesis. Secondly, on this occasion the writer would like to thank the family who has given full support to the writer in completing this thesis.

Many people have given their contribution. Without their contribution, the writer would never be able to finish this work. The writer especially extends his sincere gratitude to the following:

1. Dr. Agus Maladi Irianto, M.A., the Dean of the Faculty of Humanities, Diponegoro University,
2. Sukarni Suryaningsih, SS., M.Hum., the Head of the English Department, Faculty of Humanities, Diponegoro University,
3. Drs. Siswo Harsono, M. Hum., the Head of Literature Section, Faculty of Humanities, Diponegoro University,
4. Dr. Ratna Asmarani, M.Ed., M. Hum., the writer’s advisor, for her kindness, advice and detailed thesis correcting, and also great helps during the process of this thesis completion,
5. All lecturers and academic officers in the Faculty of Humanities, Diponegoro University,
6. Mr. Basir & Mrs. Luwiyati, the writer’s parents for the love, support, and patience,
7. Rizky Hidayatulloh, the writer’s little brother for the affection and the writer’s big family for the support and prayer,
8. Big thanks to Dina Septiana, the writer’s classmate, who lends her novel as the material study.

9. Aldino Denny, Budi Hermawan, Norman Dethan, Rukma Kawentar, Fahrudin Afendy, Tri Wasiul Hakim, Aan Mirwan and Adhe Wirawan for the memorable moments,

10. English Department UNDIP 2009 in general and class A in particular as the writer’s friends of the same generation who struggle together in completing the study,

11. Farid Pras, Nindyo Kumoro, Jonathan Resa, and Fariz Aditya, the writer’s seniors who give information and helps for the writer, and

12. Andi Ikhwanudin, Teddy Vefritama, Sendy Septian and Thendy Septian, the writer’s rent house-mates for the support and helps,

The writer tried all of his best to accomplish this thesis. However, the writer realizes that this thesis is far from perfect. The writer would be glad to receive any criticism and suggestion to help the writer to be better. The writer apologizes for all mistakes he has made along the studies and also if there are people offended in the writing of this thesis. The writer hopes that this thesis would be useful for the readers.

Semarang, September 2013

Yusuf Cahyo Udi Utomo
TABLE OF CONTENTS

COVER ................................................................................................................................. i
PRONOUNCEMENT ........................................................................................................... ii
APPROVAL ......................................................................................................................... iii
VALIDATION ....................................................................................................................... iv
MOTTO AND DEDICATION ............................................................................................... v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS .................................................................................................... vi
TABLE OF CONTENTS ...................................................................................................... viii
ABSTRAK ........................................................................................................................... x
ABSTRACT .......................................................................................................................... xi
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION ............................................................................................ 1
  1.1 Background of the Study .............................................................................................. 1
  1.2 Research Problems ....................................................................................................... 2
  1.3 Objective of the Study .................................................................................................. 2
  1.4 Scope of the Study ........................................................................................................ 3
  1.5 Previous Study ............................................................................................................ 3
  1.6 Method of the Study ..................................................................................................... 3
  1.7 Organization of Writing .............................................................................................. 4
CHAPTER 2: BIOGRAPHY AND SYNOPSIS ...................................................................... 6
  2.1 Biography of Charles Dickens .................................................................................... 6
  2.2 Summary of *A Tale of Two Cities* .......................................................................... 7
CHAPTER 3: THEORETICAL FRAMEWORKS .................................................................. 12
  3.1 Intrinsic Elements of Literary Works ........................................................................ 12
    3.1.1 Character ............................................................................................................... 12
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1.2 Conflict</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.3 Setting</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2 French Revolution</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3 Marxism</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3.1 Aristocrats and Proletarians</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3.2 Dialectical Materialism</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3.3 Base and Superstructure</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTER 4: ANALYSIS</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1 Intrinsic Analysis</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.1 Analysis of Characters</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.2 Analysis of Conflicts</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.3 Analysis of Settings</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2 Extrinsic Analysis</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2.1 Exposition of the French Revolution in the Novel</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2.2 Aristocrats and Proletarians</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2.3 The Triggers and the Effects of French Revolution</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONCLUSION</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIBLIOGRAPHY</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ABSTRAK


Kata Kunci: Revolusi Perancis, Aristocrat, Proletar, Elemen Intrinsik, Marxisme
ABSTRACT

This thesis is an analysis of a novel titled *A Tale of two Cities* by Charles Dickens. Overall, *A Tale of Two Cities* tells about the social situation in Paris and London during the French revolution. There is a conflict between the aristocrats class and the proletariats. The purpose of this thesis is to analyze what triggered the revolution in France, what the result of the revolution, and what ideology reflected by the author in this novel. To achieve the purpose, the intrinsic elements such as characters, conflicts, and settings in the novel and the concepts of Marxism are applied in the discussion of this novel. The results by using the point of view of Marxism show that the French revolution was motivated by economic factors that become the cause of the gap between Aristocrats and peasants and the common people. In this novel, the author indicates his ideology that he is a man who cares about the fate of the workers and lower class as follower of Marxism in general, but he still take the positive side of feudalism.

Keywords: French Revolution, Aristocrat, Proletarian, Intrinsic Elements, Marxism
CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Literary work is the expression of the author's mind written in the forms such as poetry, novel, and drama. Literary works also represent author's life and his/her society. Literary works contain a variety of essential values of society life in general. Literary works also relate to other aspects in society such as economy, politic, law, etcetera because literary works are the representation of society. Literary works relate to economy because economy is an important thing in the society and it cannot be separated from the life of society. Everyone in this world is applying economic principles to fulfill their needs or even to make themselves wealthier.

In the society, there are differences in social classes even up to now. Basically, social classes can be categorized into three classes. They are, high class, middle class and lower class. The class classification is based on the economy, power, and education status of each person. Wealth and power are the sources of social gap between two different classes of society. People who gain wealth and power usually tend to oppress lower class society. The lower class people who dislike being oppressed usually resist against the oppression from the higher class. The resistance from the lower class can lead into massive revolution

The novel that will be analyzed, A Tale of Two Cities (1859) by Charles Dickens, is one of historical novels created by the author. The other one is
**Barnaby Rudge.** This novel consists of two major themes, the one is love and the other is revolution. The novel tells about condition in London and Paris during French revolution. The story of the novel is about how French aristocracy makes French peasantry live in suffering and miserable life. How they resist against the aristocracy's despotic behaviors. How they seek for justice and run a revolution to make their life better.

1.2 **Research Problems**

The problems of the research will be divided into two main discussions, namely, intrinsic aspects and extrinsic aspects. The intrinsic aspects contain of characters, conflicts, and settings. The extrinsic aspects will discuss about how the French Revolution is exposed in the novel, the triggers and the effects, and the ways the novel reflects the author’s ideology. The followings are the details of the formulation of research problems:

1. How do some intrinsic aspects of characters, conflicts and settings support the story?
2. How is the French Revolution exposed in the novel?
3. What are the triggers and the effects of the revolution?

1.3 **Objectives of the study**

The writer makes this research to analyze the novel of *A Tale of two Cities* from intrinsic aspects and extrinsic aspects. The details of purposes are:

1. To analyze the intrinsic aspects of the novel from the characters, plot and setting aspects.
2. To see how the French Revolution is exposed in the novel.
3. To analyze the triggers and the effects of the French Revolution.

1.4 Scope of the Study

The scope of the study focuses on analyzing intrinsic aspects that consist of characters, conflicts and settings, and extrinsic aspect that is Marxism in the novel.

1.5 Previous Study

The writer did not find other analysis about Charles Dickens’ *A Tale of Two Cities* in the library. However, the writer finds analysis of Charles’s Dickens’ *A Tale of Two Cities* in online websites such as sparknotes.com, cliffsnotes.com, and etcetera. In the analysis at those websites, the analysis is focused on intrinsic aspects and does not cover the extrinsic aspects.

1.6 Method of the Study

The writer uses method of data collection for this thesis is content-analysis. The writer gains data from the sources through the content of books, essays, or articles. “content-analysis consists of analyzing the contents of documentary materials such as books, magazines, newspapers and the contents of all other verbal materials, which can be either spoken or printed” (Kothari, 2004: 110). Through the content-analysis method, the thesis obtains the primary source: *A Tale of Two Cities* novel and other supporting sources such as intrinsic and extrinsic theories of literary works. The thesis collects them through books and sources from the internet.
The writer will also use Marxism literary approach, which shares an issue about social class about economic power that leads to political power, social gap and clash between different classes.

“Many of the current concepts, terms, and issues related to social class derive from Marxist criticism, a diverse and influential source for literary and cultural theory that stems from the work of the nineteenth century German philosopher and economist Karl Marx (Leitch, 2001: 13).

Marxism literary criticism is used to analyze the extrinsic aspect of the novel to discover the French Revolution in the novel, and the triggers and the effects of French Revolution. This thesis finds that social class issue in *A Tale of Two Cities* is typically triggered by economic condition. Marxist criticism becomes a relevant approach for the study of this thesis since the kind of criticism seems to expose the disagreement between two different classes.

1.7 Organization of the Thesis

I. Introduction

The first chapter consists of six parts; there are Background of the Study, Research Problems, Objective of the Study, Scope of the Study, Method of the Study and Organization of the Thesis.

II. Author and His Work

The second chapter consists of the biography of the author and the summary of the novel that will be analyzed by the writer.
III. Theoretical Frameworks

The third chapter consists of the theories that are used by the writer to guide the analysis process. This chapter consists of intrinsic theories and extrinsic theories.

IV. Analysis

The fourth chapter consists of the analysis of the novel from intrinsic aspects and extrinsic aspects

V. Conclusion

The fifth chapter consists of conclusion from the analysis of the novel.
CHAPTER 2
AUTHOR AND HIS WORK

2.1 Biography of the Author

Charles Dickens (1812-1870), born-name Charles John Huffman Dickens, is the Victorian age author that wrote all kinds of literary work such as plays, novels and poetry. Charles Dickens was born on February 7, 1812 in Portsmouth, Kent, England. His father is John Dickens and his mother is Elizabeth Dickens. He experienced a hard life when he was a kid. He was over-exploited by his mother to work and earn money for their needs when he was just a kid because his father was in prison.

Charles started his career as a journalist and his first book was Sketches by Boz which was published in 1836. He later wrote a lot of famous classical novels. The first novel he wrote was Oliver Twist (1836) and continued with his second book Nicholas Nickleby (1838 – 1839). Charles continued to write his third novel The Old Curiosity Shop (1840 – 1841) and his fourth, a historical novel, Barnaby Rudge (1841).

In 1842, Charles Dickens and his wife visited United States and Canada for the first time. His impressions of the trip and his criticism against slavery in United States were recorded in American Notes (1842). After he returned to England he began to write a Christmas story that is titled A Christmas Book and also known as A Christmas Carol (1843). During his trip to Manchester, Dickens
witnessed condition of a manufacturing company and began to sympathize for the poor labors.

Charles Dickens wrote his next novel, *Dombey and Son* (1846 – 1848), during his travel to Switzerland and continued with *David Copperfield* (1849 – 1850). His next works were *Bleak House* (1852 – 1853), *Hard Times* (1854) and *Little Dorrit* (1857). The next novel he created were *A Tale of Two Cities* (1859) and *Great Expectations* (1860 – 1861), and *Our Mutual Friend* (1864 – 1865) which becomes his best comedy. Besides writing books, Dickens also played in amateur theatrical show.

In 1870 Charles Dickens was dead at his own house in Gad’s hill leaving his novel *Mystery of Edwin Drood* unfinished. His best friend, Thomas Carlyle (1795-1881) said about Dickens, “He was a sympathizer to the poor, the suffering, and the oppressed; and by his death, one of England’s greatest writers is lost to the world” (Harvey, 1967: 233)

2.2 Summary of the Novel

The year of 1775 was known as the best age but it is called the worst age as well. Both England and France were ruled by stern-looking rulers. In England, the ruling queen was plain while in France the queen was a good-looking queen. French government punishes people who do not kneel before the monks by torturing them. Meanwhile, in a certain farm near Paris, a group of revolutionary begins to rise. A British gentleman, Jarvis Lorry, travels to Dover to meet Lucie Manette and accompany her to meet his father. He is on a mission to retrieve
Doctor Manette back to England where he can live in peace with his daughter. Dr. Manette is freed from Bastille prison but he is still a broken man. He spends most of his time repairing shoes.

Fortunately for Dr. Manette, he has the perfect daughter, Lucie, whose aura is needed to restore her father back to health. Five years later, Dr. Manette is like being reborn. He is practicing doctor again in Soho. They are enjoying joyful life and they have enlisted Mr. Lorry as family.

Dr. Manette and Lucie have been called as witnesses in a treason case of a young man named Charles Darnay, which is accused as a spy of the French government. However, Charles is freed from the accusation because of the testimony from Lucie. Charles Darnay immediately realizes just how perfect Lucie actually is.

In a certain hotel in Paris, Monsieur of the Marquis, the honor-name of Monseignuer, holds a meeting with “farmer-general” and other state governments to make a deal. Monseigneur makes a deal with government because he starts to lose his wealth due to his exquisite and extravagant lifestyle. On his way back home, Monseigneur’s carriage bumps a little child till he falls down with heavy injuries. Instead of stopping, he keeps going while tossing a coin towards the child. That accident triggers the anger of Monsieur Defarge who witnesses it.

Monseigneur lives in on a plateau, while the village in the bottom of the hill is poor. The people are also poor because of the various taxes they have to pay. The miserable people are planning to unite together as "citizens" of a new
republic. Ernest Defarge and his wife are the leaders of a revolutionary group. The Revolutionary Army calls each other "Jacques" in the organization.

In the night, Monseignuer’s nephew, Charles Darnay, comes to the plateau to tell his uncle that he will refuse to be the successor because he thinks that what his family has done so far is wrong. He decides to leave the family and live in England. In the morning, the Monseigneur is found dead in his room with a threatening letter from “Jacques” near his dead body.

Meanwhile, Charles, who has come back to England, proposes to Dr. Manette that he wants to marry Lucie. After receiving Dr. Manette’s permission, on the day of his wedding, Charles tells Dr. Manette a secret that he is actually a French nobleman. Dr. Manette is shocked but he eventually realizes that Charles is not like his family who are wicked.

On the other hand, in the Defarge’s wine shop Monsieur Defarge and three other people begin discussing about Monsieur the Marquis who apparently being spied by those three men. While the men are discussing, Madame Defarge occupies herself knitting the register of criminal list with her own symbol. Monsieur and Madame Defarge lead thousands Revolutionary Army to attack Bastille. They release some of prisoners and catch the governor. Meanwhile, the Monseineur’s plateau in the village is set on fire by other Jacques. The poor villagers overjoyed and they detain Monsieur Gabelle, chief of the village who works for Monsigneur.

Charles gets a letter from Monsieur Gabelle who is detained on Abbaye Prison asking Charles to save him. Charles with his body-guard, Jerry, secretly
travels to France without informing Lucy and his father. Unfortunately, by the
time he arrives on the shore of France, the revolutionaries have overturned the
country and Charles realizes that he made a big mistake. When he arrives in Paris,
he is detained by the revolutionary army. Dr. Manette hears about Charles from
Mr. Lorry and he set off for Paris with Lucie, Mr. Lorry and Miss. Pross, Lucie’s
servant. Dr. Manette attends Charles trial and impresses the judges with his heroic
plea to save Charles Darnay. Charles Darnay is released by revolutionary army
due to Dr. Manette’s influence in revolutionary army because he is former Bastille
prisoner and former lord of Monseur Defarge, the revolutionary army’s leader.

Not so long, Charles is arrested again. Defarges have accused him of
being a member of aristocracy. Doctor Manette tries to set him free in the second
trial but Monsieur Defarge reveals a paper document that he has found in Doctor
Manette’s former cell in the Bastille. The document recounts that Manette was
arbitrarily imprisoned by the aristocrats for having witnessed their rape of a
peasant girl and the murder of the girl’s brother. Long time ago Dr. Manette
scribbled down the history of his own imprisonment and secretly hide it in a wall
of the Bastille. The documents tells a rape and murder crimes committed by
Charles’s father and brother. The judges of French revolutionary “citizens” decide
that Charles should be punished for the crimes of his father.

Meanwhile, Sydney Carton, a worker in Stryver Law Firm who also
loves Lucie also travels to Paris. He resolves to sacrifice himself to save Charles’
life assisted by John Barsad, an Englishman spy, brother of Manettes’s servant,
Miss Pross. Carton overhears Defarges plan to kill Lucie and her child, and he
finds out that Madame Defarge is the surviving sister of the peasant girl who was raped and the boy who was stabbed by the Evrémonde (Surname of Charles’ family). Carton arranges for the Manettes to leave immediately. He uses his influence with Barsad, who also disguised as a turnkey, to get into Darnay's cell. He drugs Darnay and exchanges places with him, asking Barsad to carry Darnay out of the prison to safety. Meanwhile, Madame Defarge knocks on Lucie's door to arrest her, but the Manettes have already fled to safety. She instead confronts Miss Pross, who comes to stop her and accidentally shoots Madame Defarge with Defarge’s gun. Charles returns with the Manettes to London in safety. Carton dies in Charles's place at the guillotine.
Theoretical framework is essential to analyze literary works. In order to analyze *A Tale of Two Cities*, the writer uses two elements of theoretical frameworks that are intrinsic aspects and extrinsic aspects. The theory of intrinsic aspects will contain characters, conflicts and settings to help the writer analyzing the intrinsic elements of the novel. The extrinsic theory will use Marxism, a theory established by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, to analyze the novel from extrinsic perspective.

### 3.1 Intrinsic Theories

Intrinsic elements of literature are the basic of literary works that lead a fictional work into a complete unity. Intrinsic elements are the frames that build literature into a whole work.

#### 3.1.1 Characters

Character is one of basic elements in the literary work, particularly in the short stories, novels and dramas. It is an important element that builds the story because every character is playing different role to build the plot of the story. Character can also be called the appearance, attitude and personality of figures in a fiction. Character can be, either, determined by direct explanation of his or her appearance, attitude and personality or explicitly explained in the narration. Perrine (1988: 66-67) describes that in direct presentation they tells us straight out, by exposition or analysis, what characters are like, or have someone else in
the story tells us what they are like. In indirect presentation the author shows us the character in action; we infer what they are like from what they think, say or do.

Characters can be categorized into major and minor based on the function during the course of the story. Major characters are the important figures that take important roles in the story. They are the main figures of the story. The minor characters are likely less important than the major characters in covering the story as Perrine describes that “minor characters must necessarily remain flat” (1988: 68). This classification determines the role and the importance of character in representing the story.

The major character is divided into protagonist and antagonist. The protagonist is the main and important character that covers a story. The protagonist is usually in the forefront of the plot and provided with good moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities while the antagonist is the character who opposes and conflicts against the protagonist.

The most important are clearly the protagonist – those characters whose motivation and history are most fully established, who conflict and change as the story progresses, who engage our respond more fully and steadily, in a way more complex though not necessarily more vivid than other characters (Stevick, 1967: 235).

The opposition between protagonist and antagonist is important in developing interactions within the course of the story. In performing particular actions the protagonist is usually accompanied by an “adjuvant” or “confidant”, a supporting character, while the antagonist makes corporation with opponent or foe of the protagonist. Abrams (1999: 46) describes that “confidant is a character in novel or
drama who plays only minor role in the action, but serves the protagonist as trusted friend to whom he or she confesses intimate thoughts, problems and feelings.”

3.1.2 Conflict

Conflict is what drives story. It is a clash of actions, ideas, desires, wills or goods in the plot of a story and drama. As Perrine has remarked, “conflict is a clash of action, desire, ideas, or goods in the plot of a story or drama” (1988: 1408). Conflict is a contradiction between characters in the story line. Conflict may be a physical, mental, emotional, or moral. A character in the fiction can encounter two types of conflict; they are internal conflicts and external conflicts.

Internal conflict may happen in a character if the character is set to oppose his or her internal will or conviction. Perrine stresses, “conflict may exist between the main character and some destructive elements in his own nature, or man against himself” (1988: 1408). When a character forcibly doing what he or she does not want to do, he or she will have a contradiction in the mind and heart. That is why this conflict can be categorized as emotional conflict. Meanwhile, external conflict is a contradiction or clash between a character and another character, or when character struggles against environment or society.

The conflict between character and another character is one of external conflict. Abrams tells, “The relation between protagonist and antagonist is an external conflict” (225). Most stories involve protagonist and antagonist that clash for certain reasons. They hate each other for various reasons. Usually, it comes from one trying to control the other. This is the frequent conflict found in books.
and can lead to other tension. This conflict can be physical conflict or emotional conflict.

### 3.1.3 Setting

Setting is the background and atmosphere of the story. It can be place, time and social or spiritual condition when events occur.

> Everything that happens somewhere at some time. That elements of fiction which reveals to us the where and when of events we call setting. In other words, the term “setting” refers to the point in time and space at which the events of the plot occur (Kenney, 1966: 38).

Introduction of location, time and social circumstances is able to deliver main theme of a story. Setting is very important in a novel. The setting is considered able to introduce and deliver the illustration of the story.

The first type is setting of place. It shows the geographical condition of such place within a narrative story. “The idea of setting includes the physical environment of a story; a house, a street, a city, a landscape, a region” (Kennedy and Gioia, 2007: 112). It shows physical condition of certain location. In describing the nature of setting of place, a story is possible to mention a town or a country.

The second type is setting of time. Setting of time reflects the connection between a story and a certain time. The time may be past, present or future. “Setting may crucially involve the time of the story-hour, year, or century” (Kennedy and Gioia, 2007: 112). The change of period during the course of a story is also included in to the setting of time. Besides that, a story also covers
social circumstances. A story often describes social interactions among characters. Social setting reflects a society that fills the plot of literary works.

### 3.2 French Revolution

The French revolution is a big event in History that changes the political social structure in France and Europe. This revolution reach its peak in 1789 until 1799. The French revolution was influenced by new ideals about suovereignty. This revolution is basically caused by economic problems where the King Louis XVI ineffectively controlling the economy by spending in extravagant ways. When the state is in the condition of bankruptcy, The aristocrats set high taxes that makes peasantry and urban citizens poorer.

As Schwartz says in his article, there are several causes and effects in the French revolution. The causes are: struggle for hegemony and empire outstrips the fiscal resources of the state. Political conflict between monarchy and nobility about the taxes that led into bankruptcy. Social class between the two rising classes, Aristocrat and Bourgeois. The ineffective ruler, King Louis XVI and Economic hardship for peasantry and urban citizens (https://www.mtholyoke.edu/courses/rschwart/hist151s03/french_rev_causes_consequences.htm) accessed on September 24, 2013 at 4.30 PM.

### 3.3 Marxism

Marxism is a social theory established by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. Marxism theory focuses on the representation of social conflicts between capitalist and working classes. Based on Marxism theory, people have different function in economic activities; the difference causes social classes within the
society. “The division of labor leads to the development of class society; in which the population of a society is divided into separate classes whose need and desires may be fundamentally at odds” (Booker, 1996: 72). The resistance of working classes toward oppression from the capitalist sometimes triggers a revolution in which working class wants to change their life and get a better life.

Since the object that will be analyzed is about feudalism instead of capitalism, which is also another form of capitalism, the terms that will be use is not capitalism but feudalism and aristocrat not bourgeoisie. The difference between feudalism and capitalism is in the field that used in the story. If capitalism takes place in industrial society, the feudalism takes place in agricultural society. This feudalism system allows lords of the property to make themselves wealthier.

Elite class of bourgeois owners who gain this wealth through exploitation of the labor of the working-class masses, or the proletariat. Marx Acknowledges that capitalism (relative to feudalism, its immediate predecessor) represents a revolutionary in economic efficiency...” (Booker, 1996: 72).

They take high taxes from their worker for cultivating their field. Of course, the peasants who work hard just get a little income from their harvest due to the taxes they have to pay.

Each mode of production besides being different in terms of its basis in agrarian and industrial production, it is also different in the relations of production: the slave mode produces master-slave relations; the feudal mode produces lord-peasant relations; the capitalist mode produces bourgeois-relations.
3.2.1 Aristocrats and Proletarians

Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels explain that in Marxism concept there are two different classes in the society. The first one is the higher class, Aristocrats/lord or the feudalist and the other one is the lower class, proletarians or the peasantry. In ancient Rome there are patricians, knights, plebeians, slaves and in the Middle Ages there are feudal lords, vassals, guild-masters, journeymen, apprentices, serfs. In almost all of these classes there are different stages of classes.

The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles. Freeman and slave, patrician and plebeian, lord and serf, guild-master and journeyman, in a word, oppressor and oppressed, stood in constant opposition to one another, carried on an uninterrupted, now hidden, now open fight, a fight that each time ended, either in a revolutionary reconstitution of society at large, or in the common ruin of the contending classes. (Marx & Engels, 1848:14)

Aristocrats/lords, the feudalists, are the owner of properties or means of production which exploit and take high taxes from the peasants to increase their own wealth. Aristocrats always enslave the working class or the proletariat through economy policies to control the production. Proletarian or the working class is the peasants who work under the lord of the property. Peasantries are always being oppressed by their lord.

The feudalism system will be outdone as the working class starts to resist the oppression. The working class begins to realize that they need to change and struggle to get their right and eventually revolution occurs as the form of the resistance from working class.
3.2.2 Dialectical Materialism

As Booker says, Karl Marx develops the basic of his belief about Marxism, Dialectical Materialism. Feudalism is economic system that allows the lord to gain larger productivity that is a very pleasing result to make more wealth. However, this system has another risk for the owner that will lead them to fall. The cost of production shows unfairness for the working class which are exploited by the property owner. It is like the unfairness is the self-destruction for the system itself because the working class will eventually ask for equality which leads them to resist and struggle to get their right. (1996: 72)

As Brooke says this process is known by term “dialectical”, the conflict between opposing ideas, resolution which leads to the development of new historical stage. The dialectical oppositions that drive history forward are particularly associated with the conflicting needs of different social classes.

Marx envisions the end of feudalism in a coming proletarian revolution that will lead to the establishment of socialist society that will do away once and for all with the inequities that have characterized human societies throughout history. As a result, the new classless society will lack the class conflict of previous ones, resulting in the end of the dialectical movement of history and permanent establishment of socialism. (Brooke, 1996: 72)

If the proletarian revolution successfully overthrown the aristocrats or lords of the means production, there will be a transition from classes period into classless period. As explained by Brooke, Marx has expected that the new society will have no conflicts between classes and that is good for new socialist society.
3.2.3 Base and Superstructure

In the middle age, the means of production is owned by the aristocrats who have wealth and properties due to inheritance. Since they are aristocrats, they not only have financial power but also political power. Meanwhile the labors who work under their lord are selling their physical power to gain wage from their lord. This economic system is called feudalism.

Taken together, the ‘forces’ and ‘relations’ from what Marx calls ‘the economic structure of society’ or what is commonly known by Marxism as ‘base’ or ‘infrastructure’. From this economic base, in every period, emerges a ‘superstructure’ – certain forms of law and politics, a certain kind of state, whose essential function to legitimate the power of the social class which owns the means of economic production. (Eagleton, 1976:5)

Superstructure is not only contains of law and politic but also other definite social consciousness such as religious, ethical and aesthetic even art. Marx defines this superstructure as ‘ideology’ which its function is also to legitimate the power of ruling class. As a result, the ideology of ruling class becomes the ideology of the society. Booker explains Marx’s concept more specifically:

Marx emphasis on material condition leads him to the conclusion that the economic system is the most fundamental aspect, or “base”, of any society, while all other aspects of society (culture, politics, religion, and so on) are parts of a “superstructure” (Booker, 71).

Thus, economic system is the illustration of the building foundation, and the non-economic system is the top of the building.

The economic system is claimed as the real fundamental aspect of society since the economic system determines human action in completing their basic necessities. The fulfillment process certainly requires capital, material, means of
production, and human power. Some people have financial capability, and some other have no good financial capability. To resolve this problem people try to unite together. Booker states, “human society then develops as individual human beings band together to obtain the basic necessities of life more efficiently” (72). Those who have financial power supply the capital, material, and means of production. In the same time, those who have weak economic condition supply their human power. The force and relation during the economic production process establish what Marx calls the economic structure, or what is commonly known as the base or infrastructure of society.
4.1 Analysis of Intrinsic Elements

The intrinsic analysis of this chapter discusses how the intrinsic elements of Charles Dickens’s *A Tale of Two Cities* support the story of the novel. This part contains character, conflict, and setting analysis in *A Tale of Two Cities*. The intrinsic analysis of the elements of *A Tale of Two Cities* confirms the importance of these elements in building and supporting the story.

4.1.1 Analysis of Character

Several characters of *A Tale of Two Cities* appear frequently throughout the story. They are Charles Darnay, Sydney Carton, Alexander Manette, Lucie Manette, Monsieur Defarge and Madame Defarge. They are the major characters of the story. These characters are almost in every part of the story. Their roles within this novel give great influence to the plot of the story.

4.1.1.1 Charles Darnay

Charles Darnay’s first appearance in the novel is in the Book the Second: *The Golden Thread* at chapter 2 entitled *In Sight*. In this chapter, Charles’s physical character is shown clearly by the narrator. He is a young man who was in trial at court because of treason case before being freed by Manette’s family with their testimonies; “This object of all staring and blaring, was a young Frenchman of about five-and-twenty, well-grown and well-looking with a sunburn cheek and
dark eyes” (Dickens, 2003: 64). In her testimony, Lucie tells the judge that Charles is a kind person who has good attitude even to a stranger whom he just meets:

   The prisoner was so good as to beg permission to advise me how I could shelter my father from the wind and weather, better than I had done. I had not known how to do it, not understanding how the wind would set when we were out of the harbor. He did it for me. He expressed great gentleness and kindness for my father’s state, and I am sure he felt it (Dickens, 2003: 71-72).

This quotation is the testimony from Lucie to the judge in her behalf as a witness; the prisoner refers to Charles Darnay because the judge asks her to call Charles Darnay the prisoner.

Charles proposes to Dr. Manette to marry Lucie and he intends to confess his identity but stopped by Dr. Manette.

’Your confidence in me ought to be returned with full confidence on my part. My present name, though but slightly changed from my mother’s, is not, as you will remember, my own. I wish to tell you what that is, and why I am in England.’
‘Stop!’ said the Doctor of Beauvais
‘I wish it, that I may the better deserve your confidence, and have no secret from you.’
‘Tell me when I ask you, not now. If your suit should prosper, if Lucie should love you, you shall tell me on your marriage morning. Do you promise?’
‘Willingly’ (Dickens, 2003: 135).

The conversation above is the conversation between Charles Darnay and Dr. Manette which takes place in Dr. Manette’s mansion in Soho. This conversation shows that Charles is not only kind but he also has courage and confidence when he tries to confess to Dr. Manette that he is one of the members of French Aristocracy knowing that Dr. Manette has terrible experience with French Aristocracy.
To Lucie and his own kid, Charles is a faithful husband and an affectional father who loves the family. This conversation shows how warm Charles when speaks with Lucie and how Charles always caring for his child’s safety.

‘Is the tea-board still there Lucie? I can’t see
‘Thank you, my dear. The precious child is safe in bed?
‘And sleeping soundly’
‘That’s right; all safe and well! I don’t know anything should be otherwise than safe and well here, thanks God’ (Dickens, 2003: 208).

He is also a brave and responsible man who tries to save one of his family’s members who is arrested by revolutionary army; “Upon those, had followed Gabelles’s letter: the appeal of an innocent prisoner, in danger of death, to his justice, honor and god name. His resolution was made. He must go to Paris” (Dickens, 2003: 236). Charles is the most important role in the story who makes the plot of the story more complex and interesting. He is the main character of the story and as a protagonist in the story in general. He is the protagonist because he is the center of the story. Almost of the stories tells about him and he also gives the most influence in the story.

4.1.1.2 Sydney Carton

Another important character is Sydney Carton; he is an attorney who works under Stryver, the head of Stryver law firm. However, he has no good character at work; “Mr. Carton’s manner was so careless as to be almost insolent” (Dickens, 2003: 78). His physical appearance resembles Charles Darnay; “Something especially reckless in his demeanor, not only gave him disreputable look, but so diminished the strong resemblance he undoubtedly bore to the
prisoner ... they hardly thought the two were so alike” (Dickens, 2003: 76). Although his appearance resembles Charles, their behaviors are different. In the Book the Second: The Golden Threat Chapter 5: The Jackal, it is shown that Sydney is a bad guy who speaks in insolent manner, a drunkard and a man who does not have goal in his life. “If it had been possible, Miss Manette, that you could have returned the love of the man you see before you – self-flung away, wasted, drunken, poor creature of misuse as you know him to be ... “ (Dickens, 2003: 148). This quotation was a confession from Sydney Carton to Lucie Manette but he realizes that he is a bad guy; he admits that he is drunkard and purposeless person.

After he falls in love with Lucie, his lifestyle gradually changes. He speaks in a proper manner, he is no longer a drunkard, and somehow he has found his goal; “I have had unformed ideas of striving afresh, beginning anew, shaking off sloth and sensuality, and fighting out the abandoned fight. A dream, all a dream, that ends in nothing, and leaves the sleeper where he lay down, but I wish you to know that you inspired it” (Dickens, 2003: 149). This quotation is also a part of confession from Sydney Carton to Lucie. He tells Lucie that she has inspired him to begin a new life properly and stop being “the jackal”. He realizes that he does not deserve Lucies’s love due to his bad behavior but he keeps loving Lucie even though it is one-sided love. His most admirable conviction is that he sacrifices himself to save Charles from death penalty to show his love toward Lucie. “Carton dressed himself in the clothes prisoner had laid aside, combed back his hair, and tied it with the ribbon the prisoner had worn ... Him, man, with
whom I have exchanged. You go out at the gate by which you brought me in” (Dickens, 2003: 339). In this quotation, Sydney Carton exchanges place with Charles Darnay by wearing Charle’s clothes and asks the spy who accompanies him to enter the prison to get Charles Darnay out of the prison and brings him to Mr. Lorry. Sydney Carton is also a major character that has big influence to the story. Although he considers Charles Darnay as rival but he is belong to character who support the protagonist.

4.1.1.3 Dr. Alexander Manette

The third important character, Alexander Manette, is Lucie’s father, he is a brilliant physician. Dr. Manette spent eighteen years as a prisoner in the Bastille for a certain reason. When he first appears in the Book the First: Recalled to Life, Chapter 6: The Shoe Maker, Dr. Manette looks pitiful and does not have a will to live outside. Even though he has been released from the prison, he still cannot bear to live outside and prefers to live in a closed dark room; “The faintness of the voice was pitiable. It was not the faintness of physical weakness, though confinement and hard fare no doubt had their part in it” (Dickens, 2003: 42). He lives in a closed dark room and does nothing but makes shoes. His physical appearance shows that he is pitiful as an old man who has give up outer world. He has white beard which is raggedly cut, white hair, dark eyes and a hollow face; “He had a white beard, raggedly cut, but not very long, a hollow face, and exceedingly bright eyes. The hollowness and thinness of his eyebrows have caused them to look large, under his yet dark eyebrows and his confused white hair” (Dickens, 2003: 43).
Dr. Manette proves to be a kind, loving father who wants to give his daughter’s happiness above all things. He always spends his time with Lucie and gives her the best to make sure she is happy. He also gladly lives alone again as he wants Lucie to have a happy life by marrying Charles Darnay. He is also an influential figure in the revolutionary army because he is a former prisoner and a former lord of Monsieur Defarge, the revolutionary army’s leader. Dr. Manette also belongs to major character that support the protagonist, Charles Darnay.

4.1.1.4 Lucie Manette

The fourth important character, Lucie Manette, appears first in the Book the First: Recalled to Life, Chapter 4: The Preparation. She is a young French woman who grew up in England, raised by Tellson’s Bank, a bank that her late mother used to work, because her father was assumed to be dead. She is the woman of about 17 years old; “A young lady of not more than seventeen ... a pretty figure, a quantity of golden hair, a pair of blue eyes that met his own with an inquiring look, and a forehead with singular capacity...” (Dickens, 2003: 25). She is physically beautiful and has a charming aura. Due to her aura and love, his father has been “recalled to life”; “His cold white head mingled with her radiant hair which warmed and lighted it as though it were the light of freedom shining on him” (Dickens, 2003: 47). Her golden hair is like having the power to bind her father to live the new life with her; Dickens calls it the golden thread which binds people around him to her shining aura; “Ever busily winding the golden thread which bound her husband, and her father, and herself, and her old directress and companion, in a life of quiet bliss” (Dickens, 2003: 204). This quotation describes
how Lucie’s golden hair becomes the golden thread that binds people around her. Moreover, her love has the power to change people around her. It influences Sydney Carton a great change from a “jackal” into a hero. Even though she is not the main character, she has a great influence in the changes of the characters which is affecting the development of the story. Lucie Manette is a major character which support the protagonist as well.

4.1.1.5 Monsieur Defarge

The next important character is Monsieur Defarge who currently opens a wine shop. He is the former servant of Alexander Manette. Monsieur Defarge is about 30 years old and physically very strong; “This wine-shop keeper was a bull-necked, martial-looking man of thirty, and he should have been of a hot temperament ... his own crisply-curling short dark hair. He was dark altogether, with good eyes and good breadth between them” (Dickens, 2003: 35-36).

He is not only a mere wine-shop owner, but he is actually the leader of the French Revolutionary army. Monsieur is a natural leader who has the intelligence and the capability of planning revolution.

’Well then,’ said Defarge, as if a thought were wrung out of his breast, ‘it’s long time’
‘It’s long time’ repeated his wife; ’and when is it not a long time?’ Vengeance and retribution require a long time; it is the rule.’
‘It does not take a long time to strike a man with lightning,’ said Defarge
‘How long,’ demanded Madame, composedly, ‘does it take to make and store the lightning? Tell me’
‘It does not take a long time,’ said Madame, ‘for an earthquake to swallow a town. Eh well! Tell me how long it takes to prepare the earthquake?’
‘A long time, I suppose,’ said Defarge.
‘But when it is ready, it takes place, and grinds to pieces everything before it’ (Dickens, 2003: 174).
This conversation between Monsieur Defarge and his wife shows how patiently and composedly Monsieur Defarge in planning and preparing the revolution. He is planning how the revolution should be done. His principle is that he devotes his life to help the poor to get a better life a Monsieur is a brave man, he condemn the aristocracy for their despotic behavior as mentioned in intrinsic analysis. Monsieur defarge is also a major character but he is the antagonist in the story because he go against the protagonist, Charles Darnay.

4.1.1.6 Madame Defarge

The last important character is Madame Defarge, she is Monsieur Defarge’s wife. She and her husband are the leaders of the revolutionary army. She is more sinister than his husband. Even though she is a woman, her appearance is like her husband, physically very strong. Her face and the gaze of her eyes show that she is not ordinary woman; “Madame Defarge was a stout woman of about his own age with a watchful eye that seldom seemed to look at anything, a large hand heavily ringed, a steady face, strong features, and great composure of manner” (Dickens, 2003: 36). She is a malignant woman who is consumed by hatred towards aristocracy who apparently killed her brother and her sister. Unlike her husband, she proves to be crueler and more extreme, and her desire for vengeance is unlimited.

If Madame my wife undertook to keep the register in her memory alone, she would not lose a word of it – not a syllable of it. Knitted, in her own stitches and her own symbol, it will always be as plain to her as the sun. Confide in Madame Defarge. It would be easier for the weakest poltroon that lives, to erase himself from existence, than to erase one letter of his name or crimes from the knitted register of Madame Defarge (Dickens, 2003: 169).
Madame Defarge spends almost her time knitting a register of everyone who must die for the revolutionary cause. She enlists the must-die aristocracy members in her knitting with her own symbol and executes them with her husband.

The major characters from the novel have great influence to the storyline; each character has his/her own roles in building the story. Even some minor characters also have great influence in the story. It makes the readers find difficulty in determining the protagonist. However, the writer chooses Charles Darnay as the protagonist because he is the centre of the story; the story is mostly about him even though he does not appear in the Book the First at all. Charles Darnay has internal conflict and external conflict in which he clashes with French revolutionary army including the antagonist, Monsieur Defarge. The antagonists are Defarges, both Monsieur and Madame, because they are always opposing Charles Darnay as inheritor of Evremonde family, the aristocracy. Madame Defarge is also the antagonist in the story. She and her husband have clashes with Charles Darnay and his family.

4.1.2 Analysis of Conflicts

*A Tale of Two Cities* consists of many conflicts and clashes among its characters to adjust the tension of the story. Some characters are experiencing internal conflicts. The other characters face external conflicts that develop the interaction among the characters and the plot of the story itself.

There are a lot of characters in the novel that encounter internal conflicts. In Dr. Manette’s case, he used to make shoes while he was in the prison in order to keep his mind off of his situation. However, even after he is freed
from the prison, he is still doing his habit in the prison by living in the locked dark room and making shoes.

‘The door is locked then my friend?’ said Mr. Lorry, surprised.
‘Ay. Yes’ was the grim reply of Monsieur Defarge
‘You think it is necessary to keep the unfortunate gentleman so retired?’
‘I think it is necessary to turn the key’ Monsieur Defarge whispered it closer in his ear, and frowned heavily.
‘Why?’
Why! Because he has lived so long, locked up, that he would be frightened – rave – tear himself to pieces – the – come to I know not what harm – if this door was left open’ (Dickens, 2003: 39).

The conversation above is the conversation between Mr. Jarvis Lorry, the messenger from Tellson’s bank who has been the part of Manette’s family, and Monsieur Defarge in the third floor of the wine shop. This conversation tells how Dr. Manette has internal conflict that he is feared to live in outside world. He feels unsecured to live outside and he is more comfortable to live in a closed room due to the habit of living in a jail. He cannot overcome it yet, so he lives also in locked room.

Furthermore, after he has overcome his past due to his daughter’s love and his daughter’s nursing him back to health, he only occasionally falls into this old habit when he encounters difficult situations later in his life; “Miss Pross, with a terrified face, was at his ear. ‘O me O me. All is lost!’ cried she, wringing his hands. “What is to be told to Ladybird? He doesn’t know me, and is making shoes” (Dickens, 2003: 190). This quotation is when Miss Pross, Lucie’s nanny, talks to Mr. Lorry about Dr. Manette who returns to his old habit of making shoes while feeling depressed. It happens just after the wedding ceremony of Charles Darnay and Lucie Manette finished. It shows that Dr. Manette still cannot
overcome his past without Lucie beside her and shows how fragile he is without Lucie’s affection.

Dr. Manette also has in internal conflict when Charles Darnay proposes to him to marry his daughter. He is very happy that a nice and kind man will be his son-in-law but he still wants to spend more time with Lucie whom he just found.

‘Dear, Doctor Manette, I love your daughter fondly, dearly, disinterestedly, devotedly. If ever there love in the world, I love her. You have loved yourself, let your old love speak for me!’

The doctor sat with his sad face turned away, and his eyes bent on the ground. At the last word he stretched out his hands again, hurriedly, and cried ‘Not that sir! Let that be! I adjure you, do not recall that!’

His cry was so like a cry of actual pain, that it rang in Charles Darnay’s ears long after he had ceased. He motioned with the hand he had extended, and it seemed to be an appeal to Darnay to pause (Dickens, 2003: 131).

It is the conversation between Charles Darnay and Dr. Manette when Charles Darnay confesses to Dr. Manette that he loves Lucie. The conversation shows how Charles really loves Lucie but Dr. Manette reaction is in the form of sad expression knowing that the time he has to part with his beloved daughter comes too early. It is a choice of his own happiness or his daughter’s happiness and finally he decides to let Charles Darnay marries his daughter; “You speak so feelingly and so manfully, Charles Darnay, that I thank you with all my heart, and will open all my heart – or nearly so.” (Dickens, 2003: 133).

Meanwhile, Charles Darnay struggles with external conflicts. He has an argument with his uncle. He criticizes his uncle of what their family has done.

‘Sir’, said the nephew, ‘we have done wrong, and we are reaping the fruits of wrong.”
‘We have done wrong?’ repeated the Marquis with an inquiring smile, and delicately pointing, first to his nephew, then to himself
‘Our family; our honorable family, whose honor is of so much account to both of us, in such different ways. Even in my father’s time, we did a world of wrong, injuring every human creature who came between us and our pleasure, whatever it was. Why need I speak of my father’s time when it is equally yours? (Dickens, 2003: 122).

It is the quotation when Charles Darnay tells his uncle that their family has done wrong. In this quotation there is an emotional conflict between Charles Darnay and his uncle because they are having argument each other. Charles wants to make his uncle repent for his and family’s sin but his uncle is standing by his own ideology. The relationship between the two of them becomes so tense emotionally. Due to his uncle stubbornness, Charles is more determined to move away and live in England leaving his aristocracy title.

He encounters another external conflict when he is on trial in the court in England for treason case and when he is on trial in Paris after being detained by revolutionary army; “Silence in the court! Charles Darnay had yesterday pleaded Not Guilty to an indictment denouncing him (with infinite jingle and jangle) for that he was false traitor to our serene, illustrious, excellent, and so forth, prince, our Lord the King” (Dickens, 2003: 65). It is a conflict between Charles Darnay and the nation’s law, although he has pleaded not guilty but he has no proof so the trial is going on till Lucie Manette freed him with her testimonial. Charles Darnay also struggles against an internal conflict when he is hesitating whether to confess his true identity to Dr Manette or not, knowing what had happened with Dr. Manette’s past. Eventually, due to the trust he gets from Dr. Manette he reveals his past and his true identity to Lucie and Dr. Manette at the day of the wedding.
Sydney Carton struggles with his internal conflict of his remorse. He is an alcoholic and slob. He is also a lazy man. He wants to be better but he believes he is destined to live a free life; “It’s too late for that. I shall never be better than I am. I shall sink lower and be worse” (Dickens, 2003: 148). Sydney Carton is also jealous of Darnay because he reminds him of what he could have been. What he wants is already achieved by Charles Darnay. Finally, Carton overcomes his messy life and makes the heroic sacrifice for Darnay, thus proving he had the ability to become the person whose life has a meaning.

Remember these words tomorrow; engage the course, or delay in it – for any reason – and no life can possibly be saved, and many lives must inevitably be sacrificed’
I will remember them. I hope to do my part faithfully’

It is the conversation between Sydney Carton and Mr. Lorry a day before the punishment day for Charles Darnay. Sydney tells Mr. Lorry that he will sacrifice himself to save Charles Darnay.

Monsieur Defarge also has an argument and physical conflicts when he is witnessing Monsieur the Marquis (Monseigneur) irresponsibly leaves the child he has just hit by his carriage on the way home and he just throws some coins to the child’s father like the child’s life is just valued by coins. Monsieur who witnesses the accident throws back the coin toward Monseigneur while they condemn each other. Monsieur Defarge asks for Monseigneur’s responsibility but they end having some argument until Monseigneur leaves irresponsibly.

Without deigning to look at the assemblage a second time, Monsieur the Marquis leaned back in his seat, and was just being driven away with the air of a gentleman who had accidentally broken some common thing, and
had paid for it, and could afford to pay for it; when his ease was suddenly disturbed by a coin flying into his carriage, and ringing on its floor.

‘Hold!’ said the Monsieur the Marquis. ‘Hold the horses! Who threw that?’

He had looked to the spot where Defarge the vendor of wine had stood, a moment before; but the wretched father was groveling on his face on the pavement in that spot, and a figure beside him was the figure of dark stout woman, knitting.

‘You dogs’ said the Marquis (Dickens, 2003: 110-111).

Madame Defarge has a physical conflict when she fights against Miss Pross, Lucie’s servant. Madame Defarge wants to kill Lucie Manette and her daughter but she just finds Miss Pross in the room. Miss Pross herself wants to hold Madame Defarge to prevent her to pursue Lucie Manette who is on her way escaping from France. Madame Defarge accidentally killed by Miss Pross with Madame’s own gun while fighting Miss Pross.

Soon, Madame Defarge’s hands ceased to strike and felt at her encircled waist. ‘It is under my arm,’ said Miss Pross, in smothered tones, you shall not draw it. I am stronger than you, I bless heaven for it. I’ll hold you till one or other of us faints of this!’

Madame Defarge’s hands were at her bosom. Miss Pross looked up, saw what it was, struck at it, struck out of flash and a crash, and stood alone – blinded with smoke

All this was in a second. As the smoke cleared, leaving an awful stillness, it passed out in the air, like the soul of the furious woman whose body lay lifeless on the ground (Dickens, 2003: 353-354).

In this quotation Madame Defarge who try to kill Lucie Manette, was killed by Miss Pross who guard the house while Lucie Manette escapes with her father and her child. Madame Defarge unexpectedly killed by her own gun.

The biggest conflict in the story is the conflict between the revolutionary army and the aristocracy and government because it is a physical conflict in which the revolutionary army assaults and kills the aristocrats.
Saint Antoine’s blood was up, and the blood of tyranny and domination by the iron hand was down – down on the step of Hotel de Ville where governor’s body lay – down on the sole of the shoe of Madame Defarge where she had trodden on the body to steady it for mutilation (Dickens, 2003: 214).

It is one of the several conflicts scenes between revolutionary army and aristocrats and government where Madame Defarge successfully killed the governor, one of the tyrannies.

### 4.1.3 Analysis of Setting

In general, the setting of time of this novel happens between 1775 and 1789s. The story begins in the year 1775 where it describes the social condition in both two cities at that time.

It was the year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, spiritual revelations were conceded to England at that favored period ... France less favoured on the whole as to matters spiritual than her sister of the shield and trident (Dickens, 2003: 9).

Meanwhile the French revolution itself begins also at that time; the revolutionary army is slowly gaining people while assassinating the aristocrats secretly. The mass and revolution begins in the year 1789; “On a night in mid-July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine ... There is such uneasiness in Paris” (Dickens, 2003: 207). This quotation when Mr. Lorry tells Charles Darnay that he gets the information from his customer in Paris that Paris is now on the state of rising chaos. The author seems to adjust the setting of time in this novel with the real setting of time of French revolution.

Meanwhile the settings of place takes are in London, England and Paris, France. In the novel, London represents joy while Paris represents suffering and
chaos. London is a representation of joy because the story that happens there is always about happiness and love even though there are some chaos and conflict in the beginning of the story in London.

In London, he had expected neither to walk in pavements of gold, nor to lie on a bed of roses: if he had any such exalted expectation, he would not have prospered. He had expected labor, and he found it, and did it, and made the best of it. In this, his prosperity consisted” (Dickens, 129).

This quotation is when Charles finds his prosperity while living as a teacher in London, something he cannot find in Paris even his family is rich. It shows that London is representation of good things.

Paris is a representation of suffering and chaos because every event that happens in Paris always tells about condition in Paris in which every citizen lives in miserable life, particularly the peasants.

Saint Antoine, a district in Paris which is a miserable place. It consists of so many poor people, dirty area, and quiet shops. The district is dead economically because of the poor citizens.

On Saint Antoine, which a momentary gleam driven from his sacred countenance, the darkness of it is heavy – cold, dirt, sickness, ignorance and want, were the lords in waiting on the saintly presence – nobles of great power all of them; but, most especially the last ... Hunger was patched into them with straw and rag and wood and paper. Hunger was repeated in every fragment of the small modicum of firewood that the man saw off; hunger stared down from the smokeless chimney, and started up from the filthy street that had no offal, among its refuse, of anything to eat (Dickens, 2003: 33-34).

Because of its poor people, the shops in Saint Antoine do not earn enough money. As the result, the majority of the shops are closed and just several shops barely open including the wine shop.
A chateau in the country of Paris which belongs to Monseigneur is a big palace with so much glamour in it. With a big gate and beautiful fountain in the yard, it shows its exclusivity. There are a lot of stones as its ornament and a head sculpture which is like Gorgon’s head as guard. All of these show the grandeur of the palace.

It was a heavy mass building, that chateau of Monsieur the Marquis, with a large stone courtyard before it, and two stone sweeps of staircase meeting in a stone terrace before the principal door. A stony business altogether, with heavy stone balustrades, and stone urns, and stone flowers, and stone face of men, and stone heads of lions, in all directions. As if the Gorgon’s head had surveyed it (Dickens, 2003: 117-118).

Meanwhile, a village that is located near the valley of Monseigneur’s plateau is in miserable conditions. The folks are dominantly peasants. However, every peasant is hungry even though they are working hard in the field. It is totally in the opposite condition with the plateau of Monseigneur which is located at the top of the hill.

But, there remained a broken country, bold and open, a little village at the bottom of the hill, a broad sweep and rise beyond it, a church-tower, a windmill, a forest for the chase and a crag with a fortress on it used as a prison ... The village had its one poor street, with its poor brewery, poor tannery, poor fountain, all usual poor appointments. It had its poor people too (Dickens, 2003: 112).

Monsieur Defarge’s wine shop also becomes an important setting in this novel. The wine shop is the base of the revolutionary army where every plan for revolution is made. Besides that, the locked room in the wine shop where Dr. Manette spends his life after being released from Bastille shows how he used to live his old habit, to be locked in a gloomy room like he was in Bastille. “‘You can bear a little more light?’ ‘I must bear it, if you let it in.’” (laying the palest
shadow of a stress upon the second word) (Dickens, 2003: 42). The conversation is the conversation between Monsieur Defarge and Dr. Manette in the dark room of wine shop. Monsieur Defarge lets the light into the room in order to show to Lucie her father’s face for the first time. Dr. Manette does not used to see the light because he used to live in the dark room as the effect of his captivity in Bastille Prison. Bastille prison itself also plays important setting in the novel; it is a prison where Dr. Manette was imprisoned. It is also a place where the documents compiled by Dr. Manette during his imprisonment which proves that two aristocrats have assaulted a girl and killed both her and her brother are kept.

On the other hand, the settings that take place in London are almost joyful and calm but in the beginning of the novel it is shown that London still under high criminality that makes people suspect each other; “In those days, travelers were very shy of being confidential on a short notice, for anybody on the road might be a robber or in league with robbers” (Dickens, 2003: 13). It shows that between Dover and London there are always robbers who attack the carriage and mail and kill the drivers.

However, five years later the stories that happen in London is about peaceful and joyful life. The only conflict happens in London is when Charles Darnay is on trial in the court. However, after the trial is finished, he establishes himself as teacher; “More months, to the number of twelve, had come and gone, and Mr. Charles Darnay was established in England as a higher teacher of the French language who was conversant with French literature” (Dickens, 2003: 129).
At Dr. Manette’s mansion in Soho, there is a life full of love as a family where Dr. Manette enjoys his life with his daughter, Lucie, his daughter’s husband, Charles Darnay and his little grandson; “Never did the sun go down with a brighter glory on the quiet corner in Soho, than one memorable evening when the Doctor and his daughter sat under the plane tree together” (Dickens, 2003: 182). Everything goes smoothly in London until uneasiness in Paris disturbs the peaceful life in London.

This contrastive condition between London and Paris is to show how the difference between the two cities. It is also a comparison of feudalism-based city, Paris, and modern-based city, London. In the beginning of the novel, both Paris and London were the same. Both are on a chaotic condition. Paris is still in chaos because of the revolution of the citizens who want to get rid of feudalism era. Even though the details of the current situation of London are not exposed, from the joyful life of Manette’s family, the prosperous life of Charles Darnay and no conflicts in London, it can be assumed that London has established its stability from the period of burglaries and robberies into the a period which seems prosperous.

4.2 Analysis of Extrinsic Elements

The extrinsic analysis of this thesis examines Charles Dickens’ *A Tale of Two Cities* through extrinsic aspects of literary works. More specifically, this section analyzes the novel by applying some concepts of Marxism. They are the concept of Aristocrats and Proletarians, Dialectical Materialism, and Base and Superstructure. Since the Marxism that will be analyzed is not in industrial
environment but in agricultural field, the term of bourgeoisie is replaced with aristocrat. The difference is that the bourgeoisie is the owner of production means/properties who only has the financial power while aristocrats are the owners of the properties who not only have financial power from inheritance but also social & political power. In this chapter, the main analysis will be divided into three main subjects of analysis. They are the exposition of the French Revolution, the triggers and the effects of the French Revolution, and the ideology of the author that is reflected in the novel. The writer uses base and superstructure theory to analyze the triggers of the French revolution in the novel while dialectical materialism is used in the analysis of the effect of the French revolution in the novel.

4.2.1 Exposition of the French Revolution in the Novel

In this novel, revolution is the main theme that dominates the entire story. The beginning, the main, and the ending of the story tell about the revolutionary events. “It is likely enough that in rough outhouses of some tillers of the heavy lands adjacent to Paris ... Death, had already set apart to be his tumbrils of the Revolution” (Dickens. 2003: 10). This quotation is in the first chapter of the story. It tells that in the beginning of the story, the revolution is rising. It tells the revolution from the starting conflict between farmers and aristocracy until the victory of the revolutionary army. Although the love theme also plays a big part in the novel, the main story is telling about the French revolution itself.
The beginning of the novel shows that both England and France are in the state of instability in politic, economy and social. In England the instability is affecting the people to break the laws due to economy’s problem.

In England, there was scarcely an amount of order and protection to justify much national boasting. Daring burglaries by armed men, and highway robberies, took place in the capital itself every night; families were publicly cautioned not to go out of town without removing their furniture to upholsterers warehouses for security;...” (Dickens, 2003: 10).

Burglaries and robberies spread all over England. They are robbing carriages and killing travelers. Meanwhile in France, the nobles under the guidance of Christian pastors use their power to act despotically, sentencing and torturing innocent people.

Under the guidance of her Christian pastors, she entertained herself, besides, with such humane achievements as sentencing a youth to have his hands cut off, his tongue torn out with pincers, and his body burned alive, because he had not kneeled down in the rain to do honor to a dirty procession of monks which passed within his view, at a distance of some fifty or sixty yards (Dickens, 2003: 9-10).

This quotation is a narration that tells how the condition in Paris. How the aristocrats torture people. She in the quotation refers to the queen. Under such miserable condition, there are an uprising from farmers and workers which will change the future of Paris and France.

The revolutionary army does not openly create a chaos and demonstrate towards the government and aristocracy. This revolution consists of steps that have been planned by the “Jacques”, the alias name of the revolutionist organization members. They use the name “Jacques” as an alias in order to keep the secret of their identity. This revolutionist organization works underground to assassinate the aristocracies.
The leader of this organization is the wine shop owner, Monsieur Defarge and his wife, Madame Defarge, who are plotting the revolution. The members of revolutionary army search information and give it to Madame Defarge and she will enlist the name of the aristocracy in her knitting with her own symbols. As said by Monsieur Defarge; “If Madame my wife undertook to keep the register in her memory alone, she would not lose a word of it – not a syllable of it. Knitted, in her own stitches and her own symbols” (Dickens, 2003: 169). In the early steps of this revolution, the aristocrats whose names are enlisted are killed one by one in secret. For instance, the Monsiegneur (Monsieur the Marquis), who killed an innocent child with his carriage, is enlisted in the knitting by Madame Defarge while her husband throw’s back the coin and condemns Monsiegneur.

On certain Sunday, Monsieur and Madame Defarge travel to Versailles to observe the King and Queen. They later go to the village near Monseigneur’s chateau to get information from their accomplice that disguises as a police officer. They get information that an Englishman spy has been observing the village. Next day in the wine shop, the Englishman spy tells Defarges that Mademoiselle Manette (Lucie) is going to marry a French-born aristocrat from Evremonde family named Charles Darnay;

Yes, Miss Manette is going to be married. But not to an Englishman; to one who like herself, is French by birth ... it is a curious that she is going to marry the nephew of Monsieur the Marquis ... in other words, the present Marquis. But he lives unknown in England, he is no Marquis there; he is Mr. Charles Darnay” (Dickens, 2003: 180).
Soon after Monsieur gets that information, he commences the massive revolution. Monsieur Defarge leads the army and lights up their spirit to begin the revolution.

‘Come, then’ cried Defarge, in resounding voice. ‘Patriots and friends, we are ready! The Bastille’

With a roar that sounded as if all the breath in France had been shaped into detested word, the living sea rose, wave on wave, depth on depth, and overflowed the city to that point. Alarm-bells ringing, drums beating, the sea raging and thundering on its new beach, the attack begun (Dickens, 2003: 209).

After the revolution army gains a lot of people, they proceed into the final step of the revolution to make a chaos and turmoil demonstration in the Paris. “In such risings of sea – the firm of earth shaken by the rushes of an angry ocean which had now no ebb, but was always on the flow, higher and higher, to the terror and wonder of the beholders on the shore” (Dickens, 2003: 227). About 250 thousand of revolutionary army members are ready to launch the revolution under the command of Monsieur Defarge. Monsieur Defarge and Jacques three, one of revolutionary army officer, lead the armies into Bastille to take it down and to release some of the prisoners; “Seven prisoners, seven glory heads on pikes, the keys of the accursed fortress of the eight strong towers, some discovered letters and other memorial of prisoners of old time” (Dickens, 2003: 215). After they succeed in taking control of Bastille, Monsieur Defarge and Jacques Three go to the North Tower, the place where Dr. Manette used to be held captive, to find some clue and information.

Meanwhile, Madame Defarge with an axe and a gun in her hands is leading women army to go to Hotel de Ville to catch the Governor; ”Nevertheless,
not a moment was lost; not a moment! This Foulon was at the Hotel de Ville, and might be loosed. Never, if Saint Antoine knew his own suffering, insults and wrongs; Armed men and women flocked out of quarter so fast” (Dickens, 2003: 217-218). Saint Antoine in the quotation is the district where Monsieur Defarge’s wine shop is located. In this quotation Saint Antoine is personified, knowing the suffering of the people who live in it. This is Madame Defarge’s conversation with her army when she is going to hunt Foulon, the governor, in the Hotel de Ville. These women which armor themselves with kitchen utensil succeed to catch the governor and Madame Defarge ties him with rope, tortures him, feeds him with grass and finishes him off.

The women passionately screeching at him all the time, and the men sternly calling out to have him killed with grass in his mouth. Once he went aloft, and the rope broke, and they caught him shrieking; ... then, the rope was merciful, and had him, and his head was soon upon a pike, with grass enough in the mouth for all Saint Antoine to dance at the sight of (Dickens, 2003: 219).

In the village near the Monseigneur’s chateau, the other Jacques is planning something with the villagers. In the dark of the nights they ask the villagers to gather in the fountain while the Jacques will set the chateau on fire.

A curious contagion of whispering was upon it, and also, when it gathered at the fountain in the dark, another curious contagion of looking expectantly at the sky in one direction only ... But, not for so long. Presently, the chateau began to make itself stagerly visible by some lights of its own, as though it were growing luminous (Dickens, 2003: 224).

When the chateau is burning, the villagers see from the fountain. Monsieur Gabelle, Monseigneur’s right-hand-man, who lives in the chateau, rides his horse quickly to find help. The soldiers who are securing the prison near the
village do not help him. When he is heading towards the village, the Jacques seize
him and then send him to the Abbaye prison.

   After having long been in danger of my life at the hands of the village, I
have been seized, with great violence and indignity, and brought a long
journey on foot to Paris. On the road I have suffered a great deal. Nor is
that all; my house has been destroyed – razed to the ground (Dickens,

This is a part of Monsieur Gabelle’s letter to Charles Darnay. A few days later in
London, Charles Darnay received the letter from Gabelle who is in prison asking
Charles for help. Feeling responsible to save one of his family members, Charles
Darnay, without considering Mr. Lorry’s advice, is planning to go to Paris at
night.

   This favored the desperate resolution Charles had begun to make, that he
would go to Paris. Yes. Like the mariner in old story, the winds and
streams had driven him within the influence of the Loadstone Rock, and
it was drawing him to itself, and he must go (Dickens, 2003: 236).

Charles does not know what danger has waited for him in Paris. Charles goes to
Paris with Jerry, his bodyguard, secretly without telling Lucie, little Lucie and
Lucie’s father because he does not want to risk his family.

   That night – it was the fourteenth of August – he sat up late, and wrote
two fervent letters; one was to Lucie, explaining the strong obligation he
was under to go to Paris, and showing her, at length, the reasons that he
had, for feeling confident that he could be involved in no personal danger
there; the other was to the Doctor, confiding Lucie and their dear child to
his care, and dwelling on the same topics with the strongest assurances.
To both he wrote that he would despatch in proof of his safety,
immediately after his arrival (Dickens, 2003: 237).

However, the revolutionary army catches Charles Darnay as he arrives in Paris.
They know that Charles is one of the aristocracy members so they bring him to
the court to be sentenced. In the first trial, Charles is freed by Dr. Manette who has a great influence within the revolutionary army.

For the first time the Doctor felt, now, that his suffering was strength and power. For the first time he felt that in that sharp fire, he had slowly forged the iron which could break the prison door of his daughter’s husband, and deliver him, ‘it all tended to a good end, my friend; it was not mere waste and ruin. As my beloved child was helpful in restoring me to myself, I will be helpful now in restoring the dearest part of herself to her, by the aid of Heaven I will do it (Dickens, 2003:264).

However, Monsieur Defarge sends Charles Darnay to the court again because he has found some documents from Dr. Manette’s diary in the Bastille Prison. These documents inform that Dr. Manette witnessed Charles Darnay’s father and brother who raped a girl and then they killed her and her brother. The girl and her brother are apparently Madame Defarge’s siblings.

The court decides to sentence Charles Darnay with Guillotine punishment because of his status as an aristocrat and because of his father and brother’s sin.

Charles Evremonde, called Darnay. Released yesterday. Re-accused and retaken yesterday. Indictment delivered to him last night. Suspected and Denounced enemy of the Republic, Aristocrat, one of family of tyrants, one of a race proscribed, for that they had used their abolished privileges to the famous oppression of the people (Dickens, 2003: 305-306).

This quotation is the comment from the judge when Charles is on trial again after Monsieur Defarge finds the evidence in Dr. Manette’s documents that his family has done serious crimes. This quotation tells that Charles is accused in the court for the sins of his family.
4.2.1.1 Aristocrats and Proletarians

Aristocrats are the owners of the production and property. Aristocrats gain the wealth from inheritance. Aristocrats not only have the financial power but also social & political power because they are from highest family class. Due to their political power, they can control the government to fulfill their own necessity.

Monsieur the Marquis, also known as Monseigneur, is one of the Evremonde family members. He is Charles Darnay’s uncle because he is the younger brother of Charles’ late father; “It was the nephew of Monseigneur ... He had been known in England as Charles Darnay” (Dickens, 2003: 119). Monseigneur is the current leader of Evremonde family formerly led by Charles’s father. Monseigneur’s lifestyle is glamour and extravagant; “Monseigneur was in his inner room, his sanctuary of sanctuaries, the holiest of holiests to the crowd of worshippers in the suite of rooms without” (Dickens, 2003: 103). This quote tells that when Monseigneur is in hotel, he has to be in the most luxurious room. His desires have to be fulfilled in extravagant ways, even his snacks have to be first class.

He is not different from Charles’ father in terms of wickedness. It is shown in the story how ignorant he is when he has hit a child with his carriage until the child dies. He also makes the farmers of the village near his chateau suffer and starve; “We did a world of wrong, injuring every human creature who came between us and our pleasure, whatever it was” (Dickens, 2003: 122). In this quotation Charles reminds Monseigneur that Monseigneur has done wrong for
injuring people as their pleasure. Not only that, Monseigneur also tortures people who oppose him or does not pay taxes and send them to the small prison in the village.

Charles Darnay is also one of Evremonde’s family members. He is the next heir of the family. However, Charles is different from the rest of his family members. He is revoking his family name because he wants to escape from the family and lives in England peacefullly; “This property and France are lost to me’ said the nephew, sadly; ‘I renounce them ... I would abandon it, and live otherwise and elsewhere. It is little to relinquish. What is it but a wilderness of misery and ruin?” (Dickens, 2003: 123). Charles is still trying to ask his uncle to repent from his sin and return to the right ways but it is pointless until his uncle is killed by “Jacques”. At the end of the story Charles Darnay has to bear the punishment from his family’s sin although Sydney Carton takes his place to save him.

The proletarians are the farmers and villagers of the village in the valley near Monseigneur’s chateau. They are the poor farmers who have to pay some taxes to Monseigneur. They also have to pay high taxes to the government which is controlled by Monseigneur. Because of the taxes, they barely can feed their family enough; “Expressive signs of what made them poor, were not wanting; the tax for the state, the tax for the church, the tax for the lord, tax local and tax general, were to be paid here and to be aid there, according to solemn inscription in the little village” (Dickens, 2003: 113-114). Every peasant works hard in the fields but it just gives them little money because they have to pay high taxes.
Everyone does not have courage to resist against Monseigneur because they will be jailed and tortured if they try to oppose the rule.

I saw him then, messieurs,’ began the mender of roads,’ a year ago this running summer, underneath the carriage of the Marquis, hanging by the chain. Behold the manner of it. I leaving my work on the road, the sun going to bed, the carriage of the Marquis slowly ascending the hill, he hanging by the chain – like this (Dickens, 2003: 164).

This is the testimony from the mender of roads, a witness of Monseigneur's cruelty towards people who oppose him. Workers in the town also have the same situation with the farmers in the village. As the result of poor life, almost all shops are closed and go bankrupt because they have no customers. Based on the current situation, the wine shop owner, Monsieur Defarge, wants to make people get their rights back by planning a revolution.

4.2.2 The Triggers and the Effects of French Revolution in the Tale of Two Cities

4.2.2.1 The Triggers

The French revolution has a lot of causes that lead to its rises. The cause of a revolution in the novel is a conflict between working class and the feudalists. The source of the cause is basically economic problems. There is a big social gap between the working class (peasantry) and the aristocrats that the lead working class to go against the oppression from the Aristocrats. In the novel, the social condition of farmers and the citizens are miserable and they are suffering while the aristocrats live in extravagant and glamour lifestyle.

“Few Children were to be seen, and no dogs. As to the men and women, their choiche in earth was stated in the prospect – Life on the lowest
terms that could sustained it, down in the little village under the mill; or captivity and Death in the dominant prison on the crag” (Dickens, 2003: 114)

In this quotation, it shows that either men and women live in lowest life. Their choiche is to works for aristocrats, held captive or they choose death.

The aristocrats are the owners of production. They have economical power that become the base or foundation to control the economic system in which they make themselves wealthier.

“Monseigneur had one truly noble idea of general public business, which was, to let everything go on its own way; of particular public business, Monseigneur had the other truly noble idea that it must all go his way – tend to his own power and pocket” (Dickens, 2003: 104).

Aristocrats also have political and law power as the form of superstructure to legitimate that they are the rulling class. Their ideology is forced to become the ideology of the society. Between Aristocrat and Peasantry give birth to social gap. The Social between two different classes leads a class struggles from the lower class. It is become the cause of the French revolution in this novel.

Despotic behaviors from the aristocrats are also the cause of the revolution. Aristocrats feel that they are superior and working classes are the weak side because they are controlled by them. When the Aristocrats make mistakes, they will not apologize and consider that the one who make mistake is the lower class. For example, in the accident when Monseguer’s carriage hit a child, he just tosses a coin to the father of the child without saying sorry; even he scorns the father of the child. “But for the latter inconvinience, the carriage probably would not have stopped; the carriage were often known to drive on, and leave their wounded behind” (Dickens, 2003: 109). Consciousness of the farmers
and the villagers also play great deals to the revolution because if they are still controlled by aristocracy, they will not make a resistance. Besides of that, A personal vengeance of Madame Defarge in which her brother and sister are assaulted and killed by the aristocracy family lead her and her husband to plan a revolutionary organization that inspires farmers and villagers to make an uprising.

4.2.2.2 The Effects

The effects of the revolution give Paris citizens a great chaos and turmoil. The town is in great terror where revolutionary army catches and kills the aristocrats and the government officers. The king and queen also held captive by the revolutionary army in the Bastille prison. “The king was tried, doomed and beheaded; the Republic of Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, or Death, declared victory or death against the word in arms” (Dickens, 2003: 265). It is a win for the revolutionary army where they can take down the aristocrats, the government and the king.

For the revolutionary army, this revolution makes them able to overthrow the old government and take over the government. They change the aristocracy government into Republic to make the change of the government system with motto Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, or Death!

“It was a day of some wild rejoicing, and a festival. She had seen the houses, as she came along, decorated with little pikes, and with little red caps stuck upon them; also with tricoloured ribbons; also with standard inscription (tricoloured letters were the favourite), Republic One and Indivisible. Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, or Death!” (Dickens, 2003: 270).
They hope that a brand new life and a brand new government will give them better life than when they are oppressed by the aristocracy. In this post-revolution, the condition in Paris is still unstable.

This revolution does not immediately give farmers and villagers the better life they seek but it gives them a transition age to start over their new life. The clash between the two different classes results the new era in France. The new era begins for the French to make a better society as they seek.
CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION

By using intrinsic theories, the writer is able to analyze how the intrinsic elements in the novel build and support the story. Furthermore, by using Marxism theories to undergo an analysis in Charles Dickens’ *A Tale of Two Cities*, this thesis is able to find the correlation between a literary work, economy and society. As an influential type of sociological analysis, which examines on extrinsic elements of literary work, Marxism theories become the guidance for the writer to analyze how *A Tale of Two Cities* represents social clashes within its story.

First, there are several major characters that play great roles in the story; they are Charles Darnay, Sydney Carton, Dr. Alexander Manette, Lucie Manette, Monsieur Defarge and Madame Defarge. Each character is a unique character and they also have their own roles in building the plot to be more interesting. The protagonist of the story is Charles Darnay, the last heir of the aristocracy family, while the antagonists are Monsieur and Madame Defarge, the leaders of French revolutionists.

Second, there are also several conflicts that make the story more interesting and more complex; either it is personal conflicts or social conflict. The personal conflicts happen almost in every the character but the personal conflict of Charles Darnay, Sydney Carton and Dr. Manette are influencing the direction of the story more. There are also man versus society conflict between Dr. Manette and aristocrats, and between Charles Darnay and the French revolutionary army.
However, the main and the biggest conflict is the conflict between the revolutionary army and aristocrats.

Next, the setting of time in the novel happens between 1775s until 1790s adjusting the real time of French revolution. The setting takes place in two great cities; they are London in England and Paris in France. London is the representation of joyful life where almost all the events that happen in London are about love, joy and happiness. The particular place that mostly used as the setting of place is Soho, a district where Dr. Manette’s mansion is located. Otherwise, Paris is the representation of miserable and chaotic place. It is because the events that happen in Paris show us how Paris citizens suffer and lives in poor condition. Besides, Paris is also in the midst of revolution where the city is unstable because of the uprising.

Fourth, in the beginning of the novel, the revolution is already starting but just a small uprising in which several people try to resist. The revolution begins and grows step by step. There are some people who create an organization to make a revolution in which the leader is the wine shop owner, Monsieur Defarge. Within the organization, the member calls each other by a French Christian name, Jacques. They run the revolution by assassinating the aristocrats secretly while gaining people and waiting for the right time to launch a massive revolution to overthrow the aristocrats and government. In the end, they successfully claim the government and change the aristocracy government system into republic.
Fifth, the cause of the revolution is mainly the economic problem. There is a big social gap between the aristocrats and the farmers and citizens. The aristocrats are wealthy, and they live in extravagant and luxurious lifestyle. Meanwhile, the farmers and citizens are poor. They are suffering and starving because they have not enough wages to fulfill their needs. They have to pay high taxes to the aristocrats and government. The aristocrats use their financial power and privileges to control the government and set the high taxes to make themselves wealthier. They also abuse their status to do as they like and do despotic behaviors. They punish people who do not pay the taxes and try to oppose them.

Next, the effects from the despotic behaviors of the aristocrats and social gap between aristocrats and the lower class make the lower class resist and they ask for equality and they want to change their life to be better. The farmers, villagers and town’s citizens join force with the revolutionary army to launch massive revolution. They release several prisoners from Bastille prison, kill the governor and overtake the government. They also launch a massive Guillotine punishment for the aristocrats that have been detained. They also change the aristocracy government systems into Republic.
Bibliography


Eagleton, Terry. *Marxism and Literary Criticism.* 1967

<http://www.4shared.com/document/k9IzgQFH/Discourse_Analysis_-_Eagleton_.html> (Downloaded on January, 2011)

Eagleton, Terry. *Why Marx Was right.*

<http://radicalebooks.blogspot.com/2011/04/why-marx-was-right-terry-eagleton.html> (Downloaded on September 15, 2011)


https://www.mtholyoke.edu/courses/rschwart/hist151s03/french_rev-causes_consequences.htm accessed on September 24, 2013 at 4.30 PM

http://www.biography.com/people/charles-dickens-9274087

http://www.victorianweb.org/authors/dickens/

http://www.sparknotes.com/lit/twocities/