

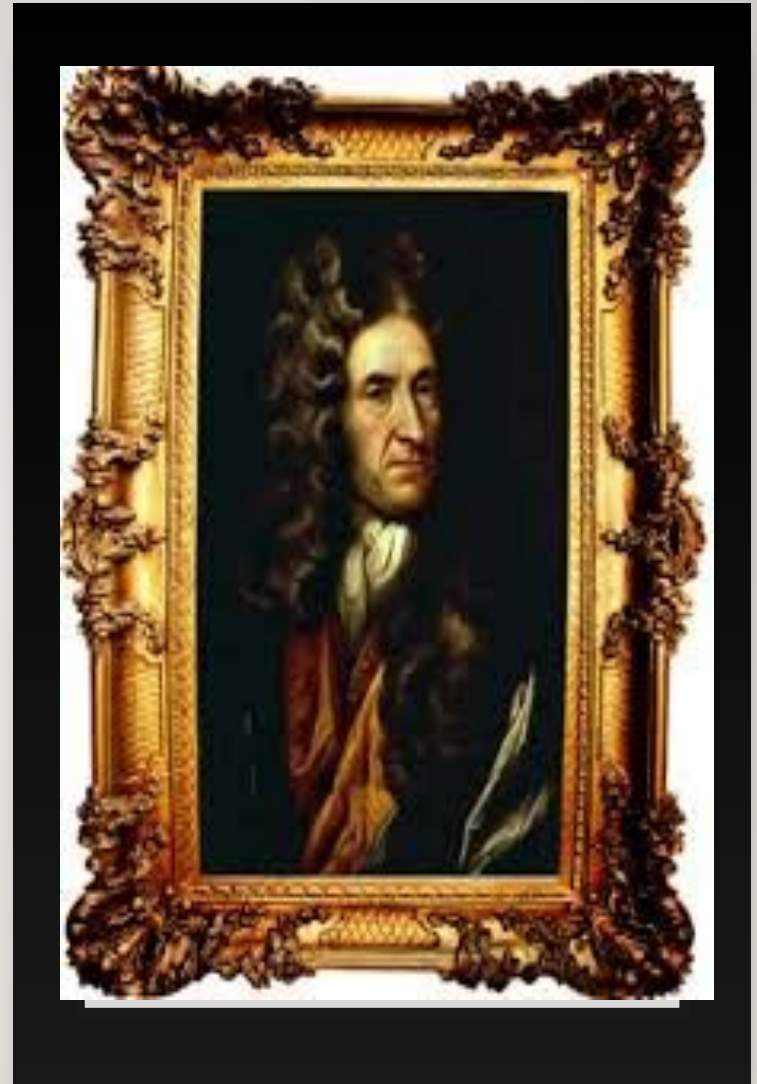
# ROBINSON CRUSOE

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Daniel Defoe (1660-1731) was a famous English writer of the eighteenth century. He wrote his world famous novel when he was nearly 60 years old. He was also a pioneer of economic journalism. Daniel Defoe wrote many other book, but for “Robinson Crusoe” he is called “the father of English prose”.

## THE AUTHOR



# THE MAIN CHARACTER

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- The main character of the book is Robinson Crusoe. He is smart, inventive and hardworking, he is brave, strong and tough.



# THE NOVEL

- The story was based on the real adventures.

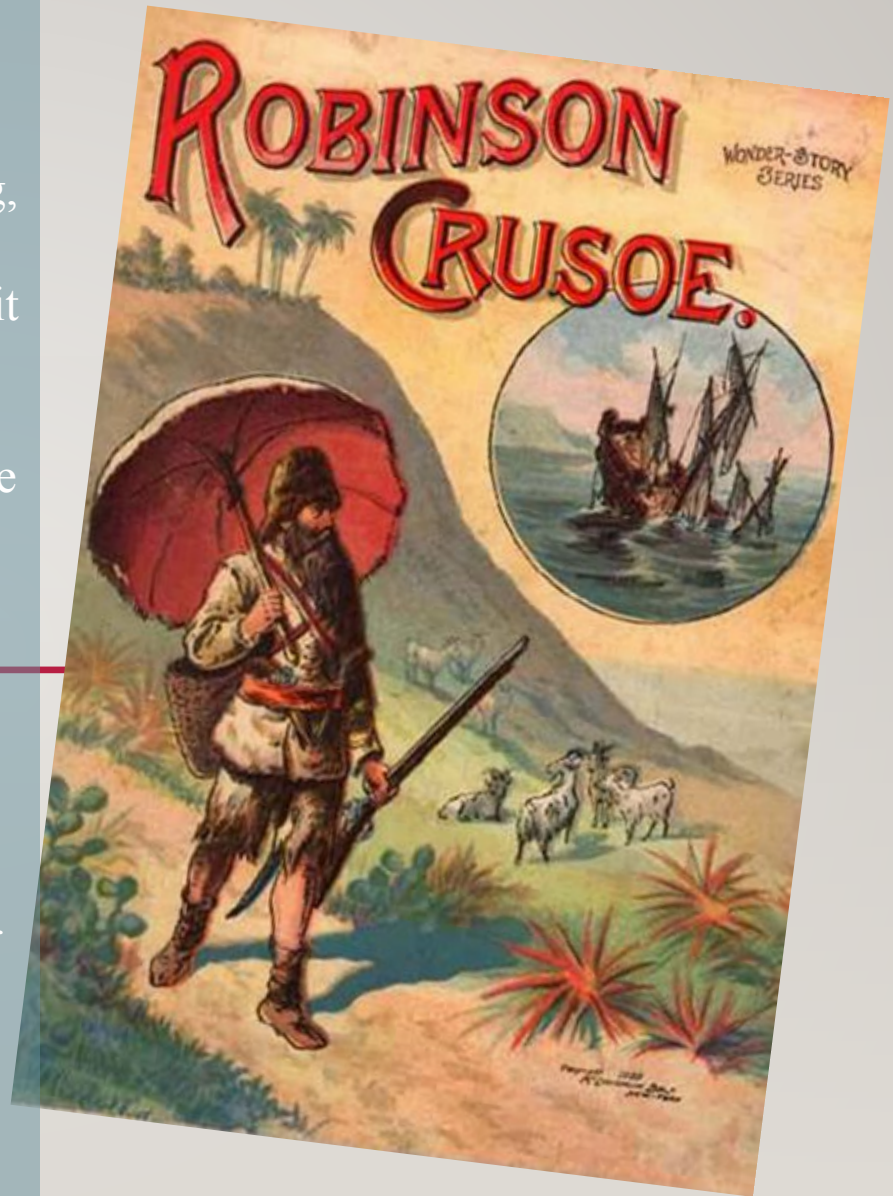
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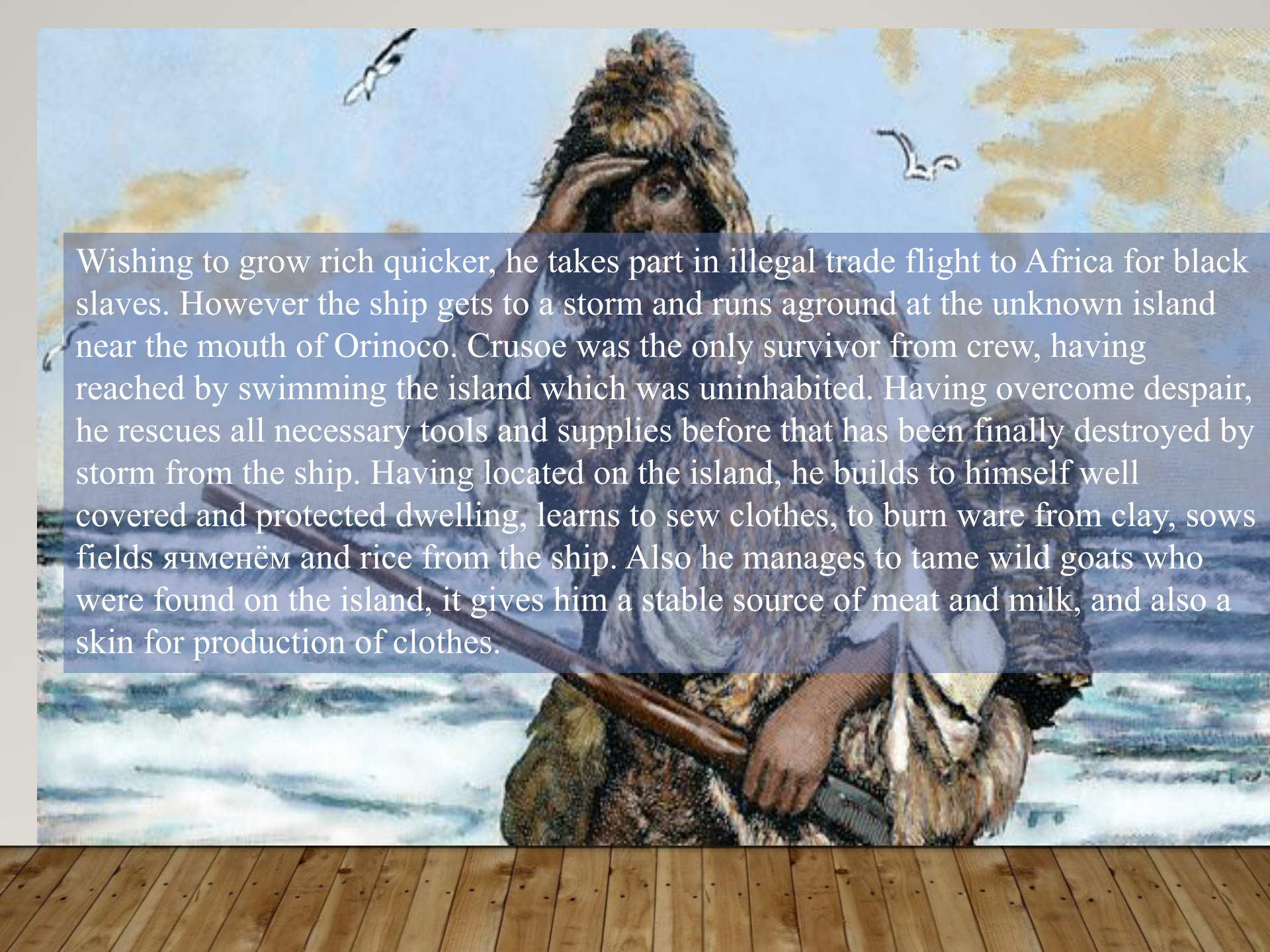
- When the book was published 1719, it immediately became popular.

Robinson Crusoe, as a young and impulsive wanderer, defied his parents and went to sea. He was involved in a series of violent storms at sea and was warned by the captain that he should not be a seafaring man. Ashamed to go home, Crusoe boarded another ship and returned from a successful trip to Africa. Taking off again, Crusoe met with bad luck and was taken prisoner in a slave ship. His captors sent Crusoe out to fish, and he used this to his advantage and escaped, along with a slave.

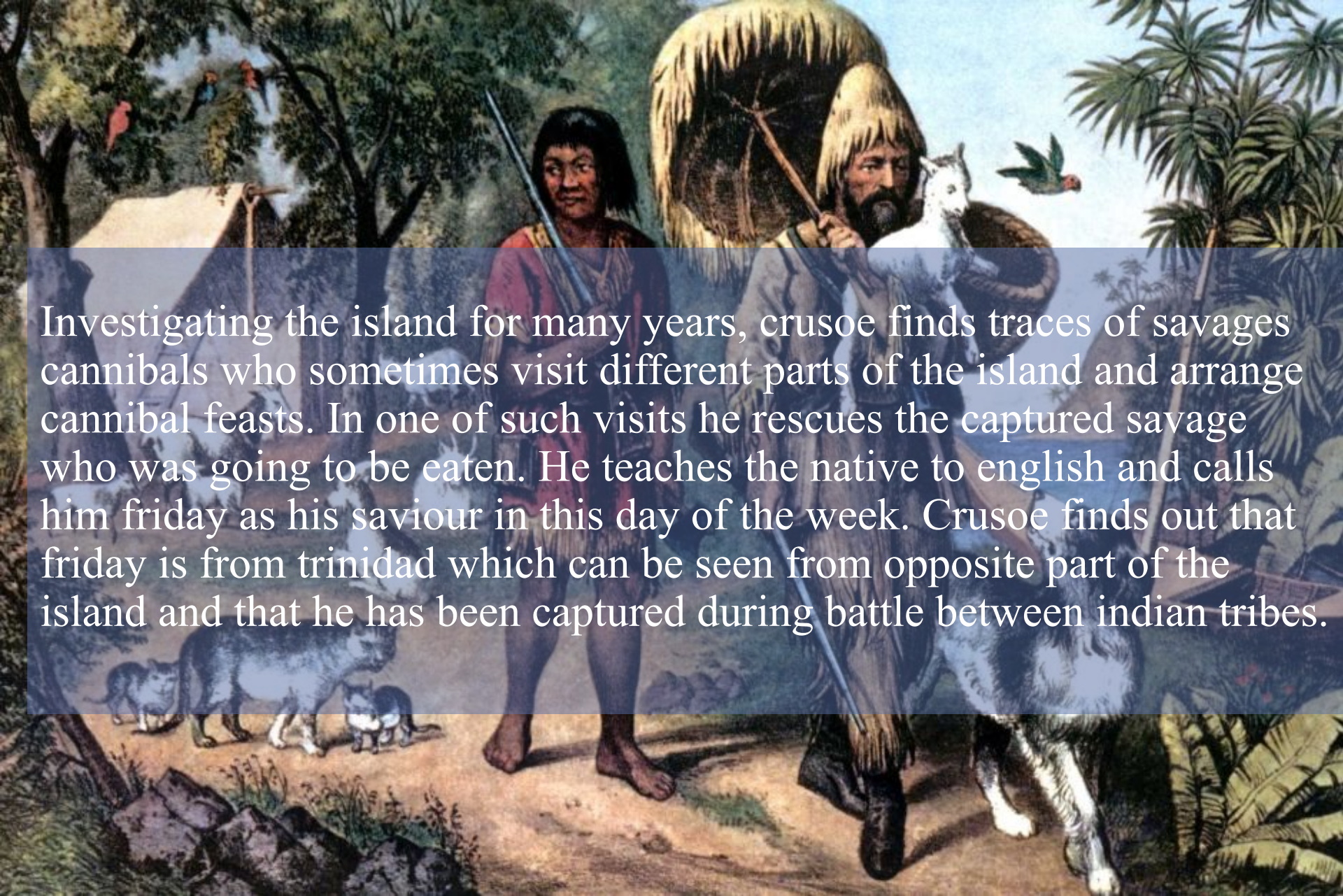


The novel "Robinson Crusoe" is one of the most famous works of Daniel Defoe in our country. Traditionally, it referred to children's literature, although its appearance and meaning, to a greater extent are deep political overtones. This subtext showed up immediately on the exit of the novel published, but now the novel is largely relevant in political terms and in our country too. In particular, it is known that in the novel took shape ideology is gaining strength while in England the bourgeoisie - entrepreneurs working on creating their work present and the future of capitalist society. In his book, the aristocracy represented by Defoe two English sailors, pirates, thugs and bums, to declare the entire island as their own, demanded settlers from the payment of rent for land. In my opinion, these characters, their actions and the events taking place around them, are a direct analogy with the modern Kazakh oligarchs and their actions.





Wishing to grow rich quicker, he takes part in illegal trade flight to Africa for black slaves. However the ship gets to a storm and runs aground at the unknown island near the mouth of Orinoco. Crusoe was the only survivor from crew, having reached by swimming the island which was uninhabited. Having overcome despair, he rescues all necessary tools and supplies before that has been finally destroyed by storm from the ship. Having located on the island, he builds to himself well covered and protected dwelling, learns to sew clothes, to burn ware from clay, sows fields ячменём and rice from the ship. Also he manages to tame wild goats who were found on the island, it gives him a stable source of meat and milk, and also a skin for production of clothes.

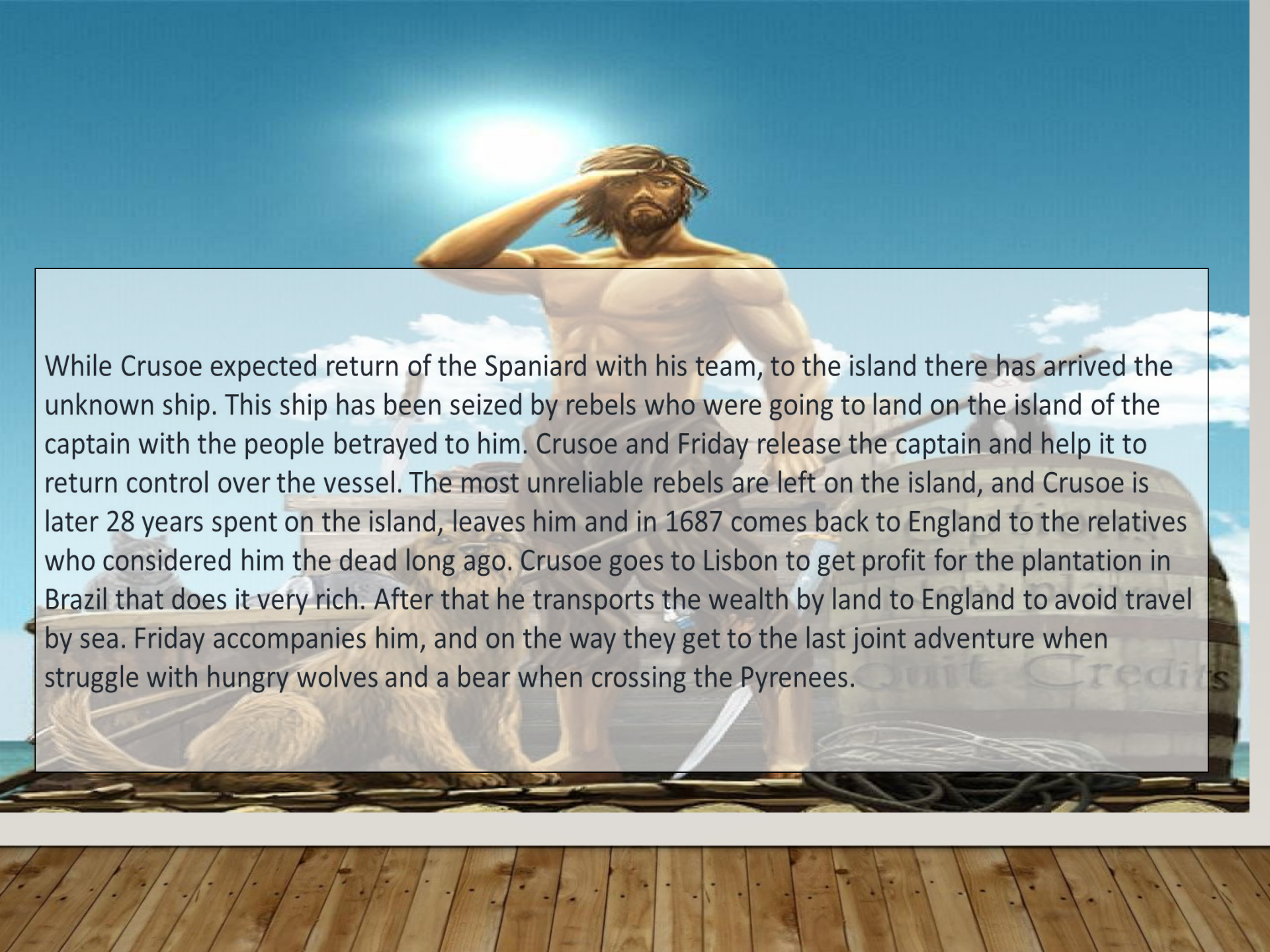


Investigating the island for many years, Crusoe finds traces of savages cannibals who sometimes visit different parts of the island and arrange cannibal feasts. In one of such visits he rescues the captured savage who was going to be eaten. He teaches the native to English and calls him Friday as his saviour in this day of the week. Crusoe finds out that Friday is from Trinidad which can be seen from the opposite part of the island and that he has been captured during a battle between Indian tribes.

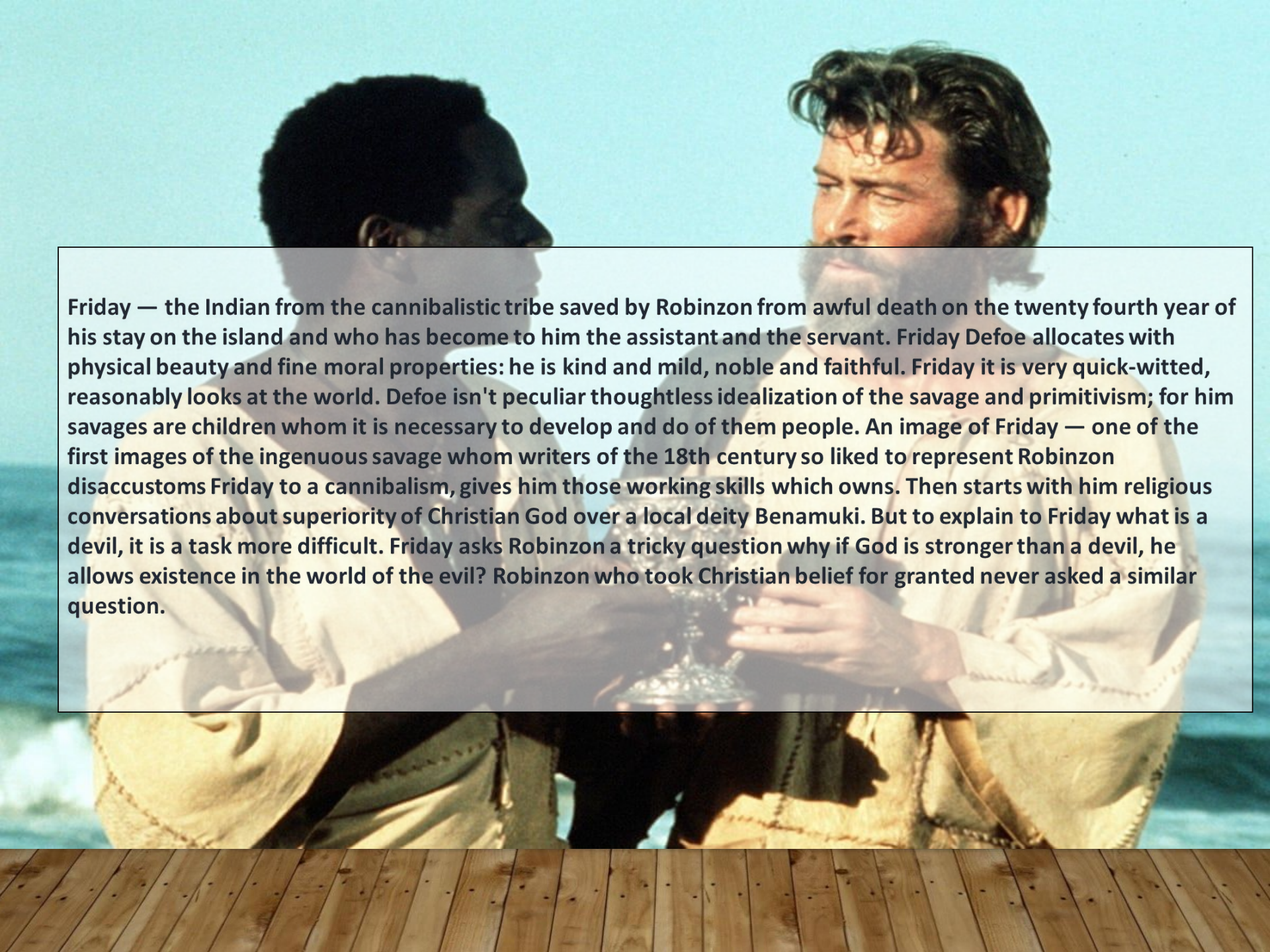


AT THE FOLLOWING NOTICED VISIT OF THE ISLAND BY CRUSOE'S CANNIBALS WITH FRIDAY ATTACK SAVAGES AND RESCUE TWO MORE CAPTIVES. ONE OF THEM APPEARS THE FATHER PYATNITSY, AND THE SECOND — THE SPANIARD WHOSE SHIP HAS ALSO CRASHED. EXCEPT HIM FROM THE SHIP EVEN MORE THAN TEN SPANIARDS AND PORTUGUESE WHO WERE IN A STALEMATE AT SAVAGES ON THE CONTINENT HAVE ESCAPED. CRUSOE DECIDES TO SEND THE SPANIARD TOGETHER WITH THE FATHER PYATNITSY BY THE BOAT TO BRING HIS COMPANIONS ON THE ISLAND AND JOINT EFFORTS TO CONSTRUCT THE SHIP BY WHICH ALL OF THEM COULD SAIL TO CIVILIZED COAST.





While Crusoe expected return of the Spaniard with his team, to the island there has arrived the unknown ship. This ship has been seized by rebels who were going to land on the island of the captain with the people betrayed to him. Crusoe and Friday release the captain and help it to return control over the vessel. The most unreliable rebels are left on the island, and Crusoe is later 28 years spent on the island, leaves him and in 1687 comes back to England to the relatives who considered him the dead long ago. Crusoe goes to Lisbon to get profit for the plantation in Brazil that does it very rich. After that he transports the wealth by land to England to avoid travel by sea. Friday accompanies him, and on the way they get to the last joint adventure when struggle with hungry wolves and a bear when crossing the Pyrenees.



Friday — the Indian from the cannibalistic tribe saved by Robinson from awful death on the twenty fourth year of his stay on the island and who has become to him the assistant and the servant. Friday Defoe allocates with physical beauty and fine moral properties: he is kind and mild, noble and faithful. Friday it is very quick-witted, reasonably looks at the world. Defoe isn't peculiar thoughtless idealization of the savage and primitivism; for him savages are children whom it is necessary to develop and do of them people. An image of Friday — one of the first images of the ingenuous savage whom writers of the 18th century so liked to represent Robinson disaccustoms Friday to a cannibalism, gives him those working skills which owns. Then starts with him religious conversations about superiority of Christian God over a local deity Benamuki. But to explain to Friday what is a devil, it is a task more difficult. Friday asks Robinson a tricky question why if God is stronger than a devil, he allows existence in the world of the evil? Robinson who took Christian belief for granted never asked a similar question.



THANK YOU FOR YOUR  
ATTENTION