

## Great Gatsby Wealth Paper

A collection of "commercial short stories F. Scott Fitzgerald published before he began to work on what would become his great American novel, *The Great Gatsby*."--Back cover.

Seminar paper from the year 2014 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Literature, grade: 2.0, University of Duisburg-Essen (Anglophone Studies), course: A Survey of American Literature, language: English, abstract: This paper aims at providing an analysis of the American Dream with regard to F. Scott Fitzgerald's novel "The Great Gatsby" from 1925. It will present an examination of whether the pursuit of happiness and freedom or the pursuit of success and wealth has a higher importance in the novel. By taking this issue into account, the change of the American Dream will be examined. Hence, each section will concentrate on the question whether the pursuit of happiness and freedom or the pursuit of success and wealth lead to a change in American society. First of all, the general meaning as well as the idea and the values of the American Dream will be depicted; particularly, the American Dream as key concept for the understanding of American society will be discussed. Therefore, Fitzgerald's most famous novel from 1925, is important to establish a connection between the values and the changing role of the American Dream in the literature of the United States of America. It will be examined whether the values of the American Dream changed and which aspects are to be considered when regarding these values. It might be significant to see how the American Dream is changing over the course of time. Afterwards, by presenting the dark side of the American Dream, this paper takes a specific look at the deconstruction of the American Dream in "The Great Gatsby". Due to this fact, the American Dream is turning into an American nightmare, which will also be investigated. What is also presented in this section is a criticism of the American Dream. Finally, the question whether the pursuit of happiness and freedom or the pursuit of success and wealth plays a more important role will be answered. The changing role of the American Dream will also be clarified and briefly summarized.

The Great Gatsby Graphic Arts Books

Seminar paper from the year 2007 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Literature, grade: 2,0, University of Trier (Anglistik), course: F.Scott Fitzgerald, language: English, abstract: F. Scott Fitzgerald is an author who is well known for illustrating life during the Jazz Age in his works. In this treatise, we will be dealing with one of those novels. More specifically, this is a study about Jay's obsession in "The Great Gatsby". James Gatz alias Jay Gatsby is a newly rich gangster who wants to regain the heart of his lost love, the upper-class girl Daisy. To begin with, I will try to find out where Jay's obsession comes from, where it starts, and what the reasons for his becoming obsessive are. Secondly, I will have a look at how and why the obsession increases. During that, the relationship to Dan Cody will be inspected. Then it is time to have a closer look at Daisy. Her relationship to Gatsby is the most important one in the book. Daisy's influence on Gatsby will be shown clearly. Furthermore, I will talk about the importance of money for Jay's obsession and possible connections to other desires especially with regard to his relationship with Daisy. Gatsby's way of using his money will be reviewed. Because time is an important element for the story, the relation between time and Jay's obsession will be discussed. Here Daisy, as Gatsby's dream, is again closely connected, now to time. A faint foreshadowing of Gatsby's great failure will be brought out in this chapter already.

A critical introduction to the classic Fitzgerald novel, covering such elements as characterization, plot, symbolism, and setting

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Literature Review from the year 2015 in the subject American Studies - Literature, Old Dominion University, language: English, abstract: The concept of the American dream was a topic of interest for many writers in the mid of the twentieth century. Jack Kerouac's "On the Road" is a novel that discusses the idea of the American Dream and how it was corrupted after the end of World War II and the Cold War. During this time, the economic life in American is flourished and people began to move from the towns to the cities searching for a better life and future and pursing after wealth and money. "On the Road" seems a perfect example of embodying the reality of practicingthe American Dream after the two wars. This novel is similar to F. Scott Fitzgerald's "The Great Gatsby" in many themes that are related to the corruption of the American Dream such as the American's ambition of getting married or having a relationship with a blonde girl so he can achieve the social success. Also, there is the concept of representing womenas a marginal part or a sexual object for the men. In addition, the concerns and the racialt here is the racial worries that prevailed the American society and from people of color and their anxiety for becoming competitive for the whites in the cities. There is also the presence of the jazz music as a reflection of the African-American background for both Jack Kerouac and Jay Gatsby and how they show it by representing for Jazz music. Not only this but alsothe different ways that the writers use to depict the west. This paper will discuss the parallel and the similarity between the two novels' on the American Dream.

The Rich Boy - Francis Scott Fitzgerald - Fitzgerald's short story "The Rich Boy" (like his novel *The Great Gatsby*) utilizes an outside narrator to tell the story of a wealthy protagonist in a sympathetic but still somewhat distanced way. Here the protagonist is Anson Hunter, a well-to-do young New Yorker, who would seem to have the whole world ahead of him and the streets paved in gold. By his early twenties, he has found his ideal woman as well: the exquisite -- and very rich -- Paula Legendre. On the surface, Paula would not seem to be the type of girl that would exert such a pull on Anson. Anson seems to have a lot of oats to sow, and Fitzgerald describes Paula as being "conservative and rather proper." But he is, nonetheless, obsessed by her, not because she represents the money he wants -- after all, he already has enough of his own -- but because she represents the social system that justifies his existence. In his world, responsible older men (like his uncle Robert) hold the reins of government and business; chaste and proper women (like Paula and her mother) maintain the rules of propriety and etiquette; and, until they get old enough to assume the mantle of responsible older manhood, playboys like Anson play. That is all Anson thinks he is doing right now. Just as he sees in himself the undeveloped kernel of a future leader, he sees in Paula the kernel of a future society matron. He thinks they would make a

good pair. What he doesn't realize, however, is that his virtually unlimited wealth has within it the power to corrupt him, and it's already doing a good job. His first problem is that he sees himself as superior. He carries himself that way; Fitzgerald says that ". . . He had a confident charm and a certain brusque style, and the upper-class men who passed him on the street knew without being told that he was a rich boy and had gone to one of the best schools. . . . Anson accepted without reservation the world of high finance and high extravagance, of divorce and dissipation, of snobbery and of privilege."

Seminar paper from the year 2007 in the subject American Studies - Literature, grade: 2,0, University of Constance (Uni), course: American Literature and Culture, 10 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: Since the end of the Second World War the United States of America has been the most powerful country in the world. American power has included cultural power. Writing or talking about America means invoking the American Dream, which remains a major element of the national identity. The American Dream encompasses the myth of America: a myth defined by another familiar phrase - the New World. In its origins, America was conceived of as a new world, a new beginning, a second chance. The contrast of course was with Europe - the Old World - characterized by tyranny, corruption, and social divisions. The American Constitution guaranteed all Americans "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." This is the heart of the American Dream. People believed that the American dream was, from the beginning, part and parcel of American history, culture and language, including the early colonial period. "America was born out of a dream." But the American Dream has come to mean at a popular level. It is to go to the West and become a millionaire. The American dream is conceived of in terms of success and of material success in particular: getting rich quick is what it is all about. But in its true sense it has never been limited to material success alone. So what do we actually understand under the term "American Dream" and what is the origin of this phrase? When did it first appear in the language? And how has the phrase itself evolved over time? Only during the time of political and cultural upheaval could the concept of the American Dream enter the national lexicon. The true origin of the phrase was first mentioned in 1931, by a middlebrow historian James Truslow Adams in his book *The Epic of America*. In this book, the phrase appears for the first time

Seminar paper from the year 2014 in the subject American Studies - Literature, grade: 1.0, University of Constance, language: English, abstract: The *Great Gatsby* by Fitz Scott Fitzgerald is considered to be one of the greatest American novels, one of the key themes in the book is Gatsby's dream and it will be the centre of this term paper. Out of the various approaches to the book, this paper will focus on the character constellation of the protagonist Jay Gatsby and Daisy, the woman with whom he falls in love. How does Gatsby's dream develop in connection with his fascination to Daisy? Claiming that, although two people are involved, his dream is only focused on himself, I will try to show, at least to a certain extent, how Gatsby's dream has "three basic and related parts: the desire to repeat the past, the desire for money, and the desire for incarnation of 'unutterable visions' in the material earth." (Lockridge, 1968) Since Daisy represents all of these dreams when they meet for the first time, she becomes the personification of his dream, but in the course of the events their paths become separated. Therefore, this term paper will also investigate how Gatsby's dream further develops since being separated from Daisy and finally what happens when he meets Daisy again - why does she in the end "[tumble] short of his dreams" (Fitzgerald, 2000)? Regarding the often discussed issue, whether or not Fitzgerald was writing a myth specifically about America and the American Dream, or whether Gatsby's dream can attain a wider relevance, I will not be able to refer to in much detail. The paper will also not discuss the point of narrative, but it is nevertheless crucial to mention that "Gatsby is presented almost entirely through Nick's puzzled and often disapproving eyes." (Parkinson, 1988)

Seminar paper from the year 2016 in the subject English - Literature, Works, grade: 2,3, University of Constance, language: English, abstract: The "Great Gatsby" seems to tell a story about a typified American Dream, a young man who was able to escape poverty and living a high-class lifestyle. But after all it cannot be easily determined if it is a story that represents the American Dream or if the Dream he had changed into a Nightmare. In the following, a short outlook about the American Dream in general will be given, the definition and the meaning of the American Dream. Secondly, the topic of the American Dream regarding the "Great Gatsby", the achievements and Gatsby's desire for a better life, will be analyzed. Thirdly the contrariety of the American Dream, the American Nightmare in the novel will be presented with specific symbols that play an important role, his failure and the price he had to pay for his dream.

The Common Core State Standards initiated major changes for language arts teachers, particularly the emphasis on "informational text." Language arts teachers were asked to shift attention toward informational texts without taking away from the teaching of literature. Teachers, however, need to incorporate nonfiction in ways that enhance rather than take away from their teaching of literature. The *Using Informational Text* series is designed to help. In this fourth volume (Volume 1: *Using Informational Text to Teach To Kill a Mockingbird*; Volume 2: *Using Informational Text to Teach A Raisin in the Sun*; Volume 3: *Connecting Across Disciplines: Collaborating with Informational Text*), we offer challenging and engaging readings to enhance your teaching of *Gatsby*. Texts from a wide range of genres (a TED Talk, federal legislation, economic policy material, newspaper articles, and 1920s political writing) and on a variety of topics (income inequality, nativism and immigration, anti-Semitism, the relationship between wealth and cheating, the Black Sox scandal and newspaper coverage, and prohibition) help students answer essential questions about F. Scott Fitzgerald's novel. Each informational text is part of a student-friendly unit, with media links, reading strategies, vocabulary, discussion, and writing activities, and out-of-the-box class activities.

Seminar paper from the year 2006 in the subject American Studies - Literature, grade: 2,3, University of Regensburg (Institut for American Studies), course: American Literatur in the 20th century, 15 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: "Long before 'America' became a country, it was a continent, and long before it was known to exist as a continent, it was a vision and a dream" (Freese 78). This vision or dream has often been discussed by modernist writers such as F. Scott Fitzgerald. Fitzgerald's *The Great Gatsby* is a novel about the unconditional love of the self-made man Jay Gatsby to a woman that personifies for him true love, success and the ultimate possession. Yet one of the major themes of his masterpiece is not a disenchanting love relationship, but rather the decline and the corruption of the American Dream. In his novel old values that once gave substance and hope to the Dream have been replaced by immoral and decadent pursuits and virtues, which have eventually corrupted the venerable idea of the American Dream. "The *Great Gatsby*, we are told, is not simply a chronicle of the Jazz Age but rather a dramatization of the betrayal of the naive American Dream in a corrupt society" (Ornstein 54). It is the thesis of this paper that *The Great Gatsby* is a comment on the corruption of the American Dream in the Jazz Age of the 1920s, which can be particularly observed in the characters Jordan Baker, Tom and Daisy Buchanan and Jay Gatsby. A short overview of the main assumptions and characteristics of the American Dream will follow the introduction, in particular taking into account Benjamin Franklin's ideas on how to achieve success

and wealth in the American society and discussing his proposed thirteen virtues in the Poor Richard's Almanack. Additionally the main ideas that constitute the American dream will be introduced and highlighted. In the third part of the paper these main ideas and Franklin's recipe for success will be applied to The Great Gatsby and its characters. Here it will be essential to see, to which extent the characters mentioned above comply with the main ideas and characteristics that compose the idea of the American Dream and its way to success and wealth. Lastly, the conclusion will highlight the results and will prove the thesis, which was raised.

Presents the complete text of the early version of "The Great Gatsby" along with a history of the work, explanatory notes, and a record of variants.

In an unnamed Third World country, in the not-so-distant future, three "dumpsite boys" make a living picking through the mountains of garbage on the outskirts of a large city. One unlucky-lucky day, Raphael finds something very special and very mysterious. So mysterious that he decides to keep it, even when the city police offer a handsome reward for its return. That decision brings with it terrifying consequences, and soon the dumpsite boys must use all of their cunning and courage to stay ahead of their pursuers. It's up to Raphael, Gardo, and Rat—boys who have no education, no parents, no homes, and no money—to solve the mystery and right a terrible wrong. Andy Mulligan has written a powerful story about unthinkable poverty—and the kind of hope and determination that can transcend it. With twists and turns, unrelenting action, and deep, raw emotion, *Trash* is a heart-pounding, breath-holding novel.

A beautifully illustrated version of the original 1925 edition of F. Scott Fitzgerald's classic Great American novel. Widely considered to be the greatest American novel of all time, *The Great Gatsby* is the story of the wealthy, quixotic Jay Gatsby and his obsessive love for debutante Daisy Buchanan. It is also a cautionary tale of the American Dream in all its exuberance, decadence, hedonism, and passion. First published in 1925 by Charles Scribner's Sons, *The Great Gatsby* sold modestly and received mixed reviews from literary critics of the time. Upon his death in 1940, Fitzgerald believed the book to be a failure, but a year later, as the U.S. was in the grips of the Second World War, an initiative known as Council on Books in Wartime was created to distribute paperbacks to soldiers abroad. *The Great Gatsby* became one of the most popular books provided to regiments, with more than 100,000 copies shipped to soldiers overseas. By 1960, the book was selling apace and being incorporated into classrooms across the nation. Today, it has sold over 25 million copies worldwide in 42 languages. This exquisitely rendered edition of the original 1925 printing reintroduces readers to Fitzgerald's iconic portrait of the Jazz Age, complete with specially commissioned illustrations by Adam Simpson that reflect the gilded splendor of the Roaring Twenties.

Hart presents a guide to some of the essential literary works of Western civilisation which retain their ability to energise us intellectually, tracing the main currents of Western culture for all who wish to understand the roots of their civilisation and the basis for its achievements.

Seminar paper from the year 2005 in the subject American Studies - Literature, University of Erfurt, course: Modernism, 8 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: Introduction Artists use colors to show hidden intentions and traffic lights provoke a certain way of acting through their color. Colors symbolize various things in everyday live. One usually has an instinctive connection from colors to certain feelings or uses. In his novel "The Great Gatsby", F. Scott Fitzgerald is an artist. He uses colors to communicate to the reader feelings and attitudes of the protagonists. With my term paper on Fitzgerald's color symbolism in "The Great Gatsby" I want to show the different uses of colors and the way color influences a scene subliminal.

Seminar paper from the year 2006 in the subject American Studies - Literature, grade: 1.0, University of Freiburg (Englisches Seminar), course: Modernism and the American Fiction, 13 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: Robert Frost, a contemporary of Francis Scott Fitzgerald, once said that "poetry is a way of taking life by the throat." In Fitzgerald's fabulous novel *The Great Gatsby*, published in 1925, this seems to be the author's intention, when in a largely poetic tone he depicts life in the so-called "Roaring Twenties". He took life by the throat and simultaneously pointed at social injustices that were accompanying the economic prosperity of his time. Fitzgerald's masterpiece primarily deals with the American upper class in the 1920s and demonstrates some of the internal processes of "high society." In the novel representatives of the upper class are engaged in acts of egotism, self-aggrandizement, and heartlessness. Their ubiquitous lack of empathy and understanding for the concerns of others, their downright brutality and self-centeredness pervades the whole storyline and gives prove of the author's rather pessimistic view of what was then going on in contemporary America. In the center of things stands the character after whom the novel is named: Jay Gatsby. He is a rather prototypical upstart American who within a short period of time has found ways and means to make a fortune. His wealth is derived mainly from bootlegging and other criminal activities that are left concealed to the reader. At any rate, Jay Gatsby comes in touch with the seducing realm of opulence at a very early stage when aged 17 he encounters destiny for the very first time. The event that would shape his whole life and leave an imprint on his mind is a chance meeting with Dan Cody, a rich mining tycoon, who cruises across Lake Superior in his yacht Tuolomee (named after the gold fields of Northern California<sup>1</sup>) some day. From this day on Gatsby's life will never be the same: the seed of aspiration has been planted in the young man's heart together with a deep conviction that in the future he might be able to display his wealth in a similarly urbane fashion as Cody did. He is willing to model his life on Cody's and maybe even outstrip him if given the opportunity. But wealth can hardly be obtained in North Dakota, where James Gatz (who changes his name after the fateful encounter with Dan Cody) grows up. In order for people to make a fortune and turn their lives into a success story as Benjamin Franklin or Abraham Lincoln did, they have no choice but to travel east. New York City is the place to go.

Background information accompanies the story of a young man, newly rich, who tries to recapture the past and win back his former love, despite the fact that she has married

Seminar paper from the year 2004 in the subject American Studies - Literature, grade: A, San Diego State University, course: Major American Writers, 2 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: F. Scott Fitzgerald's masterpiece *The Great Gatsby* was written in a time of social decadence, in which values no longer played an important role among the newly rich and wannabe famous, whose life was about parties, money and affairs. On the surface, Fitzgerald's story also seems to deal with success, wealth and love. Although the superficial life of the rich and powerful is a major theme in *The Great Gatsby*, however, it mostly explores underlying complexities and personalities and in this way reveals the negative side of the American Dream to the reader. Corruption, despair and desperate desire come along with idealism, faith and illusions. The protagonist, Jay Gatsby, personifies the American Dream as he is a man with a dubious background who managed to accomplish a luxurious style of living and to achieve everything he wanted to have by his own efforts - except of his great love, that is Daisy. *The Great Gatsby* is built upon the desperate desires of the protagonist and reveals a glance behind the glittering facade of the rich. Fitzgerald manages to draw the reader's attention to significant details and symbols in the text in order to make one think about so-called 'truths' and about the sham reality of a society that tries to keep up appearances. Consequently, symbols are an essential device of adding profundity to the text and of allowing the reader to gain insight into a character's personality. The most significant symbolism applied in *The Great Gatsby* is color symbolism, green, white, gray, blue and yellow being the most prominent colors throughout the novel. In this paper, I will concentrate on analyzing Fitzgerald's symbolic use of the color green based on the most significant examples and thus try to expose the meaning of its appliance in regard to society and the protagonists in the novel.

A Study Guide (New Edition) for F. Scott Fitzgerald's "The Great Gatsby", excerpted from Gale's acclaimed Novels for Students. This concise study guide includes plot summary; character analysis; author biography; study questions; historical context; suggestions for further reading; and much more. For any literature project, trust Novels for Students for all of your research needs."

Arguing that the contemporary commitment to the importance of cultural identity has renovated rather than replaced an earlier commitment to racial identity, Walter Benn Michaels asserts that the idea of culture, far from constituting a challenge to racism, is actually a form of racism. Our America offers both a provocative reinterpretation of the role of identity in modernism and a sustained critique of the role of identity in postmodernism. "We have a great desire to be supremely American," Calvin Coolidge wrote in 1924. That desire, Michaels tells us, is at the very heart of American modernism, giving form and substance to a cultural movement that would in turn redefine America's cultural and collective identity—ultimately along racial lines. A provocative reinterpretation of American modernism, Our America also offers a new way of understanding current debates over the meaning of race, identity, multiculturalism, and pluralism. Michaels contends that the aesthetic movement of modernism and the social movement of nativism came together in the 1920s in their commitment to resolve the meaning of identity—linguistic, national, cultural, and racial. Just as the Johnson Immigration Act of 1924, which excluded aliens, and the Indian Citizenship Act of the same year, which honored the truly native, reconceptualized national identity, so the major texts of American writers such as Cather, Faulkner, Hurston, and Williams reinvented identity as an object of pathos—something that can be lost or found, defended or betrayed. Our America is both a history and a critique of this invention, tracing its development from the white supremacism of the Progressive period through the cultural pluralism of the Twenties. Michaels's sustained rereading of the texts of the period—the canonical, the popular, and the less familiar—exposes recurring concerns such as the reconception of the image of the Indian as a symbol of racial purity and national origins, the relation between World War I and race, contradictory appeals to the family as a model for the nation, and anxieties about reproduction that subliminally tie whiteness and national identity to incest, sterility, and impotence.

Following Common Core Standards, this lesson plan for F. Scott Fitzgerald's, " The Great Gatsby " is the perfect solution for teachers trying to get ideas for getting students excited about a book. BookCaps lesson plans cover five days worth of material. It includes a suggested reading schedule, discussion questions, essay topics, homework assignments, and suggested web resources. This book also includes a study guide to the book, which includes chapter summaries, overview of characters, plot summary, and overview of themes. Both the study guide and the lesson plan may be purchased individually; buy as a combo, however, and save.

The story of F. Scott Fitzgerald's creation of Jay Gatsby—war hero and Oxford man—at the beginning of the Jazz Age, when the City of Dreaming Spires attracted an astounding array of intellectuals, including the Inklings, W.B. Yeats, and T.S. Eliot. The poet T.S. Eliot. The polo star Tommy Hitchcock. F. Scott and Zelda Fitzgerald. This diverse group of Americans came to Oxford in the first quarter of the twentieth century—the Jazz Age—when the Rhodes Scholar program had just begun and the Great War had enveloped much of Europe. Scott Fitzgerald created his most memorable character—Jay Gatsby, the Oxford man in the pink suit—shortly after his and Zelda's visit to Oxford. Fitzgerald's creation is a cultural reflection of the aspirations of many Americans who came to the University of Oxford seeking beauty, wisdom, and social connections. Beginning in 1904, when the first American Rhodes Scholars arrived in Oxford, this book chronicles the experiences of Americans in Oxford through the Great War and the years of recovery to 1929, the end of Prohibition and the beginning of the Great Depression. This period is interpreted through the pages of *The Great Gatsby*, producing a vivid cultural history. It shows just how much Fitzgerald, the quintessential American modernist author, owes a debt to the medieval, the Romantic, and the European historical tradition. Archival material covering the first American Rhodes Scholars who came to Oxford during Trinity Term 1919—when Jay Gatsby claims he studied at Oxford—enables the narrative to illuminate a detailed portrait of what a "historical Gatsby" would have looked like, what he would have experienced at the postwar university, and who he would have encountered around Oxford—an impressive array of artists including Eliot, W.B. Yeats, Virginia Woolf, Aldous Huxley, Evelyn Waugh, Winston Churchill, J.R.R. Tolkien, and C.S. Lewis.

*Kelroy*, a nearly-forgotten 1812 novel by Rebecca Rush, combines the refinement of the novel of manners with the Gothic novel's hidden evil to tell the story of the star-crossed lovers Emily Hammond and the romantic Kelroy, whose romance is doomed by the machinations of Emily's mother. Set in the elite world of Philadelphia's Atlantic Rim society, *Kelroy* transcends the genre of sentimental romance to expose the financial pressures that motivate Mrs. Hammond's gambles. As she sacrifices her daughter to maintain the appearance of urbane wealth, Mrs. Hammond emerges as one of the most compellingly detestable figures in early American literature. Appendices include materials on gender, economics, and marriage; games and dancing; and gambling and the lottery in early urban America. A group of illustrations of early-nineteenth-century Philadelphia is also included.

Seminar paper from the year 2007 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Literature, grade: 2,0, University of Trier (Anglistik), course: F.Scott Fitzgerald, language: English, abstract: F. Scott Fitzgerald is an author who is well known for illustrating life during the Jazz Age in his works. In this treatise, we will be dealing with one of those novels. More specifically, this is a study about Jay's obsession in "The Great Gatsby". James Gatz alias Jay Gatsby is a newly rich gangster who wants to regain the heart of his lost love, the upper-class girl Daisy. To begin with, I will try to find out where Jay's obsession comes from, where it starts, and what the reasons for his becoming obsessive are. Secondly, I will have a look at how and why the obsession increases. During that, the relationship to Dan Cody will be inspected. Then it is time to have a closer look at Daisy. Her relationship to Gatsby is the most important one in the book. Daisy's influence on Gatsby will be shown clearly. Furthermore, I will talk about the importance of money for Jay's obsession and possible connections to other desires especially with regard to his relationship with Daisy. Gatsby's way of using his money will be reviewed. Because time is an important element for the story, the relation between time and Jay's obsession will be discussed. Here Daisy, as Gatsby's dream, is again closely connected, now to time. A faint foreshadowing of Gatsby's great failure will be brought out in this chapter already.

Seminar paper from the year 2004 in the subject American Studies - Literature, grade: A (1), San Diego State University, course: Major American Writers, 5 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: F. Scott Fitzgerald's masterpiece *The Great Gatsby* was written in a time of social decadence, in which values no longer played an important role among the warshattered population. The "Roaring Twenties" were shaped by the post-war generation and especially by the newly rich and wannabe famous, whose life circled around parties, money and affairs. On the surface, Fitzgerald's story seems to be about success, money and love - thus about the mentioned newly rich. Although the superficial life of the rich and powerful is a major theme in *The Great Gatsby*, it mostly explores underlying complexities and depths and therefore reveals the other side of the American Dream to the reader. Corruption, despair and desperate desire come along with idealism, faith and illusions. The protagonist, Jay Gatsby, personifies the American Dream as he is a man with a dubious background who managed to accomplish a luxurious style of living and to achieve everything he wanted to have by his own efforts - except of his great love, that is Daisy. *The Great Gatsby* is built upon the desperate desires of the protagonist and reveals a glance behind the glittering facade. Fitzgerald manages to draw the reader's attention to significant details and symbols in the text in order to make one think about the so-called 'truths' in the story. Therefore, symbolism plays a major role in *The Great Gatsby*. Symbolism is the most powerful device of allowing the reader to gain insight into a character's personality and of revealing hidden ideas, values and profundity. The most significant symbolism applied in the text is color symbolism. In this paper, I will concentrate on analyzing Fitzgerald's use of colors as symbols and thus try to expose the meaning of color symbolism on the basis of the most meaningful examples. The most prominent colors

that can be found throughout the novel are green, white, gray, blue and yellow so I will analyze their symbolic meaning in the following.

Seminar paper from the year 2016 in the subject American Studies - Literature, grade: 2,3, University of Constance, course: British and American Studies, language: English, abstract: "Who is this Gatsby anyhow?" demanded Tom suddenly. 'Some big bootlegger?' At this moment in the novel nobody would have guessed that Tom was right. During the time of Prohibition many newly rich people earned their money from the bootlegging business, selling illegal alcohol out of their back doors. And Jay Gatsby is one of them. But is Gatsby's economic success nevertheless a realization of the American Dream? It is important to ask that question because often The Great Gatsby is mainly associated with the American Dream and its typical lifestyle. Parties, money, expensive cars and women dressed in the typical fashion of the "Golden Twenties". But there is much more behind Jay Gatsby's story. How did he make his way up to the top? And how important is wealth, success and his social status really in his opinion? In the following those questions will be given a closer look at. At first a definition and the history of the American Dream will be given. Then there will be some general information about the Prohibition. The next point is about Gatsby's wealth and his success with a special focus on his illegal affairs. Afterwards Gatsby's reputation in society, also concerning his wealth and illegal means will be analysed. At the end the results will be summarized and an answer to the question whether Gatsby's economic success is a realization of the American Dream, will be given in the conclusion.

A must-have new edition of one of the great American novels--and one of America's most popular--featuring a new introduction by Min Jin Lee, the New York Times bestselling author of Pachinko, and a striking new cover that brings the quintessential novel of the Roaring Twenties into the 2020s A Penguin Classics Deluxe Edition Young, handsome, and fabulously rich, Jay Gatsby seems to have everything. But at his mansion east of New York City, in West Egg, Long Island, where the party never seems to end, he's often alone in the glittering Jazz Age crowd, watching and waiting, as speculation swirls around him--that he's a bootlegger, that he was a German spy during the war, that he even killed a man. As writer Nick Carraway is drawn into this decadent orbit, he begins to see beneath the shimmering surface of the enigmatic Gatsby, for whom one thing will always be out of reach: Nick's cousin, the married Daisy Buchanan, whose house is visible from Gatsby's just across the bay. A brilliant evocation of the Roaring Twenties and a satire of a postwar America obsessed with wealth and status, The Great Gatsby is a novel whose power remains undiminished after a century. This edition, based on scholarship dating back to the novel's first publication in 1925, restores Fitzgerald's masterpiece to the original American classic he envisioned, and features an introduction addressing how gender, race, class, and sexuality complicate the pursuit of the American Dream.

A young man newly rich tries to recapture the past and win back his former love, despite the fact she has married

Seminar paper from the year 2007 in the subject American Studies - Literature, grade: 2,0, Martin Luther University, language: English, comment: "The Lost Generation" is a term which encompasses a broad range of American authors who were born around 1900. Amongst those litterateurs are many who are said to be among the most influential and important writers in the history of American letters. This term paper shall examine what historical circumstances constituted the "common adventures" and "common attitudes" of that generation as reflected in Fitzgerald's novel "The Great Gatsby.," abstract: "The Lost Generation" is a term which encompasses a broad range of American authors who were born around 1900. Amongst those litterateurs are many who are said to be among the most influential and important writers in the history of American letters. This term paper shall examine what historical circumstances constituted the "common adventures" and "common attitudes" of that generation as reflected in Fitzgerald's novel The Great Gatsby. The term "The Lost Generation" was given by Gertrude Stein, an authoress of note and contemporary of both Fitzgerald and Hemingway, who used her quotation: "you are all a lost generation," as the epigraph for his novel The Sun Also Rises. What is meant by the attribute "lost"? Why was this dismal term applied to the young adults of the 1920s - an era of prosperity and freedom in America? How did Fitzgerald depict this "lost" world in The Great Gatsby, with respect to material abundance on the one hand versus spiritual poverty on the other? The zeitgeist of an era inevitably shapes the human beings who live in it: how they act, what they look like, and what they think the meaning of their lives in particular and humanity in general might be. Therefore, it is necessary to explore the 1920s in America in order to understand fully the meaning Fitzgerald communicates in The Great Gatsby. This paper will therefore investigate several characte

Volume 32 of the NBER Macroeconomics Annual features six theoretical and empirical studies of important issues in contemporary macroeconomics, and a keynote address by former IMF chief economist Olivier Blanchard. In one study, SeHyoung Ahn, Greg Kaplan, Benjamin Moll, Thomas Winberry, and Christian Wolf examine the dynamics of consumption expenditures in non-representative-agent macroeconomic models. In another, John Cochrane asks which macro models most naturally explain the post-financial-crisis macroeconomic environment, which is characterized by the co-existence of low and nonvolatile inflation rates, near-zero short-term interest rates, and an explosion in monetary aggregates. Manuel Adelino, Antoinette Schoar, and Felipe Severino examine the causes of the lending boom that precipitated the recent U.S. financial crisis and Great Recession. Steven Durlauf and Ananth Seshadri investigate whether increases in income inequality cause lower levels of economic mobility and opportunity. Charles Manski explores the formation of expectations, considering the efficacy of directly measuring beliefs through surveys as an alternative to making the assumption of rational expectations. In the final research paper, Efraim Benmelech and Nittai Bergman analyze the sharp declines in debt issuance and the evaporation of market liquidity that coincide with most financial crises. Blanchard's keynote address discusses which distortions are central to understanding short-run macroeconomic fluctuations.

Flapper is a dazzling look at the women who heralded a radical change in American culture and launched the first truly modern decade. The New Woman of the 1920s puffed cigarettes, snuck gin, hiked her hemlines, danced the Charleston, and necked in roadsters. More important, she earned her own keep, controlled her own destiny, and secured liberties that modern women take for granted. Flapper is an inside look at the 1920s. With tales of Coco Chanel, the French orphan who redefined the feminine form; Lois Long, the woman who christened herself "Lipstick" and gave New Yorker readers a thrilling entrée into Manhattan's extravagant Jazz Age nightlife; three of America's first celebrities: Clara Bow, Colleen Moore, and Louise Brooks; Dallas-born fashion artist Gordon Conway; Zelda and Scott Fitzgerald, whose swift ascent and spectacular fall embodied the glamour and excess of the era; and more, this is the story of America's first sexual revolution, its first merchants of cool, its first celebrities, and its most sparkling advertisement for the right to pursue happiness. Whisking us from the Alabama country club where Zelda Sayre first caught the eye of F. Scott Fitzgerald to Muncie, Indiana, where would-be flappers begged their mothers for silk stockings, to the Manhattan speakeasies where patrons partied till daybreak, historian Joshua Zeitz brings the 1920s to exhilarating life.

The Great Gatsby (1925) is a novel by F. Scott Fitzgerald. Published at the height of Fitzgerald's career as a leading writer of American fiction, The Great Gatsby was reviewed poorly by contemporary critics, but has since been recognized as a groundbreaking work for its vision of American decadence and decay. Adapted into several influential films and adored by generations of readers and writers, The Great Gatsby is not only Fitzgerald's crowning achievement, but one of the finest novels ever written. Nick Carraway is a young veteran and Yale

graduate who moves to New York in search of work. He rents a bungalow on Long Island next door to the extravagant mansion of Jay Gatsby, a magnanimous millionaire with a mysterious past. There, he reconnects with his distant cousin Daisy and her husband Tom Buchanan, a flagrant philanderer who brings Nick to the city in order to spend time with Myrtle, his impoverished mistress. Soon, he receives an invitation to a party at the Gatsby mansion, where he gets terribly drunk and meets his neighbor, who swears they served together in the Great War. As time goes by, the two begin a tenuous friendship bolstered by stories of the war and a mutual fondness for alcohol. When Nick discovers that Gatsby and Daisy have a complicated history with one another, he starts to question not only the nature of his neighbor's kindness, but his own desire to make it big in New York. The Great Gatsby is a tragic tale of ambition and romance set in the Roaring Twenties, a decade born from war and lost to economic disaster. With a beautifully designed cover and professionally typeset manuscript, this new edition of F. Scott Fitzgerald's The Great Gatsby is a classic work of American literature reimagined for modern readers.

This text provides chapter-by-chapter analysis of explanations of F. Scott Fitzgerald's The great Gatsby. Also includes key themes, motifs and symbols, review quizzes and sample A+ student essay, step-by-step analysis in plain English, study questions and more.

Academic Paper from the year 2019 in the subject American Studies - Literature, grade: 2,0, University of Stuttgart, language: English, abstract: The following essay shall examine the representation of the American Dream and modernity through the images of the visual culture in F. Scott Fitzgerald's The Great Gatsby. Therefore, a historical and cultural background is of necessity to fully understand the literary work. Also the relation between the novel and its time will be discussed. In order to elaborate on modernist writing techniques and the use of symbols, a close reading is given in chapter three. Finally, the reception in film shall be discussed with regard to portrayal of visual images. F. Scott Fitzgerald's novel The Great Gatsby (1925) is without any controversy a classic of its time and still finds reception in scholarships and films. Due to current issues like class inequality or the pursuit of wealth, "Fitzgerald's masterpiece has never been more relevant" (The Guardian). Written during the Golden 20s, the novel is set in a time in which social and political norms were transformed drastically. On the one hand this generation celebrated wealth and economic success, but on the other the loss of norms and traditions stamped this time. The majority of people moved to the modernized city, driven by the Dream of Success. The Jazz Age embodies the social and cultural changes associated with the modernism movement, which counts any literary production from the interwar period that discusses the issues of modernity (Baym). A society that experienced the breakdown of norms and beliefs wanted to anticipate from former rules also in writing and focused "realist expression[s]" (Le Fustec) of their environment. Likewise, modernity and inventions, as well as the belief in the American Dream are mirrored critically in literature of that time. As a result of inventions, the visual culture, i.e. culture expressed through images, became increasingly established. This also shows up in contemporaneous literary production through the agglomerated use of symbols. The belief in the great American Dream encouraged generations of Americans to pursue their hopes and go further, despite race or social standards. Though, the experience of failure likewise affected people's dreams. As a matter of historical and cultural criticism, The Great Gatsby perfectly captures the contradictions of that time, when it tells the story of a young male who believes in the Self-Made Man and enters upper class just to reacquire his early love Daisy. [...]

Seminar paper from the year 2003 in the subject American Studies - Literature, grade: 1 (A), Southern Connecticut State University (English Department), course: American Literature of the Early 1900s, language: English, abstract: Nick Carraway is one of the major characters of F. Scott Fitzgerald's novel The Great Gatsby. He is a young man from Minneapolis/ St. Paul who graduated from Yale University and served his country in the First World War. Carraway was raised in a small town in the Midwest. He finds his hometown to be stifling and decides to move to the East Coast in the early 1920s to learn the bond business. He hopes to find a sense of freedom and identity in New York. Carraway lives next door to the wealthy Jay Gatsby in a district of Long Island called West Egg. However, Nick Carraway is not only a character taking part in the story, he is also the I-narrator that the author uses to recount his story. The Great Gatsby is told entirely through Nick Carraway's eyes; his thoughts and perceptions color and shape the story. The Great Gatsby actually functions as a personal memoir of Carraway's experiences with his mysterious neighbor Jay Gatsby in the summer of 1922. The story becomes more realistic by means of using an first-person-narrator. Because Nick Carraway is experiencing events and telling the reader about them in his own words, the plot becomes more believable. Rather than imposing himself between the reader and the action, a first-person- narrator can bring the reader closer to the action by forcing him to experience the events as though he was the narrator himself. The I of the narrator becomes the I of the reader who is, like Carraway, left wondering who Gatsby is, why he gives these huge parties and what his background and past may be. The reader might identify more with the story than it is the case when an omniscient third-person narrator is used. The reader cares about Gatsby because the narrator does; he wants to find out more about Gatsby because the narrator does; he is angry that no one comes to Gatsby's funeral because the narrator is... Carraway's position as the narrator, placed between the reader and the narration, gives him the only authoritative role of interpretation. Therefore the narrator's point of view and his credibility should be examined. Nick Carraway seems to be the perfect choice to narrate the novel. He is the cousin of Daisy Buchanan, he was in the same senior society as Tom Buchanan at Yale, and he rented a house right next to Jay Gatsby. He knows all the characters well enough to be present at the crucial scenes in the novel. [...]

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