

THE GREAT GATSBY

What do I need to know before I start reading?

WHO IS F. SCOTT FITZGERALD?

What does this video clip tell you about life for Fitzgerald and Zelda?

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cXxw6tpM970

F. SCOTT FITZGERALD

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PL05VV040Ls

- Childhood poor, but his parents had social status
- Education financed by a wealthy aunt attended Princeton
- •1918 Meets Zelda Sayre local debutante, the youngest daughter of an Alabama Supreme Court Judge
- •Embodied 1920s lifestyle alcohol, parties, travel

THE ROARING 20S

"It was an age of miracles,"
Fitzgerald wrote of the Jazz Age.
"It was an age of art, it was an age of excess, and it was an age of satire.



What do you know about the 1920s?

- Flappers
- Booming economy
- Prohibition
- Organized crime

WHAT IS A MOTIF?

Motif: A unifying element in an artistic work, especially any recurrent image, symbol, theme, character type, subject, or narrative detail.

A given motif may be unique to a work or it may appear in numerous works by the same author or different authors.

(Source: Bedford Glossary of Critical and Literary Terms, pg. 277)

WHAT IS A MOTIF?

Recurring structures, contrasts, or literary devices that can help to develop and inform the text's major themes

A motif may be:

- a literary element used repeatedly in one text
- A recurring image or symbol
- An element present across a single piece of literature or across various genres of literature

MOTIF = RECURRING SYMBOLS, THEMES, DEVICES

MOTIF

An object, idea or structure that occurs again, and again, and again in a piece of literature.

SYMBOL

An abstract idea which represents a deeper meaning.

Examples:

Rabbits- Of Mice and Men

Mockingbirds — To Kill a Mockingbird

THEME

The unifying general idea about life conveyed by a piece of literature.

Examples:

The predatory nature of human existence— Of Mice and Men

The importance of moral education – To Kill a Mockingbird

DEVICES

The use of a literary device such as imagery, repetition, juxtaposition, etc.

Examples:

Juxtaposition of Lenny and George – Of Mice and Men

The use of gothic details – To Kill a Mockingbird

MOTIF AND GATSBY -

COLOR SYMBOLISM

Green – Optimism, hope, vitality, the future

Gold - Wealth, opulence, "old money"

Yellow – Falsehood, corruption, moral decay (faded gold)

White – Innocence, purity, childhood (notice the irony at the end of the book)

Grey – despair, lack of emotion, dismal (The Valley of the Ashes)

MOTIF AND GATSBY

Green Light

- •Light at the end of Daisy's dock. The light can be viewed from Gatsby's mansion across the bay.
- •Think about what the green light symbolizes and how Fitzgerald uses it in the novel.



MOTIF AND GATSBY

Weather/Seasons

- Summer, fall, rain, heat, clouds
- •Look at how Fitzgerald uses weather to foreshadow events and create mood.



MOTIF AND GATSBY





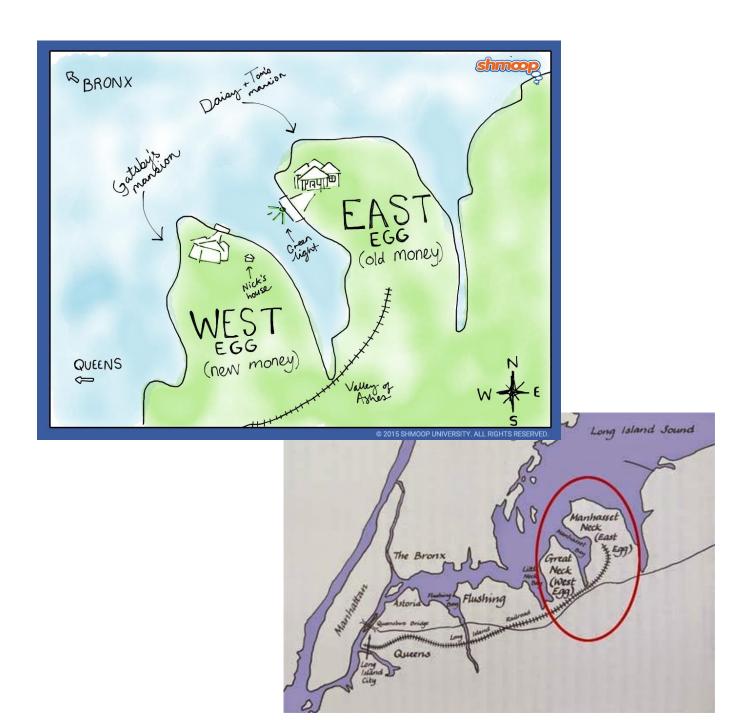
Eyes

- The eyes of Dr. TJ Eckleburg
- Owl Eyes in the library
- •Look at how Fitzgerald uses eyes in certain locations/scenes throughout the novel. Think about what these eyes symbolize.

MOTIFS AND GATSBY

East/West and Geography

- East established, tradition
- •West New frontier, "nouveau riche"
- •Think about how Fitzgerald uses these locations to characterize the people who live there.



- The disillusionment of the American Dream
- Wealth breeds carelessness and corruption
- •Attempts to relive the past are doomed to fail

THEMES



