

Beyond Gatsby How Fitzgerald Hemingway And Writers Of The 1920s Shaped American Culture Contemporary American Literature

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HAMILTON REILLY

Some Sort of Epic Grandeur University Alabama Press
 Written by the preeminent Fitzgerald biographer and literary critic Scott Donaldson, this book presents a fresh, insightful exploration of the war between the sexes in F. Scott Fitzgerald's fictional and autobiographical writings. The volume opens with a close reading of *Tender Is the Night*, in which Donaldson argues that the key theme of the novel is warfare—the struggle between the sexes for dominance in a marriage or relationship. Other essays expand on this theme, examining Fitzgerald's assessment of love and the American dream in *The Great Gatsby*, Zelda Fitzgerald's alleged affair with the French aviator Edouard Jozan, the writer's relationship with his fellow author Dorothy Parker, and Fitzgerald's autobiographical writings, in which he recounts his fast, extravagant life during the Jazz Age. Engagingly written and based on a deep understanding of Fitzgerald's life and career, *Fitzgerald and the War Between the Sexes* will inform and influence fans and students of Fitzgerald's work for many years to come.

The Great Gatsby Rowman & Littlefield
 Many of the heralded writers of the 20th century—including Ernest Hemingway, John Dos Passos, F. Scott Fitzgerald, and William Faulkner—first made their mark in the 1920s, while established authors like Willa Cather and Sinclair Lewis produced some of their most important works during this period. Classic novels such as *The Sun Also Rises*, *The Great Gatsby*, *Elmer Gantry*, and *The Sound and the Fury* not only mark prodigious advances in American fiction, they show us the wonder, the struggle, and the promise of the American dream. In *Beyond Gatsby: How Fitzgerald, Hemingway, and Writers of the 1920s Shaped American Culture*, Robert McParland looks at the key contributions of this fertile period in literature. Rather than provide a compendium of details about major American writers, this book explores the culture that created F. Scott Fitzgerald and his literary contemporaries. The source material ranges from the minutes of reading circles and critical commentary in periodicals to the archives of writers' works—as well as the diaries, journals, and letters of common readers. This work reveals how the nation's fiction stimulated conversations of shared images and stories among a growing reading public. Signifying a cultural shift in the aftermath of World War I, the collective works by these

authors represent what many consider to be a golden age of American literature. By examining how these authors influenced the reading habits of a generation, *Beyond Gatsby* enables readers to gain a deeper comprehension of how literature shapes culture.

The Great Gatsby and Modern Times Columbia University Press

This delightful study is a reinterpretation of the work of the three most important writers of the 1920s.

Fitzgerald/Hemingway Annual Createspace Independent Publishing Platform

F. Scott Fitzgerald's books may reflect the glitz and glamour of the 1920s, but was his life anything like that of his characters? Through direct quotations and intriguing biographical information, this text helps readers understand how the era in which Fitzgerald wrote influenced his writing. Excerpts from original works and critical analysis of his themes, style, and word choice allow readers to immerse themselves in his world.

So We Read On Scarecrow Press

Francis Scott Fitzgerald, 1896-1940 and Ernest Hemingway, 1899-1961, American litterateur.

Fitzgerald and Hemingway Oxford University Press

A marvelous look at the most famous literary friendship of our time, set against the glittering backdrops of Paris, Pamplona, Capri, and the Riviera. 18 photos.

The Gun and the Pen GRIN Verlag

*Includes pictures of important people and places. *Includes some of the authors' most famous quotes. *Analyzes the real life inspirations behind their work and relationships. *Explains the relationship and rivalry between Hemingway and Fitzgerald.

*Includes a Bibliography of each for further reading. The 1920s in the United States were known as the "Roaring Twenties" and the Jazz Age, a time in the nation that glorified hard and fast living. Nobody personified the age or wrote so descriptively about it better than F. Scott Fitzgerald (1896-1940), whose name became synonymous with the times after penning the epic *Great Gatsby*. Along with his dazzling wife Zelda, Fitzgerald was all too keen to play the role. When his writing made them celebrities, they were celebrated by the national press for being "young, seemingly wealthy, beautiful, and energetic." While Scott used their relationship as material in his novels, Zelda wrote herself, and she also strove to become a ballerina. However, the Fitzgeralds barely outlasted the '20s. Their hard living left Fitzgerald, a notorious alcoholic, in poor health by the '30s. Financially broke, he would die of a massive heart attack in 1940, by which time

Zelda had already suffered various mental illnesses. Zelda died in a freak fire in 1948, both Fitzgerald's having burned out almost as quickly as they had shined. Fitzgerald traveled constantly, and one of his expatriate friends in Europe was none other than Ernest Hemingway, widely considered one of the most influential American authors of the 20th century. Students are unlikely to leave high school without reading one of Hemingway's classics, especially *The Sun Also Rises* (1926), and they are usually introduced to rudimentary details about Hemingway's eclectic life and controversial death. Hemingway's literary career included several unquestioned classics, but a great deal of his fame and notoriety today comes from the fact that it has become impossible to separate his work from his life. In fact, Hemingway's service in World War I and his time as a war correspondent at places like Normandy during D-Day in World War II have also established him as the kind of masculine, adventurous man that Americans have long held out as cultural heroes. This is made even more ironic by the fact that Hemingway spent so much time overseas, both in Europe and Africa, to the extent that he became one of the most identifiable members of the "Lost Generation" of American expatriates, which included literary stars like Fitzgerald and Gertrude Stein. It is possible today for people to be familiar with the basic outline of his life despite rarely coming into contact with his writing. Fitzgerald and Hemingway had tumultuous lives, so it was only fitting that they had a tumultuous friendship that also bordered on rivalry. In fact, Fitzgerald hoped that the last novel he was working on before his untimely end, *The Last Tycoon*, would propel him to the top of the literary world again, a spot occupied by Hemingway after the publication of *For Whom The Bell Tolls*. While that novel wouldn't do it, *The Great Gatsby* ultimately ensured that Fitzgerald would remain renowned, and the two have been permanently associated with each other ever since. America's Greatest 20th Century Novelists profiles the lives and careers of two of America's most famous writers and cultural icons. Along with pictures of important people, places, and events, you will learn about Hemingway and Fitzgerald like you never have before.

The Story Behind F. Scott Fitzgerald's The Great Gatsby Gale Cengage

John Steinbeck is one of the most popular and important writers in American literature. Novels such as *The Grapes of Wrath*, *Of Mice and Men*, and *East of Eden* and the journal *Travels with Charley* convey the core of Steinbeck's work—fiction that is reflective and compassionate. The Nobel prize winner cared deeply about people, and his writing captured the spirit, determination, and

willingness of individuals to fight for their rights and the rights of others. His art of caring is critical for today's readers and as a touchstone for our collective future. In *Citizen Steinbeck: Giving Voice to the People*, Robert McParland explains how the author's work helps readers engage in moral reflection and develop empathy. McParland also looks at the ways educators around the world have used Steinbeck's writings—both fiction and nonfiction—to impart ideals of compassion and social justice. These ideals are weaved into all of Steinbeck's work, including his journalism and theatrical productions. Drawing on these texts—as well as interviews with secondary-level teachers—this book shows how Steinbeck's work prompts readers to think critically and contextually about our values. Demonstrating the power a single author can have on generations of individuals around the world, *Citizen Steinbeck* enables readers to make sense of both the past and the present through the prism of this literary icon's inspirational work.

[Citizen Steinbeck](#) LSU Press

From 1837 to 1912, Charles Dickens was by far the most popular writer for American readers. Through several sources including statistics, literary biography, newspapers, memoirs, diaries, letters, and interviews, Robert McParland examines a historical time and an emerging national consciousness that defined the American identity before and after the Civil War. American voices present their views, tastes, emotional reactions and identifications, and deep attachment and love for Dickens's characters, stories, themes, and sensibilities as well as for the man himself. Bringing together contemporary reactions to Dickens and his works, this book paints a portrait of the American people and of American society and culture from 1837 to the turn of the twentieth century. It is in this view of nineteenth-century America—its people and their values, their reading habits and cultural views, the scenarios of their everyday lives even in the face of the drastic changes of the emerging nation—that Charles Dickens's American Audience makes its greatest impact.

[Hemingway, Fitzgerald and the Twenties](#) Penn State Press

*Includes pictures of important people and places. *Includes some of the authors' most famous quotes. *Analyzes the real life inspirations behind their work and relationships. *Explains the relationship and rivalry between Hemingway and Fitzgerald. *Includes a Bibliography of each for further reading. The 1920s in the United States were known as the "Roaring Twenties" and the Jazz Age, a time in the nation that glorified hard and fast living. Nobody personified the age or wrote so descriptively about it better than F. Scott Fitzgerald (1896-1940), whose name became synonymous with the times after penning the epic *Great Gatsby*. Along with his dazzling wife Zelda, Fitzgerald was all too keen to play the role. When his writing made them celebrities, they were celebrated by the national press for being "young, seemingly wealthy, beautiful, and energetic." While Scott used their relationship as material in his novels, Zelda wrote herself, and she also strove to become a ballerina. However, the Fitzgeralds barely outlasted the '20s. Their hard living left Fitzgerald, a notorious alcoholic, in poor health by the '30s. Financially broke, he would die of a massive heart attack in 1940, by which time Zelda had already suffered various mental illnesses. Zelda died in a freak fire in 1948, both Fitzgerald's having burned out almost as quickly as they had shined. Fitzgerald traveled constantly, and one of his expatriate friends in Europe was none other than Ernest Hemingway, widely considered one of the most influential American authors of the 20th century. Students are unlikely to leave high school without reading one of Hemingway's classics, especially *The Sun Also Rises* (1926), and they are usually introduced to rudimentary details about Hemingway's eclectic life and controversial death. Hemingway's literary career included several unquestioned classics, but a great deal of his fame and notoriety today comes from the fact that it has become impossible to separate his work from his life. In fact, Hemingway's service in World War I and his time as a war correspondent at places like Normandy during D-Day in World War II have also established him as the kind of masculine, adventurous man that Americans have long held out as cultural heroes. This is made even more ironic by the fact that Hemingway spent so much time overseas, both in Europe and Africa, to the extent that he became one of the most identifiable members of the "Lost Generation" of American expatriates, which included literary stars like Fitzgerald and Gertrude Stein. It is possible today for people to be familiar with the basic outline of his life despite rarely coming into contact with his writing. Fitzgerald and Hemingway had tumultuous lives, so it was only fitting that they had a tumultuous friendship that also bordered on rivalry. In fact, Fitzgerald hoped that the last novel he was working on before his untimely end, *The Last Tycoon*, would propel him to the top of the literary world again, a spot occupied by Hemingway after the publication of *For Whom*

The Bell Tolls. While that novel wouldn't do it, *The Great Gatsby* ultimately ensured that Fitzgerald would remain renowned, and the two have been permanently associated with each other ever since. America's Greatest 20th Century Novelists profiles the lives and careers of two of America's most famous writers and cultural icons. Along with pictures of important people, places, and events, you will learn about Hemingway and Fitzgerald like you never have before.

[The Great Gatsby by F. Scott Fitzgerald](#) Open Road Media

Ernest Hemingway and F. Scott Fitzgerald met in 1925, two weeks after the publication of *The Great Gatsby*, in the Dingo Bar in Paris. From that night on they maintained a complicated friendship born of mutual admiration, envy, and implicit rivalry. *French Connections* is a collection of thoughtful and often stirring essays devoted to exploring the shared influence that these two legendary writers had on each other's work. The essayists examine the role of France, particularly Paris, in both writers' bodies of work, and how their sustained contact with one another in France as opposed to the States determined the sometimes hilarious, sometimes resentful tenor of their relationship.

[Taking Things Hard](#) Rowman & Littlefield

A study of Fitzgerald's themes, written for young adult readers.

[French Connections](#) Simon and Schuster

Pigeonholed in popular memory as a Jazz Age epicurean, a playboy, and an emblem of the Lost Generation, F. Scott Fitzgerald was at heart a moralist struck by the nation's shifting mood and manners after World War I. In *Paradise Lost*, David Brown contends that Fitzgerald's deepest allegiances were to a fading antebellum world he associated with his father's Chesapeake Bay roots. Yet as a midwesterner, an Irish Catholic, and a perpetually in-debt author, he felt like an outsider in the haute bourgeoisie haunts of Lake Forest, Princeton, and Hollywood—places that left an indelible mark on his worldview. In this comprehensive biography, Brown reexamines Fitzgerald's childhood, first loves, and difficult marriage to Zelda Sayre. He looks at Fitzgerald's friendship with Hemingway, the golden years that culminated with *Gatsby*, and his increasing alcohol abuse and declining fortunes which coincided with Zelda's institutionalization and the nation's economic collapse. Placing Fitzgerald in the company of Progressive intellectuals such as Charles Beard, Randolph Bourne, and Thorstein Veblen, Brown reveals Fitzgerald as a writer with an encompassing historical imagination not suggested by his reputation as "the chronicler of the Jazz Age." His best novels, stories, and essays take the measure of both the immediate moment and the more distant rhythms of capital accumulation, immigration, and sexual politics that were moving America further away from its Protestant agrarian moorings. Fitzgerald wrote powerfully about change in America, Brown shows, because he saw it as the dominant theme in his own family history and life.

[Fitzgerald and the War Between the Sexes](#) Penguin

Ernest Hemingway, F. Scott Fitzgerald, and William Faulkner stand as the American voice of the Great War. But was it warfare that drove them to write? Not according to Keith Gandal, who argues that the authors' famous postwar novels were motivated not by their experiences of the horrors of war but rather by their failure to have those experiences. These 'quintessential' male American novelists of the 1920s were all, for different reasons, deemed unsuitable as candidates for full military service or command. As a result, Gandal contends, they felt themselves emasculated—not, as the usual story goes, due to their encounters with trench warfare, but because they got nowhere near the real action. Bringing to light previously unexamined Army records, including new information about the intelligence tests, *The Gun and the Pen* demonstrates that the authors' frustrated military ambitions took place in the forgotten context of the unprecedented U.S. mobilization for the Great War, a radical effort to transform the Army into a meritocratic institution, indifferent to ethnic and class difference (though not to racial difference). For these Lost Generation writers, the humiliating failure vis-a-vis the Army meant an embarrassment before women and an inability to compete successfully in a rising social order, against a new set of people. *The Gun and the Pen* restores these seminal novels to their proper historical context and offers a major revision of our understanding of America's postwar literature.

[Fitzgerald-Wilson-Hemingway](#) Createspace Independent Publishing Platform

A guide to F. Scott Fitzgerald's most famous work. Written for high school students, chapters discuss the history of the work, historical and biographical themes, the critical response, and academic approaches to the book.

[F. Scott Fitzgerald's The Great Gatsby](#) Heinemann-Raintree

Library

F. Scott Fitzgerald and Ernest Hemingway might have been contemporaries, but our understanding of their work often rests on simple differences. Hemingway wrestled with war, fraternity, and the violence of nature. Fitzgerald satirized money and class and the never-ending pursuit of a material tomorrow. Through the provocative arguments of Scott Donaldson, however, the affinities between these two authors become brilliantly clear. The result is a reorientation of how we read twentieth-century American literature. Known for his penetrating studies of Fitzgerald and Hemingway, Donaldson traces the creative genius of these authors and the surprising overlaps among their works. Fitzgerald and Hemingway both wrote fiction out of their experiences rather than about them. Therefore Donaldson pursues both biography and criticism in these essays, with a deep commitment to close reading. He traces the influence of celebrity culture on the legacies of both writers, matches an analysis of Hemingway's Spanish Civil War writings to a treatment of Fitzgerald's left-leaning tendencies, and contrasts the averted gaze in Hemingway's fiction with the role of possessions in *The Great Gatsby*. He devotes several essays to four novels, *Gatsby*, *Tender Is the Night*, *The Sun Also Rises*, and *A Farewell to Arms*, and others to lesser-known short stories. Based on years of research in the Fitzgerald and Hemingway archives and brimming with Donaldson's trademark wit and insight, this irresistible anthology moves the study of American literature in bold new directions.

[The Achieving of The Great Gatsby, F. Scott Fitzgerald, 1920-1925](#) University of Alabama Press

A self-portrait of a great writer. A Short Autobiography charts Fitzgerald's progression from exuberant and cocky with "What I think and Feel at 25", to mature and reflective with "One Hundred False Starts" and "The Death of My Father." Compiled and edited by Professor James West, this revealing collection of personal essays and articles reveals the beloved author in his own words. *Reading and Interpreting the Works of F. Scott Fitzgerald* Harvard University Press

It is a collection of autobiographical stories and essays by American author F. Scott Fitzgerald. It consists of previously unpublished letters, notes and also three essays originally written for and published first in the *Esquire* magazine during 1936. Table of Contents: My Lost City The Crack-Up Pasting It Together Handle with Care Afternoon of an Author Early Success My Generation Francis Scott Key Fitzgerald (1896 - 1940) was an American author of novels and short stories, whose works are the paradigmatic writings of the Jazz Age, a term he coined. He is widely regarded as one of the greatest American writers of the 20th century.

[Scott Fitzgerald](#) Grove Press

A comprehensive study guide offering in-depth explanation, essay, and test prep for F. Scott Fitzgerald's *The Great Gatsby*, widely considered to be the highest achievement of Fitzgerald's career and a contender for the title of the "Great American Novel." As the quintessential novel of the Jazz Age, Fitzgerald's work serves as both an exquisite portrait of the Roaring Twenties in America and a cautionary tale regarding the American Dream. Acclaimed by generations of readers, the novel continues to embody the American spirit and the nation's enduring admiration for self-made success stories. This Bright Notes Study Guide explores the context and history of Fitzgerald's classic work, helping students to thoroughly explore the reasons it has stood the literary test of time. Each Bright Notes Study Guide contains: - Introductions to the Author and the Work - Character Summaries - Plot Guides - Section and Chapter Overviews - Test Essay and Study Q&As The Bright Notes Study Guide series offers an in-depth tour of more than 275 classic works of literature, exploring characters, critical commentary, historical background, plots, and themes. This set of study guides encourages readers to dig deeper in their understanding by including essay questions and answers as well as topics for further research.

[The Great Gatsby](#) Cambridge University Press

The fiction of F. Scott Fitzgerald serves as a compelling and incisive chronicle of the Jazz Age and Depression Era. This collection explores the degree to which Fitzgerald was in tune with, and keenly observant of, the social, historical and cultural contexts of the 1920s and 1930s. Original essays from forty international scholars survey a wide range of critical and biographical scholarship published on Fitzgerald, examining how it has evolved in relation to critical and cultural trends. The essays also reveal the micro-contexts that have particular relevance for Fitzgerald's work - from the literary traditions of naturalism, realism and high modernism to the emergence of youth culture and prohibition, early twentieth-century fashion, architecture and design, and Hollywood - underscoring the full extent to which Fitzgerald internalized the world around him.

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