

The Great Gatsby Knowledge Organiser	(AO1)	Key Quotations (AO1)	Links with Pre-1900 poems (AO4)	
Nick Carraway reveals he is narrating a story of the previous summer. This begins with him arriving in New York. Invited to his cousin Daisy's for dinner, he finds out her husband is having an affair and meets Jordan Baker. Ends with Nick witnessing Gatsby alone on his dock.		"I hope she'll be a fool—that's the best thing a girl can be in this world, a beautiful little fool." (Daisy – Chapter 1)	To His Coy Mistress – links with the techniques used to persuade the lover.	
		"I married him because I thought he was a gentleman . . . I thought he knew something about breeding, but he wasn't fit to lick my shoe." (Myrtle - Chapter 2)		
		"He had one of those rare smiles with a quality of eternal reassurance in it...It understood you just as far as you wanted to be understood, believed in you as you would like to believe in yourself." (Nick – Chapter 3)		
Nick travels, via the Valley of Ashes, to New York with Tom to attend a party hosted by Myrtle, his mistress, at an apartment he pays for. Tom breaks her nose when she taunts him about Daisy whilst Nick gets very drunk.		"I believe that on the first night I went to Gatsby's house I was one of the few guests who had actually been invited. People were not invited — they went there." (Nick - Chapter 3)	Non Sum quails eram – links with obsessive desire for a lost love	
		"It takes two to make an accident." (Jordan - Chapter 3)		
		"So he invented just the sort of Jay Gatsby that a seventeen year old boy would be likely to invent, and to this conception he was faithful to the end." (Nick – Chapter 6)		
As the summer progresses, Nick eventually gets an invite to one of his mysterious neighbour's parties. Here he meets Gatsby and Jordan. Gatsby speaks with Jordan alone and requests more of Nick's company. The chapter ends with Nick narrating details of his everyday life.		"So we drove on toward death through the cooling twilight." (Nick - Chapter 7)	Sonnet 116 – ideal love transcending the passage of Time	
		"So we drove on toward death through the cooling twilight." Chapter 7		
		"They were careless people, Tom and Daisy — they smashed up things and creatures and then retreated back into their money of their vast carelessness, or whatever it was that kept them together, and let other people clean up the mess they had made." (Nick - Chapter 9)	The Ruined Maid – link between material prosperity and moral downfall	
Gatsby invites Nick to lunch and introduces him to Meyer Wolfsheim. During this time, he learns lots about Gatsby's past, some of it true. Afterwards, he bumps into Jordan who tells him about Gatsby and Daisy's past and asks him to arrange a meeting.		"Tom and Gatsby, Daisy and Jordan and I, were all Westerners, and perhaps we possessed some deficiency in common which made us subtly unadaptable to Eastern life." (Nick - Chapter 9)	La Belle Dame Sans Merci – chivalric imagery, sense of enchantment and subsequent desolation	
		"Gatsby believed in the green light, the orgastic future that year by year recedes before us. It eluded us then, but that's no matter—tomorrow we will run faster, stretch out our arms farther" (Nick – Chapter 9)	Links with other texts (AO4)	
Gatsby nervously talks to Nick, offering to pay to sort out the meeting. It rains on the day of the reunion, which is an awkward affair culminating in Gatsby throwing shirts as Daisy cries and them staring at the green light together.		Context (AO3)		
		Fitzgerald was the most famous chronicler of 1920s America, an era that he dubbed "the Jazz Age."	Joseph Conrad – was a big influence on Fitzgerald. His novellas ' Heart of Darkness ' and ' Lord Jim ' both have the narrator being a participant in the story. Also, Conrad's belief that every word is significant in shaping meaning can be seen in Fitzgerald's Gatsby.	
Rumours spread about Gatsby, and a reporter turns up at his house. Here, Nick decides to narrate Gatsby's past in Dakota, and how he gained and lost his fortune through meeting Dan Cody. Having not seen either G or D for weeks, Nick bumps into Tom at Gatsby's house. Tom is highly critical of Gatsby. Later, at another one of G's parties Tom reveals to D that G's wealth is made through bootlegging		Prohibition, the ban on the sale and consumption of alcohol mandated by the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution (1919), made millionaires out of bootleggers, and an underground culture of revelry sprang up.		Henry James used a scenic method of writing (carefully constructed dramatic scenes with dialogue embedded in the narrative) so it feels as though you are watching the events unfold in front of you, as in Gatsby.
		Fitzgerald met and fell in love with a wild seventeen-year-old beauty named Zelda Sayre. Zelda finally agreed to marry him, but her overpowering desire for wealth, fun, and leisure led her to delay their wedding until he could prove a success – mirrored in the novel through Daisy		
G fires all his staff now the parties have served their purpose. On the hottest day of the year, they all meet for a drink in New York. G can hardly believe that D's daughter is real. Tom's suspicions of an affair are confirmed and a confrontation ensues. G and D drive off together, and on the way home, Nick, Tom and Jordan learn that Myrtle has been stuck and killed. Back at the Buchanan house, Nick sees G in the bushes who tells him D hit Myrtle.		Fitzgerald is reflected in Nick Carraway: a thoughtful young man from Minnesota, educated at an Ivy League school (in Nick's case, Yale), who moves to New York after the war.	T. S Eliot's poem <i>The Waste Land</i> can be seen as the influence for Fitzgerald's portrayal of 'the valley of ashes'.	
		Post WW1 – created a lost generation		
		Mass media and advertising changed during this period as consumerism took hold		
		Conspicuous consumption was seen visibly, especially in housing The Jazz age/Roaring Twenties/Golden Twenties		
Nick meets G at his house, who tells him of his idolization of D. Later, Nick learns from Michaelis, what happened at the garage after the death. Wilson finds Tom who hints that it was Gatsby. Wilson kills Gatsby who and himself. Nick rushes back but finds Gatsby dead and then imagines Gatsby's final thoughts.		Terminology (AO1/2)		
		Analogy	Metaphor	Parody
		Allegory	Motif	Personification
		Allusion	Narrative	Postmodern
		Euphemism	Neologism	Protagonist
		Flashback	Oxymoron	Satire
		Hyperbole	Paradox	Symbol
Writing two years on, Nick narrates the details of G's funeral. Few came, although G's father did, and he tells Nick of G's boyhood. Nick meets Tom in NY who tells him it was him who told Wilson that it was Gatsby. All westerners, Nick muses that the east might have corrupted him and his friends. Sitting on the beach outside Gatsby's house, he imagines the East before it was settled.		Key Themes (AO1)		
		Bildungsroman	Society and Class	
		Power	Love	
		Sexuality	Dreams and Desires	
		Oppression and rebellion	Freedom and confinement	
		Identity and memory	Gender roles	
		Marriage	The American Dream	

Central characters (AO1)		
Nick Carraway	Tom Buchanan	George Wilson
James "Jimmy" Gatz (Jay Gatsby)	Jordan Baker	Owl Eyes
Daisy Buchanan	Myrtle Wilson	Meyer Wolfsheim
Comparisons between THMT; ASCND; FG		
Entrapment in setting and liminal images	Power of sex	Clothing as signifier
Setting reflecting reality	Women having no say in sex	Adultery/infidelity/sex
Control between the sexes	Fertility and motherhood	Names of vehicles
Mental health- being pushed to extremes	Ageing women	Homosexuality
Nostalgia for mythical past	Names	Bathing
'Sisterhood' challenged	Rules and codes	Gaps in time/ incomplete/unreliable stories
Intertextuality	Music and the past	Cowardice and failure of central character
Women's voices silenced or women using language to rebel/escape	Undecideability	Changing generations
Rape	Roles being more important than the individuals filling them	People seen from outside perspectives
Men's versions of things standing (women don't get their own voices)	<i>Some are only linked to THMT/ASCND and not FG.</i>	