제 6 주 제 1 차 세계대전과 피츠제럴드

I. U.S.A. in the 1920s
1. one of the victors in the First World War and enjoyed a period of great prosperity in the 1920s
3. Unlike Germany, Italy, and the Soviet, U.S.A. managed to avoid dictatorship and remained a democracy (President Roosevelt four times similarly
II. Social Issues, 1920–1929
1. "the Jazz Age", "the Age of Intolerance", and "the Age of Wonderful Nonsense": Beginning of modern America; the new decade of the roaring twenties would be a time of change for everyone — not all of it good
2. the presidential administrations
1) In spite of President Woodrow Wilson's unflagging efforts, the Senate refused to ratify the Versailles Peace Treaty that ended World War I, and the U.S. failed to join the League of Nations. Early in the 1920s the U.S. raised tariffs on imported goods, and free immigration came to an end
2) Elected president in 1920, Warren G. Harding promoted a "return to normalcy," which signaled a resurgence of nativism, isolationism, and rejection of the progressive era's governmental activism
3) Calvin Coolidge was elected; Such Coolidge administration policies as high tariffs and federal tax cuts were generally approved
4) Herbert Hoover was elected to the presidency in 1928, buoyed by the country's prosperity
5) Franklin D. Roosevelt was elected in 1932
3. Social ferment
1) the Red Scares during the roaring twenties refer to the fear of Communism in the U.S. just before and during the 1920s. (150,000 anarchists or Communists in the U.S. in 1920, but they constituted only 0.1 percent of the general population); Sacco and Vanzetti Case;
reappearance of the Ku Klux Klan, restrictive immigration laws, and Prohibition (Amendment 18 to the Constitution in 1919): prohibition of the manufacture, transport and sale of intoxicating liquor
2) Youthful "Flapper" women provoked older people with brief skirts, bobbed hair, and cavalier use of makeup and cigarettes
3) Crazes included such dances as the Charleston, dance marathons, flagpole sitting and flying stunts
4) Baseball's Babe Ruth and other sports figures became heroes
4. the arts and ideas
1) Sinclair Lewis, Willa Cather, William Faulkner, F. Scott Fitzgerald, Carl Sandburg, Ernest Hemingway
2) the Jazz Age (Louis Armstrong, Duke Ellington and Fletcher Henderson. George Gershwin, Cole Porter)
3) movies stars: Charlie Chaplin and Rudolph Valentino; Walt Disney would produce his first cartoon, *Alice's Wonderland;* the year 1922 introduced the first movie made with sound, The Jazz Singer, starring Al Jolson. And in 1926, the advent of Technicolor made movies more entertaining and memorable

4) the lush, ornate style of Art Deco architecture, art, clothing, hairstyles, decor and furnishings flourished in the 1920s
5. the economy, technology and science
1) from a wartime to peacetime economy. After a few years of temporary stall in the economy, the country prospered: America became the richest nation on Earth and a culture of consumerism was born
2) $5 a day
6. Inventions
1) Henry Ford blazed the way with his Model T; (sold more 15 million of them by 1927)
2) the radio found its way into virtually every home in America
3) Charles A. Lindbergh's pioneering flight across the Atlantic Ocean in 1927: aviation industry
4) canned foods, ready-made clothing and household appliances liberated women from much household drudgery
7. The stock market
1) bull market: 108% (기업=76%, 개인=33%)
2) the Great Crash: Black Thursday, 24 October, 1929
3) overture to the Great Depression in 1930s
III. Chronology of Fitzgerald
1896: September 24, F. Scott Fitzgerald born in St. Paul, Minnesota (the third of five children born to furniture manufacturer Edward Fitzgerald and Mary "Mollie" McQuillan)
1911-1913: attends catholic prep school in New Jersey
1913-1917: attends Princeton University; writes dramatic and humorous pieces
1917-1919: joins the army; meets Zelda Sayre in Montgomery, Alabama
1920: publishes *This Side of Paradise*; marries Zelda
1921: publishes first short story collection, *Flappers and Philosophers;* daughter Frances "Scottie" born
1922: publishes his second novel, *The Beautiful and Damned*
1922-24: lives at Great Neck, Long Island
1923: satirical play, *The Vegetable*, fails
1925: publishes T*he Great Gatsby*; befriends Ernest Hemingway in Paris
1926: publishes *All the Sad Young Men*
1927: moves family to Delaware; first attempt to write for Hollywood
1930: Zelda has first nervous breakdown in Paris
1934: publishes *Tender is the Night*
1935: publishes *Taps at Reveille*
1937: moves back to Hollywood as scriptwriter; begins affair with Sheila Graham
1940: dies in Hollywood; buried at Rockville, Maryland
1941: *The Last Tycoon* is published posthumously
1948: Zelda dies in fire at sanitarium in North Carolina
IV. Literary Heritages of Fitzgerald
1. 몰락한 집안의 아들
2. '미국 문단의 삼총사': 피츠제럴드, 헤밍웨이, 포크너
3. '재즈 시대의 왕자'

4. 단편소설: *Saturday Evening Post,* Norman Rockwell (160)
5. 작가적 야심: "모든 작가는 자기 세대의 젊은이들, 다음 세대의 비평가들, 그리고 그 뒤 영원히 미래 세대의 교육자들을 위해 작품을 써야 한다." (1919)

V. Writings and Publication of *The Great Gatsby*

1. "나는 새로운 그 무엇 – 색다르고 아름답고 단순한 것 말고도 정교하게 고안한 그 무엇을 쓰고 싶다."
2. "마침내 참으로 내 작품이라고 할 그 무엇을 썼다" (Maxwell Perskins)
3. 1920 년대와 『위대한 개츠비』

1) 미국의 사회상: 1910 년대=Sister Carrie (Theodore Dreiser), 1920 년대=The Great Gatsby, 1930 년대=The Grapes of Wrathe (John Steinbeck) 2. 1922-1929 년: 주식 수익 증가율

2) 1929 년 경제 대공황, Prohibition, organized crimes

VI. The Great Gatsby

1) title: In what way is Gatsby "great"?

- <위대한 개츠비>; <華麗な ギャツビー> –> <グレート ギャツビー>

2) settings

- temporal: 1920s
- spatial: East Egg/West Egg, Long Island, New York City

3) characters: Nick Carraway, Jay Gatsby, Tom Buchanan, Daisy, Jordan Baker, Meyer Wolfshiem

4) Nick: narrator or protagonist?

5) symbols and images

6) major themes

- comments on the American Dream
- conflicts between the East and the West
- importance of dreams and illusion (Joseph Conrad, *Heart of Darkness*)
- New Historical approaches: race, class, gender, nature

VII. Translations of *The Great Gatsby* in Korean

Her grey, sun-strained eyes stared straight ahead, but she had deliberately shifted our relations, and for a moment I thought I loved her. But I am slow thinking and full of interior rules that act as brakes on my desires, and I knew that first I had to get myself definitely out of that tangle back home.

태양빛에 지친 그녀의 회색 눈동자는 앞만 보고 있었다. 그러나 조금 전 그녀는 슬쩍 우리 관계를 격상시킨 것이었고, 그 때문에 나는 잠깐 동안 그녀를 사랑한다고 믿었다. 그러나 곰곰이 생각하기 시작하자 내면의 모든 규칙들이 내 욕망에 브레이크를 걸었다. 나는 우선 이런 혼란스러운 상황에서 나 자신을 구출해 집으로 돌려보내야 한다는 것을 깨달았다.

뜨거운 햇빛에 긴장한 그녀의 잿빛 눈은 곧장 앞을 바라보고 있었지만 조금 전 그녀는 의도적으로 우리의 관계를 변화시켰다. 잠깐 동안 나는 그녀를 사랑한다고 생각했다. 하지만 나는 생각이 느린데다가 욕망에 브레이크를 거는 내면의 규칙도 많이 지니고 있었다. 무엇보다도 먼저 고향에서 있었던 연애 사건에서 확실히 빠져나오는 것이 급선무라는 것을 잘 알고 있었다.