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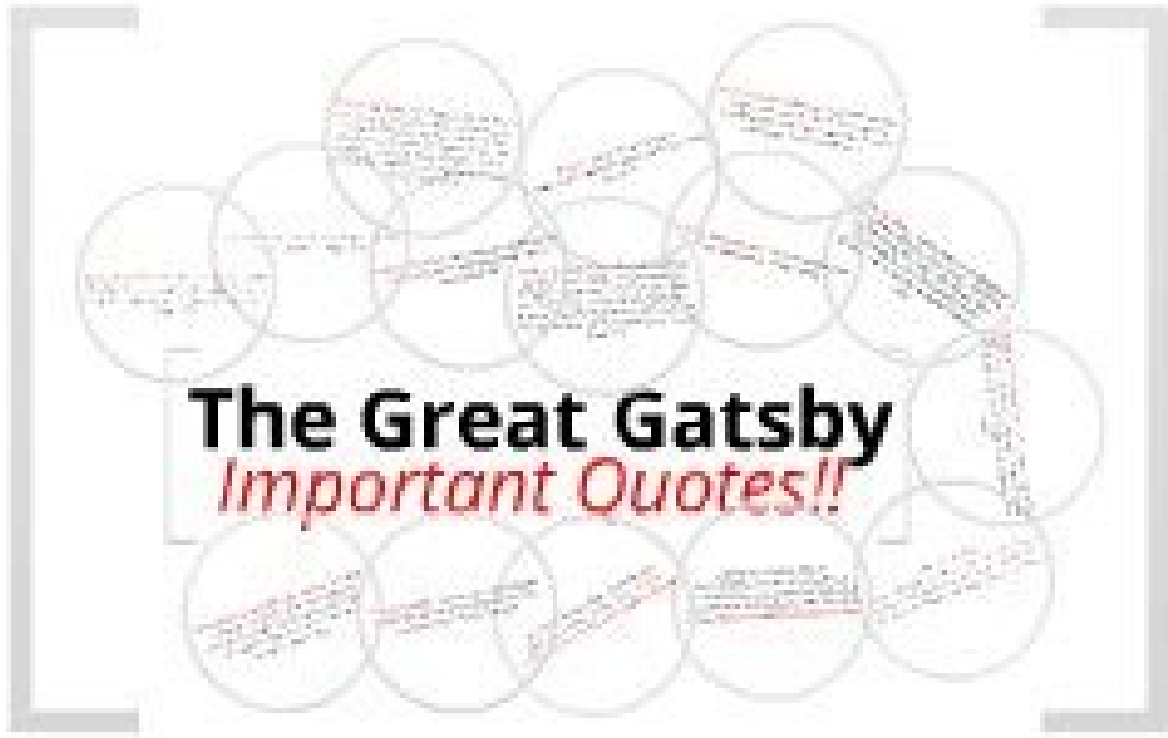
Gatsby quotes in chapter 7

Why is chapter 7 important in the great gatsby. Most important quote in chapter 7 of the great gatsby. Important quotes in chapter 7 the great gatsby. What happens in chapter 7 of gatsby.

Angry,
and half in love with
her,
and tremendously
sorry,
I turned away.

F. Scott Fitzgerald
The Great Gatsby

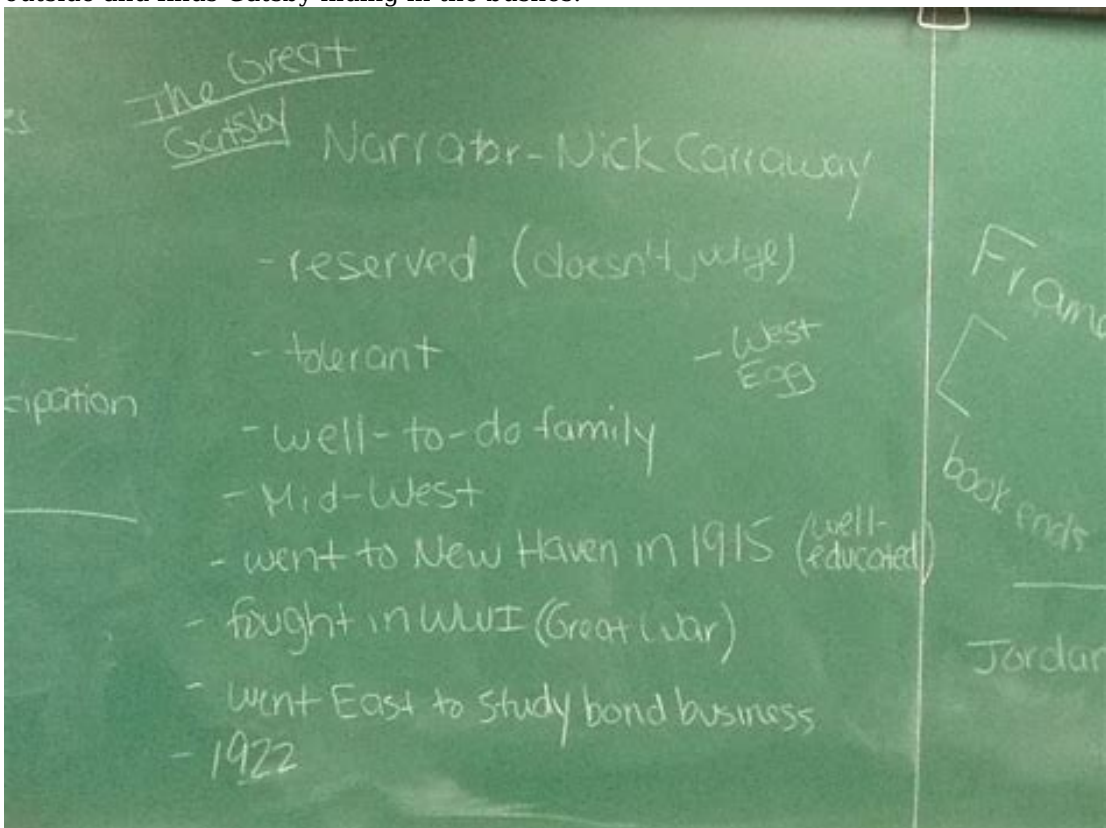
"It was when curiosity about Gatsby was at its highest that the lights in his house failed to go on one Saturday night— and, as obscurely as it had begun, his career as Trimalchio was over" (113)Speaker: Nick Carraway (Narrative)Context: Narrating about his discovery about Gatsby's character development, towards not throwing partiesSignificance: Character Development: As Gatsby's relationship with Daisy is beginning to flourish, he does not need to throw these extravagant parties in hopes that she will walk through the door into his life. Now as he is now close to Daisy, he is able to drop his false act of enjoying hosting these parties, and is now able to focus all of his time and effort on Daisy. By giving up his social life, it proves his deep relentless care for her, and shows sacrifice and his ability to settle down. Background Information: In this quote, Fitzgerald refers to Gatsby as Trimalchio, who in Roman literature was a man who attained power and wealth through hard work and perseverance. Like Gatsby, Trimalchio is known for throwing lavish dinner parties, hence the reference to Jay's discontinuation of his social gatherings. By implying Gatsby is a Trimalchio figure, it provides a notion that Gatsby truly did earn his fortune through work and dedication, like the American Dream requires, instead of Tom's accusation of Gatsby earning dirty money through bootlegging. "She's not leaving me!" Tom's words suddenly leaned down over Gatsby. "Certainly not for a common swindler who'd have to steal the ring he put on her finger." (133)Speaker: Tom BuchananContext: Tom insulting Gatsby during his attempt to take her from him, in the hotel room at the Plaza HotelSignificance: Theme: This quote falls under two themes in the novel, which are women's roles/sexism, and money/the American Dream. By referring to Daisy as just something you put a ring on, Tom implies that she is just another possession that he owns and can control. He refuses to let her have any say in the matter, which gives his view on women, in that the men decide what they should do, while they just sit there and be "fools". Also when referring to the ring, he implies that because he spent so much money on her with the ring and the pearls (\$350,000), she should be happy and that money can buy you happiness. He achieves his goals in life and obtains the American Dream through buying his way through life.Irony: Although Tom is married to Daisy, he hardly shows any love or affection for her until there is a chance that she may be stolen from him. Even with a child, Tom is still having an affair, which is a relationship that he puts more effort into.



Tom does not truly love Daisy, he is bored of their relationship, but as soon as someone comes by to steal his toy, he immediately begins to care for it, just because it is his and he cannot stand to lose. This also relates to his superiority complex, that he is greater than everyone else and things deserve to be his. Preoccupied by his love for Daisy, Gatsby calls off his parties, which were primarily a means to lure Daisy. He also fires his servants and replaces them with shady individuals connected to Meyer Wolfsheim. On the hottest day of the summer, Nick takes the train to East Egg for lunch at the house of Tom and Daisy. He finds Gatsby and Jordan Baker there as well. When the nurse brings in Daisy's baby girl, Gatsby is stunned and can hardly believe that the child is real. For her part, Daisy seems almost uninterested in her child. During the awkward afternoon, Gatsby and Daisy cannot hide their love for one another. Complaining of her boredom, Daisy asks Gatsby if he wants to go into the city. Gatsby stares at her passionately, and Tom becomes certain of their feelings for each other. Itching for a confrontation, Tom seizes upon Daisy's suggestion that they should all go to New York together. Nick rides with Jordan and Tom in Gatsby's car, and Gatsby and Daisy ride together in Tom's car. Stopping for gas at Wilson's garage, Nick, Tom, and Jordan learn that Wilson has discovered his wife's infidelity—though not the identity of her lover—and plans to move her to the West. Under the brooding eyes of Doctor T. J. Eckleburg, Nick perceives that Tom and Wilson are in the same position. In the oppressive New York City heat, the group decides to take a suite at the Plaza Hotel. Tom initiates his planned confrontation with Gatsby by mocking his habit of calling people "old sport." He accuses Gatsby of lying about having attended Oxford. Gatsby responds that he did attend Oxford—for five months, in an army program following the war. Tom asks Gatsby about his intentions for Daisy, and Gatsby replies that Daisy loves him, not Tom. Tom claims that he and Daisy have a history that Gatsby could not possibly understand. He then accuses Gatsby of running a bootlegging operation. Daisy, in love with Gatsby earlier in the afternoon, feels herself moving closer and closer to Tom as she observes the quarrel. Realizing he has bested Gatsby, Tom sends Daisy back to Long Island with Gatsby to prove Gatsby's inability to hurt him.

Name _____ English 10/History
Date _____ Section _____
Assignment _____
The Great Gatsby Chapter 6-8 Quiz
Directions: Students may use study guides provided in class. You might want to quickly skim all questions. Page numbers in the margin refer to the text of the novel only if they are specifically requested.
1. On what page is it suggested that Tom and Daisy were clearly scheming, plotting together?
2. Gatsby's new "romance" can be traced back to what other character? Page?
3. "Did love bite once but I loved you too?" Page?
4. "She never loved you... in her heart. She never loved anyone except me." Page?
5. Page open which clearly suggests that he can not only change the past but also change his present in order to recreate the past.
6. Nick seems to see shadows as he sits on Gatsby's steps. Page?
7. Speaker one "... And as for your believing me about it at least time I won't stand for it!"
Speaker two "... I don't mean to interrupt you much, but I must know pretty fast..."
8. What two pages are these quotes taken from? Write down here...
a. _____
b. _____
9. "... I seemed to me that she wanted to speak to us, though we were somebody else's kin."
Page?
a. Speaker?
b. Speaker?
c. Speaker Context?

As the row quiets down, Nick realizes that it is his thirtieth birthday. Driving back to Long Island, Nick, Tom, and Jordan discover a frightening scene on the border of the valley of ashes. Someone has been fatally hit by an automobile. Michaelis, a Greek man who runs the restaurant next to Wilson's garage, tells them that Myrtle was the victim—a car coming from New York City struck her, paused, then sped away. Nick realizes that Myrtle must have been hit by Gatsby and Daisy, driving back from the city in Gatsby's big yellow automobile. Tom thinks that Wilson will remember the yellow car from that afternoon. He also assumes that Gatsby was the driver. Back at Tom's house, Nick waits outside and finds Gatsby hiding in the bushes.



Gatsby says that he has been waiting there in order to make sure that Tom did not hurt Daisy. He tells Nick that Daisy was driving when the car struck Myrtle, but that he himself will take the blame. Still worried about Daisy, Gatsby sends Nick to check on her. Nick finds Tom and Daisy eating cold fried chicken and talking. They have reconciled their differences, and Nick leaves Gatsby standing alone in the moonlight. Analysis Chapter 7 brings the conflict between Tom and Gatsby into the open, and their confrontation over Daisy brings to the surface troubling aspects of both characters. Throughout the previous chapters, hints have been accumulating about Gatsby's criminal activity. Research into the matter confirms Tom's suspicions, and he wields his knowledge of Gatsby's illegal activities in front of everyone to disgrace him. Likewise, Tom's sexism and hypocrisy become clearer and more obtrusive during the course of the confrontation. He has no moral qualms about his own extramarital affairs, but when faced with his wife's infidelity, he assumes the position of outraged victim. Read more about how Tom finds out about the affair between Gatsby and Daisy. The importance of time and the past manifests itself in the confrontation between Gatsby and Tom. Gatsby's obsession with recovering a blissful past compels him to order Daisy to tell Tom that she has never loved him. Gatsby needs to know that she has always loved him, that she has always been emotionally loyal to him. Similarly, pleading with Daisy, Tom invokes their intimate personal history to remind her that she has had feelings for him; by controlling the past, Tom eradicates Gatsby's vision of the future. That Tom feels secure enough to send Daisy back to East Egg with Gatsby confirms Nick's observation that Gatsby's dream is dead. Read more about whether Daisy loves Gatsby or Tom. Gatsby's decision to take the blame for Daisy demonstrates the deep love he still feels for her and illustrates the basic nobility that defines his character. Disregarding her almost capricious lack of concern for him, Gatsby sacrifices himself for Daisy. The image of a pitiable Gatsby keeping watch outside her house while she and Tom sit comfortably within is an indelible image that both allows the reader to look past Gatsby's criminality and functions as a moving metaphor for the love Gatsby feels toward Daisy. Nick's parting from Gatsby at the end of this chapter parallels his first sighting of Gatsby at the end of Chapter 1. In both cases, Gatsby stands alone in the moonlight pining for Daisy. In the earlier instance, he stretches his arms out toward the green light across the water, optimistic about the future. In this instance, he has made it past the green light, onto the lawn of Daisy's house, but his dream is gone forever. Read more about what the green light means. "... as obscurely as it had begun, his career as Trimalchio was over" (Fitzgerald, 113).At the beginning of chapter seven, as Nick explains that Gatsby has ceased to throw his infamous weekend parties, he draws an allusion to Trimalchio a fictional character in first century AD Roman. Trimalchio was a freed slave who worked to attain an enormous amount of wealth and threw lavish parties, similar to Gatsby's. Trimalchio was also the title of the original novel that Fitzgerald sent to his editors. He later revised it extensively, and changed the title to The Great Gatsby.

GATSBY

CHAPTER 7

In Chapter 6 Nick comments,

"The truth was that Jay Gatsby, of West Egg, Long Island, gazing from his Plutonic conception of himself, was one of those who, if it means anything, means just that—must be about his father's business, the service of a vast, vulgar, and meretricious beauty, so that he invented just the sort of Jay Gatsby that a sophisticated year-old boy would be likely to invent, and to this conception he was faithful to the end."

When Nick finally describes Gatsby's early history, he uses the striking comparison between Gatsby and Jesus Christ to illuminate Gatsby's creation of his own identity. Fitzgerald was probably influenced in drawing this parallel by a nineteenth-century book by Ernest Renan entitled *The Life of Jesus*. This book presents Jesus as a figure who essentially decided to make himself the son of God, then brought himself to earth by refusing to recognize the reality that defined his self-conception. Renan describes a Jesus who is "faithful to his self-created dream but scornful of the factual truth that finally crushes him and his dream"—a very appropriate description of Gatsby. Fitzgerald is known to have admired Renan's work and seems to have drawn upon it in devising this metaphor. Though the parallel between Gatsby and Jesus is not an important motif in *The Great Gatsby*, it is nonetheless a suggestive comparison: as Gatsby transforms himself into the ideal that he envisioned for himself (a "Plutonic conception of himself") as a young man and remains committed to that ideal, despite the obstacles that society presents to the fulfillment of his dream.

Questions & answers: 'The Great Gatsby' | SparkNotes.com. Retrieved 11:02 AM, 10 May 2016.

1. Paraphrase this discussion of the parallel between Jesus in *The Life of Jesus* and Gatsby.
2. Why is the setting at the opening of Chapter 7 a surprise to the reader?
3. Why has the atmosphere changed at Gatsby's mansion?
4. Describe and discuss Gatsby's reaction to Plutony.

The brief allusion to Trimalchio has a two-fold effect. It emphasizes Gatsby's rise from his humble beginnings in North Dakota to his current position of power and wealth and it foreshadows Gatsby's sharp decline from power that takes place throughout chapter seven. "... there was no such difference between men, in intelligence or race, so profound as the difference between the sick and the poor" (124). On their way to New York City, Nick, Jordan, and Tom stop at Wilson's gas station and find that Wilson is gravely ill. Wilson has discovered that his wife, Myrtle has been having an affair, and "the shock [has] made him physically sick" (124). Nick reflects that despite their differences in class and power, Tom and Wilson are in the same position. Nick has a powerful revelation at his point in the novel, as it becomes apparent to him that Tom and Wilson are effectively equals in that both of their wives have been unfaithful to them, and that the only true difference between them is that one is

ill and the other is healthy. This quote is also significant in that it highlights the major theme of class division present in the novel. Nick concludes in this quote that this division, present throughout the novel, is largely irrelevant. "She never loved you, do you hear? She only married you because I was poor and she was tired of waiting for me. It was a terrible mistake, but in her heart she never loved any one except me!" (130) Gatsby says this to Tom during their argument over who Daisy really loves; he says that Daisy only married Tom for his wealth. This is significant as it advances the plot in articulating the powerful rivalry between the two men and the significance of money in that rivalry. It also furthers our understanding of Gatsby and his frustration. He believed he had Daisy's love, but lost her because of his poverty. Now he has wealth but has still lost her to Tom.