

F. Scott Fitzgerald wrote The Great Gatsby, a novel about a young man in the roaring 20's. In the passage, Fitzgerald demonstrates how wealth and social status does not buy actual happiness. Fitzgerald supports this by using characterization, selection of detail, and irony.

Fitzgerald first introduces this mysterious man, this rich man who won over the main character with his social status and

and symbols, Fitzgerald displays the overall theme of captivity.

What does 'captivity' mean for people?

When Daisy was introduced in the story, she was constantly uneasy and anxious. Her husband gave her grand luxuries including an extravagant wedding location that was to be the entire floor at the Muhlback Hotel and a string of pearls that cost thousands of dollars. This we can assume only gave her temporary happiness, since, "I came into her room half an hour before the bridal dinner, and found her lying on her bed as lovely as the June night in her flowered dress-and as drunk as a monkey." She wasted a memorable night that most people want to remember. Her behavior is proof that this event was unimportant to her and she doesn't care to remember. She is acting like she was forced into the wedding and is trying to do anything she can to stop it. Later in the story, it comes as a surprise that even though her husband expresses his love for her through multiple riches, she becomes anxious when she doesn't see him for a certain period of time. The excerpt states, "If he left the room for a minute, she'd look around uneasily." She is confused all of a sudden when she doesn't have her husband next to her which shows how at that period of time, the women always listened and obeyed the men. And, it shows

F. Scott Fitzgerald uses imagery to display the scene throughout the story which has a deeper meaning to it. When Daisy was drunk, her bridesmaid and another maid took her and placed her into a freezing bath to relieve the hangover. The feeling of coldness from the bath can be viewed as emptiness. ^{Yes,} Daisy has become a shell of herself when she is constantly being told how to live her life. She has become hopeless and turned to drinking when things get rough. She believes the expression that "the grass is always greener" - that when something is given to her, there is always a want for something more. As written in the text, "We gave her spirits of ammonia and put ice on her forehead and hooked ^{he} back into her dress. We walked out of the room, the pearls were around her neck and the incident was over." She got over the incident so easily because she isn't capable of feeling anymore. When we fall and get a scrape on our knee, we are told to get a bandage and some ice. We are told this because it numbs the pain. Daisy is in so much pain that she is numbed with the feeling of coldness from the bath. She has become blind to reality because she can't get her mind past the glamour and gifts her husband has given to her. So much that it was at the point that she didn't realize her husband was cheating on her. It states, "The girl who was with him got into the papers too, ... her arm was broken ... she was one of the chambermaids." This was only brought to her attention when he was found with another woman in a car accident. She automatically forgave her husband and with time, they had a child together and were traveling around the world. Once again, she was blinded by the issues of their relationship with more and more luxurious gifts.

For many years, women have struggled to be as equal as men. The excerpt from *The Great Gatsby* by F. Scott Fitzgerald focuses on Daisy, and in the story, Daisy is to be forcefully married to Tom Buchanan. In the end, she gives in to the events she could not change, and goes with the flow. Through the idea of a forced marriage, backed up by the strict societal standards implemented on women back in the 1920s, the excerpt portrays the sad reality of the lack of control and power a woman has in their lives.

Daisy's forced marriage to Tom represents the lack of power of women. On the night before Daisy's wedding, she was "as drunk as a monkey", representing her opposition to the marriage. Her drinking the night away shows how she wants to forget all the presents ongoing events, and how the events that are taking place are problems she wants to run away from. Her will to avoid her current situation showcases her lack of power to control her own life as she knows that resistance is futile and that running away from things is one of the only options she has. In addition, in the text, Daisy starts to cry out and say: "Tell 'em all Daisy's change her mine. Say: 'Daisy's change' her mine!", fulfilling the idea of her desperation and helplessness towards the situation, and the act of crying out represents her will to break free from the clutches of her cruel reality. The forced marriage represents how women do not have control over their lives.

Additionally, the standards of society that Daisy lives in negates the power of her

Daisy feels like her world is breaking into pieces shows how weak women are ^{g+y} Lastly, Fitzgerald uses a caricature to show how a woman must live with her husband and mother what he does. The first time Tom cheats on her she breaks down, and after that looks at him with "unfathomable delight". She can't look at him without questioning what was done to her. Then, Tom "ran into a wagon... girl who was with him... was one of the chambermaids in the Santa Barbara Hotel". After that Daisy doesn't leave him but "rid her little girl, and my went to France for a year". Again we can infer that Tom cheated on Daisy with a maid, but Daisy still stays. This shows how a woman must live with her husband and my don't matter.