

Great Gatsby What Is It About

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AN ENDURING AMERICAN MASTERPIECE: WHAT IS THE GREAT GATSBY ABOUT?

F. Scott Fitzgerald’s **The Great Gatsby** is far more than a story of lavish parties and doomed romance. First published in 1925, this slim novel has become a cornerstone of American literature, studied in classrooms and cherished by readers around the world. If you have ever asked yourself, “**Great Gatsby - what is it about?**” the answer is multi-layered. At its heart, it is a critique of the American Dream, a meditation on class and wealth, and a tragic love story set against the dazzling backdrop of the Jazz Age. This article unpacks the novel’s core plot, major themes, unforgettable characters, and its enduring relevance.

THE BASIC PLOT: A WINDOW INTO THE ROARING TWENTIES

Told from the perspective of Nick Carraway, a young man from the Midwest who moves to Long Island in 1922, the novel follows his fascination with his mysterious neighbor, Jay Gatsby. Gatsby is a fabulously wealthy man who throws extravagant parties every weekend at his West Egg mansion. No one knows who he really is or how he made his fortune.

Nick soon learns that Gatsby’s entire existence is driven by one obsession: winning back the love of Daisy Buchanan, Nick’s cousin, who lives across the bay in the more aristocratic East Egg. Daisy is married to Tom Buchanan, a brutish, wealthy man who carries on an affair of his own. Gatsby’s dream is to recreate the past, to erase the five years that separated him from Daisy, and to live the idyllic life he imagined when they first fell in love as young officers in Louisville.

Through a series of events set in motion by Gatsby’s desperate need to reunite with Daisy, the story builds toward a devastating climax. A tragic car accident, a case of mistaken identity, and a gunshot in a swimming pool bring the dream crashing down. The novel ends with Nick reflecting on the “green light” at the end of Daisy’s dock—a symbol of Gatsby’s impossible hopes—and famously concluding that we are all “boats against the current, borne back ceaselessly into the past.”

MAJOR THEMES THAT DEFINE THE STORY

The American Dream and Its Corruption

The most persistent question surrounding **what The Great Gatsby is about** is the fate of the American Dream. Gatsby represents the self-made man. Born James Gatz on a farm in North Dakota, he reinvents himself as Jay Gatsby, adopting a persona of wealth and refinement. He believes that with enough money and glamour, he can attain anything—including Daisy. Yet Fitzgerald shows that the dream is built on a foundation of bootlegging, crime, and deception. The story suggests that the American Dream has become hollow, corrupted by materialism and class rigidity. No matter how much wealth Gatsby accumulates, he can never break into the old-money world of East Egg. His dream is a beautiful illusion, destined to fail.

Class, Wealth, and Social Stratification

Fitzgerald divides his characters into those with “old money” (the Buchanans) and those with “new money” (Gatsby). **East Egg** represents inherited wealth, social grace, and recklessness, while **West Egg** represents the newly rich, who are often seen as vulgar and ostentatious. The Valley of Ashes, a desolate industrial wasteland between the Eggs and New York City, represents the working class and the forgotten poor. The novel illustrates how wealth creates invisible barriers. Tom and Daisy, despite their careless cruelty, are ultimately protected by their social position. Gatsby, despite all his money, remains an outsider—someone who can never fully belong to the world he so desperately wants to enter.

Love, Obsession, and the Nostalgia for the Past

Gatsby’s love for Daisy is less about Daisy as a real person and more about what she represents: wealth, status, and a lost golden past. He spends years accumulating a fortune to win her, but he is in love with an idealized memory. The green light at the end of her dock is a symbol of his obsession—a future that is forever just out of reach. Fitzgerald warns against the dangers of conflating the past with the present. Gatsby cannot accept that time moves forward, and his inability to let go of his dream leads directly to his destruction.

The Carelessness of the Rich

Nick Carraway famously describes Tom and Daisy as “careless people,” who “smashed up things and creatures and then retreated back into their money or their vast carelessness... and let other people clean up the mess they had made.” This theme underscores the moral emptiness of the elite. Daisy and Tom are indifferent to the suffering they cause—whether it is Myrtle Wilson’s death, Gatsby’s murder, or the ruin of George Wilson. Their wealth insulates them from consequences. Fitzgerald critiques a society where the rich can act without accountability.

MEMORABLE CHARACTERS AND THEIR ROLES

Understanding the characters is essential to answering “**what is The Great Gatsby about?**” because each one embodies a facet of the American 1920s.

- **Jay Gatsby:** The enigmatic protagonist. A dreamer and a romantic, but also a criminal. He is both admirable and pathetic, driven by a vision of love that is ultimately impossible.

- **Nick Carraway:** The narrator and moral compass. He comes from a solid Midwestern background and is both fascinated and repelled by the decadence of the East. He is the only character who seems to learn something from the tragedy.
- **Daisy Buchanan:** Beautiful, charming, but shallow and fickle. She represents the allure and the emptiness of wealth. She chooses comfort over love, and her voice is famously described as “full of money.”
- **Tom Buchanan:** A brutish, arrogant representative of old money. He is racist, unfaithful, and violent. Tom embodies the entitlement and cruelty of the established upper class.
- **Myrtle Wilson:** Tom’s mistress, a working-class woman desperate to climb the social ladder. Her violent death highlights the collateral damage of the rich’s carelessness.
- **George Wilson:** Myrtle’s husband, a downtrodden garage owner. He is a victim of the Valley of Ashes and, in his grief, becomes the instrument of Gatsby’s destruction.

SYMBOLISM THAT CARRIES THE MEANING

Fitzgerald filled **The Great Gatsby** with powerful symbols that deepen the story’s meaning.

The Green Light

Perhaps the most famous symbol in American literature, the green light at the end of Daisy’s dock represents Gatsby’s hopes and dreams for the future. It also symbolizes the inaccessibility of the American Dream—always visible but always just beyond reach.

The Eyes of Doctor T.J. Eckleburg

These faded eyes on a billboard in the Valley of Ashes watch over the wasteland. They are often interpreted as the eyes of God—a silent, indifferent witness to the moral decay of society. George Wilson sees them as the eyes of God, but they offer no judgment or protection.

The Valley of Ashes

A gray, desolate dump ground between West Egg and New York. It represents the moral and social decay hidden beneath the glittering surface of the Jazz Age. It is where the poor live and where the consequences of the rich’s actions play out.

Gatsby’s Mansion and Parties

The lavish, chaotic parties symbolize the excess and emptiness of the era. The mansion itself is a monument to Gatsby’s desire to impress Daisy. After his death, it is abandoned, showing the ultimate futility of his efforts.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT: THE JAZZ AGE AND THE LOST GENERATION

To fully understand **what The Great Gatsby is about**, one must consider its historical setting. The 1920s were a time of rapid social change, economic boom, and cultural rebellion. Prohibition fueled illegal speakeasies and bootlegging (which is how Gatsby likely made his fortune). Women had just gained the right to vote, and the “flapper” represented a new independence. The stock market soared, and wealth seemed abundant. But beneath this surface was deep inequality, social anxiety, and a sense of spiritual emptiness. Fitzgerald belonged to the “Lost Generation,” writers who felt disillusioned by the materialism and moral decay of post-World War I America. The novel is both a celebration of the energy of the 1920s and a fierce condemnation of its excesses.

WHY THE GREAT GATSBY STILL MATTERS TODAY

Although nearly a century has passed since its publication, the novel’s themes remain remarkably current. Our modern obsession with wealth, celebrity, and social status mirrors Gatsby’s own striving. The dream of reinventing oneself—whether through entrepreneurship, social media fame, or financial success—is still central to American culture. The novel also warns us about the widening gap between the rich and the poor, and the tendency of the wealthy to avoid accountability for the harm they cause. In an age of income inequality and political division, the story of Gatsby’s downfall resonates more strongly than ever. Moreover, the novel’s exploration of identity, performance, and the lies we tell ourselves about our past feels deeply relevant to a world of curated online personas.

COMMON MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT THE PLOT

When readers first encounter the book, they sometimes assume it is a straightforward romance. While love is central, it is more a story about the failure of love when it is based on an illusion. Another misconception is that Gatsby is a hero or a victim. In reality, he is a complex figure: a criminal who made his money through illegal means, a dreamer who refuses to accept reality, and a man who inspires both pity and admiration. The novel does not offer easy heroes or villains—it asks us to look at the deeper forces that shape human behavior.

CONCLUSION: A TIMELESS CAUTIONARY TALE

So, **what is The Great Gatsby about?** It is about the collision of love and money, past and present, illusion and reality. It is about the terrifying beauty of desire and the relentless passage of time. Fitzgerald crafted a story that is at once specific to the Jazz Age and universal in its exploration of hope, ambition, and loss. The green light still shines—not just for Gatsby, but for everyone who has ever reached for something just beyond their grasp. This masterwork remains essential reading because it holds up a mirror to our own society, reminding us that the American Dream, for all its promise, may be nothing more than a magnificent, heartbreaking fiction.