**The Great Gatsby**

🖎Journal Assignment **(Choose ODD or EVEN Chapters)**✍

**Daily Expectations:** It is expected that journals will be brought to class completed daily. On any given day, I may ask you or a group of you to present your journal entries to the class, whether you have finished the required homework or not. Other times, you will be asked to take the activity that you completed in your journal and use it for an in-class timed writing activity or to begin discussion. It is up to you to come to class prepared and to put quality responses in your journals. Failure to bring your journal to class will cause you to lose participation points, as your journal demonstrates your successful ability to follow directions, complete your homework, and participate in classroom learning activities.

**Types of Journals & Expectations:** There are 4 types of journals that I may ask you to do.

**Notes & Quotes**-When you see this label, your task is to address the question I am asking you on the assignment sheet, but you are not expected to answer in complete sentences. You may use listing, bullet points, T-charts, pictures, and fragments to address your thoughts as you see fit. You are expected to write down *at least 5 important quotations* from your section of the reading assignment that assist you in answering the question you have been asked and include how you might analyze the quotes you have selected if you had to write about these quotes. 1.5 – 2 pages handwritten in length\*.

**Reader Response-** I will ask you an open-ended question and you will express your thoughts on the matter using evidence to support your claims. For narrative responses, do not deal with surface, obvious generalities/plot; move to the level of inference/conclusion with each response. Include not only observations but also inferences/insights about those observations. Always *assert* and *argue*! This response will be 1.5-2 pages handwritten in length\* with MLA in-text citations for your text evidence. Focus on the meaning or the effect on the reader that is created by the author in the work.

**Free Choice-** For this type of journal, it will be your responsibility to craft your own question and thoroughly answer your question with evidence from the text. Again, dig beyond surface level plot and explore different ideas. Yes or no questions will not get you what you need on this assignment. Dig deeper! Make inferences and share insights, delve deeper into possible themes that are emerging or particular elements of author’s craft that strike you.

**Other-**Sometimes, I may ask you to draw or use another nontraditional form of response. In this case, I will say “other” and specifically let you know what you are expected to do in the journal entry.

***A Warning About Outside Sources:*** *Outside sources are not allowed for use in the journals unless you are specifically instructed to do research. Copying information from Sparknotes or other similar “help” sites like Schmoop will result in an automatic “F” for that journal entry and you will be cited for an academic integrity violation. The journals are for learning and if you are just copying ideas from Sparknotes, then you are not learning anything besides how to improve your handwriting.*

***Your journal is your friend! Take it seriously, do the best you can, and you will do well! If you choose to forego the journal assignments, or do not produce work of quality, this unit-and upcoming units-will be very difficult for you.***

**Chapter 1 OR Chapter 2:**

Notes & Quotes = choose 5 quotes that help develop characterization in some way (remember: indirect & direct characterization) and analyze them

**Chapter 3 OR Chapter 4:**

Reader Response = examine the first major party scene at Gatsby’s and analyze its significance. What do we learn from this chapter about Nick, our narrator, as well as the other characters in the work?

**Chapter 5 OR Chapter 6:**

Free Choice

**ALL - Chapter 7:**

3 Paragraphs - Analyze the significance of Fitzgerald’s use of color archetypes within *The Great Gatsby* to convey his major theme(s) within the work.

**Chapter 8 OR Chapter 9:**

Notes & Quotes = choose 5 quotes that help support F. Scott Fitzgerald’s use of conflict and tension to build the resolution of novel.

***\*IN PROVIDED GATSBY JOURNAL***

**Literary Terms to Think About:**

* **Characterization:** The ways individual characters are represented by the narrator or author of a text. This includes descriptions of the characters’ physical appearances, personalities, actions, interactions, and dialogue. *Look for: Connections, links, and clues between and about characters. Ask yourself what the function and significance of each character is. Make this determination based upon the character's history, what the reader is told (and not told), and what other characters say about themselves and others.*)
* **Indirect Characterization:** consists of the author showing the audience what kind of person a character is through the character’s thoughts, words, and deeds. This requires the audience to make inferences about why a character would say or do those things. This type of characterization is also known as implicit characterization. While it takes more time to develop a character through indirect characterization, it often leaves a deeper impression on the reader than direct statements about what a character is like.
* **Direct Characterization:** also known as explicit characterization, consists of the author telling the audience what a character is like. A narrator may give this information, or a character in the story may do it.
  + **Antagonist**: A character or characters in a text with whom the protagonist opposes.
  + **Anti-hero**: A protagonist of a story who embodies none of the qualities typically assigned to traditional heroes and heroines. Not to be confused with the antagonist of a story, the anti-hero is a protagonist whose failings are typically used to humanize him or her and convey a message about the reality of human existence.
  + **Archetype**: “a resonant figure or mythic importance, whether a personality, place, or situation, found in diverse cultures and different historical periods” (Mickics 24). Archetypes differ from allegories because they tend to reference broader or commonplace (often termed “stock”) character types, plot points, and literary conventions. Paying attention to archetypes can help readers identify what an author may posit as “universal truths” about life, society, human interaction, etc. based on what other authors or participants in a culture may have said about them.
  + **Dynamic character** - A character that changes in some important way.
  + **Epithet**: According to Taafe, “An adjective, noun, or phase expressing some characteristic quality of a thing or person or a descriptive name applied to a person, as Richard the Lion-Hearted” (Taafe 58). An epithet usually indicates some notable quality about the individual with whom it addresses, but it can also be used ironically to emphasize qualities that individual might actually lack.
  + **Minor character** - Often provides support and illuminates the protagonist.
  + **Personification**: The use of a person to represent a concept, quality, or object. Personification can also refer to “a person who is considered a representative type of a particular quality or concept” (Taafe 120).
  + **Protagonist**: The primary character in a text, often positioned as “good” or the character with whom readers are expected to identify. Protagonists usually oppose an antagonist.
  + **Static character** - A character that remains the same.
* **Point of View** - pertains to who tells the story and how it is told. The point of view of a story can sometimes indirectly establish the author's intentions.
* ***Narrator*** - The person telling the story who may or may not be a character in the story.
* ***First-person*** - Narrator participates in action but sometimes has limited knowledge/vision.
* ***Second person***- Narrator addresses the reader directly as though she is part of the story. (i.e. “You walk into your bedroom.  You see clutter everywhere and…”)
* ***Third Person (Objective)*** - Narrator is unnamed/unidentified (a detached observer). Does not assume character's perspective and is not a character in the story. The narrator reports on events and lets the reader supply the meaning.
* ***Omniscient*** - All-knowing narrator (multiple perspectives). The narrator knows what each character is thinking and feeling, not just what they are doing throughout the story.  This type of narrator usually jumps around within the text, following one character for a few pages or chapters, and then switching to another character for a few pages, chapters, etc. Omniscient narrators also sometimes step out of a particular character’s mind to evaluate him or her in some meaningful way.

**Notes from class discussions/lectures/etc…**