APPENDICES

AUTHOR BIOGRAPHY AND WORKS

Francis Scott Key Fitzgerald was one of the American novelist and short story writer who is considered to be among the greatest twentieth-century American writers. He was born on September 24, 1896, in St. Paul, Minnesota. His name slightly taken from his grand grand father who wrote the lyrics to the "Star-Spangled Banner", called Francis Scott Key. Fitzgerald's mother, Mary McQuillan, was from an Irish-Catholic family which had made a small fortune in Minnesota as wholesale grocers. His father, Edward Fitzgerald, had opened a wicker furniture business in St. Paul, and, when it failed, he took a job as a salesman for Procter & Gamble that took his family back and forth between Buffalo and Syracuse in upstate New York during the first decade of Fitzgerald's life. However, Edward Fitzgerald lost his job with Procter & Gamble in 1908, when F. Scott Fitzgerald was 12, and the family moved back to St. Paul to live off of his mother's inheritance.

Fitzgerald was a bright, handsome and ambitious boy, the pride and joy of his parents and especially his mother. He attended the St. Paul Academy, and when he was 13, he saw his first piece of writing appear in print: a detective story published in the school newspaper. In 1911, when Fitzgerald was 15 years old, his parents sent him to the Newman School, a prestigious Catholic preparatory school in New Jersey.
After graduating from the Newman School in 1913, Fitzgerald decided to stay in New Jersey to continue his artistic development at Princeton University. At Princeton, he firmly dedicated himself to writing scripts for Princeton's famous Triangle Club musicals as well as frequent articles for the *Princeton Tiger* humor magazine and stories for the *Nassau Literary Magazine*. In 1917, he dropped out of school to join the U.S. Army. Before reporting to duty, Fitzgerald hastily wrote a novel called *The Romantic Egotist*. Though the publisher, Charles Scribner's Sons rejected the novel, and encouraged Fitzgerald to submit more work because they consider Fitzgerald can be a good writer in the future.

In his war duty to Camp Sheridan outside of Montgomery, Alabama. He met and immediately fell in love with a beautiful 18-year-old girl named Zelda Sayre, the daughter of an Alabama Supreme Court judge. After the war ended in 1919, he moved to New York City and get a job in advertising where he hope it can convince Zelda to marry him. However, he quit his job after only a few months, and returned to St. Paul to rewrite his novel.

His first novel *This Side of Paradise* novel was published in 1920 and made him having a success careers almost overnight. One week after the novel's publication, he married Zelda Sayre in New York. Later, they had one daughter named Frances Scott Fitzgerald which was born in 1921. After his first novel, then he decided to continuing his writer preoccupation throughout the rest of his life, Fitzgerald supported himself financially by writing great numbers of short stories for popular publications such as *The Saturday Evening Post* and *Esquire*. 

In 1924, Fitzgerald moved to France, and wrote what would be credited as his greatest novel, *The Great Gatsby*. After he completed *The Great Gatsby*, and can’t stand for the popularity and lifestyle that he took then Fitzgerald's life began to dissolve. He became a heavy drinker which progressed steadily into alcoholism addiction, and Zelda also suffered from mental health issues where she was diagnosed as a schizophrenic and was hospitalized in Maryland, where she died in there.

In 1934, Fitzgerald finally published his fourth novel, *Tender is the Night*. Although *Tender is the Night* was a commercial failure, but it has also gained some reputation of the brave plot story that Fitzgerald done. After another two years lost to alcohol and depression, in 1937 Fitzgerald attempted to start his career once more as a screenwriter and freelance storywriter in Hollywood. In the same time, he also began to write another novel, *The Love of the Last Tycoon*, and had completed over half the manuscript when he died of a heart attack on December 21, 1940, at the age of 44, in Hollywood, California.

Fitzgerald in his life has gained a reputation as one of the magnificent authors in the history of American literature, as well as a definitive social history of the Jazz Age where until now his works still has big influence as one of the
famous classic literary works. His works indeed also have been consider as one of
the best literary works that portrayed the American phenomena in his time, which
still interesting to be readable nowadays. The complete list of works from F. Scott
Fitzgerald can be seen as below:

**Novels:**

- This Side of Paradise (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1920)
- The Beautiful and Damned (New York: Scribners, 1922)
- The Great Gatsby (New York: Scribners, 1925)
- Tender Is the Night (New York: Scribners, 1934)
- The Love of the Last Tycoon – originally The Last Tycoon – (New York:
  Scribners, unfinished, published posthumously, 1941)

**Short Story Collections:**

- Flappers and Philosophers (New York: Scribners, 1921)
- Tales of the Jazz Age (New York: Scribners, 1922)
- All the Sad Young Men (New York: Scribners, 1926)
- Taps at Reveille (New York: Scribners, 1935)
- Afternoon of an Author (New York: Scribners, 1957)
- Babylon Revisited and Other Stories (New York: Scribners, 1960)
- The Pat Hobby Stories (New York: Scribners, 1962)
- The Basil and Josephine Stories (New York: Scribners, 1973)
- The Price Was High: Fifty Uncollected Stories (New York: Harcourt Brace
  Jovanovich, 1995)
**Notable Short Stories:**

- "Bernice Bobs Her Hair" (1920) (in Flappers and Philosophers)
- "Head and Shoulders" (1920) (in Flappers and Philosophers)
- "The Ice Palace" (1920) (in Flappers and Philosophers and Babylon Revisited and Other Stories)
- "The Offshore Pirate" (1920) (in Flappers and Philosophers)
- "The Curious Case of Benjamin Button" (1921) (in Tales of the Jazz Age)
- "The Diamond as Big as the Ritz" (1922) (in Tales of the Jazz Age)
- "Winter Dreams" (1922) (in All the Sad Young Men)
- "The Baby Party" (1925) (in All the Sad Young Men)
- "The Freshest Boy" (1928) (in Taps at Reveille)
- "The Bridal Party" (1930)
- "A New Leaf" (1931)
- "Babylon Revisited" (1931) (in Babylon Revisited and Other Stories)
- "Crazy Sunday" (1932) (in Babylon Revisited and Other Stories)

**Other Notable Works:**

- The Vegetable, or From President to Postman – Play (New York: Scribners, 1923)
- The Crack-Up – Collection of essays, notebook excerpts, and letters (New York: New Directions, 1945)
SUMMARY OF THIS SIDE OF PARADISE

*This Side of Paradise* is a story of the major character named Amory Blaine and his experiences through his childhood until his early twenties in American society, during the beginning of 1920’s. The story starts from his parents’ background, where he is described to be born from wealthy and sophisticated woman, Beatrice, and his unsuccessful father called Stephen Blaine. Rather than stay with his husband, Beatrice decides to travel away with Amory until he attends the fictitious St. Regis prep school in New England. In thirteen, He is already being a magnificent boy, handsome, quite intelligent which makes him later accepted in Princeton University. Though initially concerned with being a success on campus, however he prefers to learn through reading and discussions with friends than through his classes.

Toward the end of his college career, America enters World War I where Amory decides to join the army with his friend Tom. During his services, he gets many news, such as his mother that passes away because of her nervous breakdown and only leaving him a little heritage, also his best friend that killed in the war named Jesse Ferrenby. After the war finishes and upon his return to America, Amory go to the party of his college friend Alec, where he met Alec beautiful sister named Rosalind Connage. The two of them immediately falling deeply in love, but because of his family's poor investments and Amory has little money, Rosalind mother rejects him and does not wish his daughter to marry into
poverty. Amory then decides to find a good job, and living his dream with Rosalind. However despite Amory's best efforts to earn money at an advertising agency, Rosalind breaks off their engagement in order to marry a wealthier man, Dawson Ryder. He goes on a three week drinking alcohol, which is finally terminated by the law of Prohibition.

Amory's quest for self-realization begins when he discovers that his last close friend and father figure, Monsignor Darcy has passes away. Further, the family finances have left him almost no money realizes him of how poor he is, and he hates the condition of that time which considers everything as a business of life, Including her tragic love with Rosalind that end because he cannot give material things to her. In the last chapter, he decides to walk to Princeton and is picked up along the way by the wealthy father of a friend who dies in the war. He arrives late at night, and feels pity of generations of his time with their turmoil behavior. Then, he finally ends the story when he reaches his hands to the sky and says "I know myself, but that is all", as his disillusion that he can’t do towards the conditions his life.