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**Francis Scott Fitzgerald's *Tender Is the Night* (1934): A New**  
**Historicist Reading**

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## **Dedication**

To:

-My parents who were the key of my success.

-Mysisters and brothers who helped me during the realization of this work.

-My friends whose help was of a great importance during my learning process.

Ben Said Moussa

To:

-My family, especially my parents.

-My sisters, for their support and comprehension during the realization of this work.

-My friends who were usually helpful during my learning process.

Ibaouen Omar

## CONTENTS

Dedication.....	ii
Acknowledgements.....	iii
Abstract.....	iv
<b>I-Introduction.....</b>	<b>1</b>
1- Review of the Literature.....	1
2- Issue and Hypothesis.....	1
3- Methodological outline.....	1
<b>II-Methods and Materials.....</b>	<b>3</b>
1- Method (Theory): New Historicism.....	3
2- Materials (Historical Background).....	3
<b>III- Results.....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>IV-Discussion.....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>V- Conclusion.....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>VI- Bibliography.....</b>	<b>17</b>

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## *Abstract*

The aim of this research paper is to study Scott Fitzgerald's *Tender is the Night* through its historical perspective, and the way it reflects the Roaring Twenties period. In order to analyze this problematic, we made an appeal to the theory of **New Historicism**. By the applied theory, we have deduced that *Tender is the Night* (1934) reflects mainly the twenties period. In fact, that period was characterized by a rapid change within the American society. The last began to lose its traditional values. Moreover, Scott Fitzgerald, with his modernist style, uses ideal characters within ideal settings to show the real image of the American society during the 1920's. And through the different relationships between the characters of the novel, Fitzgerald success to show the real behavior of the Americans during that period. Through all this, we have deduced that American people during that period gave more importance to wealth and money rather than morality; and they did everything just to satisfy their needs and personal goals. Fitzgerald also shows that people who should be considered as heroes were neglected. Therefore, their life lost its value and meaning; and this is seen through several characters as Abe North. Finally, we can say that *Tender is the Night* (1934) elicits its value and importance through its historical context, and the important events that account about an important period of the American history.

## **I-Introduction**

*Tender is the Night* is a modernist novel published by the great American novelist Francis Scott Fitzgerald in 1934. It describes a group of wealthy American expatriates who live in the French Riviera during the “Roaring Twenties” or the “Jazz Age” (Grellet, 1987:210). The majority of these expatriates who went to Paris during that period were young and brilliant writers. Gertrude Stein called them “The Lost Generation” or “The Post War Generation” (Cuncliffe, 1993:224)

After the publication of Scott Fitzgerald’s *Tender is the Night* (1934), many writers and critics took from the novel subjects of their different comments. Matthew Bruccoli published *The Composition of Tender is the Night* (1963). In the novel, he claims that the readers of *Tender is the Night* consider it as an anachronistic hang-over from the twenties. The story accounts about socio-political prejudice using flash back structure. The readers also reject Fitzgerald’s attitudes and his escapism to social tracts, and they believe that he is a victim of “Jazz Age” characteristics (Bruccoli, 1993:3). Bruccoli adds that Fitzgerald was a popular figure, but he was never a popular novelist in his lifetime. On one hand, the reader of *Tender is the Night* can discover and elicit the different features of the Roaring Twenties, but on the other hand, the novel is not well –structured, and it does not give much references. Bruccoli argues that F Scott Fitzgerald fails as a modernist writer. (Ibid, 4).

Another critic of *Tender is the Night* (1934) is brought by the same critic (Matthew Bruccoli) in his *Stories of F. Scott (1954)*. Bruccoli claims that the reader of *Tender is the Night* feels that Fitzgerald is thinking of his own life during the Jazz Age when he is writing the novel because he was a victim of that era. Concerning this matter, Fitzgerald himself said: “If I had anything to do with creating the manners of contemporary American girls, I certainly

made a botch of the job”. He also said: “I don’t know whether Zelda and I are real or whether we are characters in one of my novels” (Brucoli, 1954:18).

In addition, Malcolm Cowley also gives another different opinion about the *Tender is the Night*. He believes that the novel deals with the fashionable life of the 1920S. Most reviewers of *Tender are the Night* (1934) argue that it belongs to the bad old days before the crash.(Ibid,2). However, according to Cowley, Fitzgerald is classifies among the best realistic writers. With his modernistic style, he makes the reader feels a kind of nostalgia towards the Jazz Age which influenced Fitzgerald. (Ibid)

### **Issue and Hypothesis:**

After having a look at the different reviews that are made about *Tender is the Night* (1934), we have noticed that most critics agree that it is a psychological novel more than something else. Our intention, however, is to that it is a novel that accounts about historical events using literary aspects. Our hypothesis is to study it from a new historicist perspective.

### **Outline:**

In order to give our work a methodological dimension, we are going to divide it into four parts. The first one will be devoted to the method and materials. In other words, we are going to give an overview about our theory then we shall provide a brief historical background of *Tender is the Night* (1934) which is the Roaring Twenties. In the second part, we will show our findings and the reached results. In the discussion section, we will try to read and interpret the novel from the New Historicist approach. Finally, we will bring a general conclusion for our work.

## **II-Method and Materials**

### **1-Method: (The Theory)**

In order to develop the mentioned issue, we have made an appeal to New Historicism theory. It helps us to show how the writer's time affected his works, and how this work reflects its time in all domains.

New Historicism provides a critical interpretation of literary works of art. The new critics consider a literary text as an autonomous entity. They are suspicious of history and consider the discipline as the enemy of literature. In addition, texts cannot be read and understood in isolation. The new historicists emphasize that literary texts must be read and interpreted in their biographical, social and historical context.

(Narendra Fiwary; Chandra, 2009:79)

Literature is not simply a product of history, but it actively participates in the making of it. Instead of being untouched by the historical moments of its creation, the literary text is directly involved in history. It is always part of much wider cultural, political, social and economic consideration.

New historicists situate the literary text in its context and recover as far as possible the repressed, contradictory or unknown historical meanings or historicity of the text, and then examine the relationship between historical and cultural meanings of the text. A literary text therefore, is a product of its negotiation with history and cultural exchange which becomes an interesting site for the new historicists. Obviously, history cannot be understood without having knowledge of its historical context. Literature and history are inseparable.

(Ibid, 82-83)



New Historicism is literature read history, especially cultural history. The main impact of historicist study of literature “Text collection” in both formalist literary study where texts are typically restricted occasional autobiographies and essays, and historical, political and governmental documents may be read as literary texts where historical literary studies continue to dominate reading. New Historicism is a combined interest in textuality of history or the historicity of texts. It involves an intensified willingness to read all of the intention traditionally conferred only on literary texts. Therefore, New Historicism embodies “paradox”. It is an approach to literature in which there is no privileging of the literary. A new historical theory essay will place the literary text within the frame of non-literary text. New Historicists themselves repeat the marginalization of the disruptive elements accomplished by the disruptive practices they analyze. (Veesser Harold, 1989: 37).

## **2- Materials (Historical context):**

The Roaring Twenties in America were characterized by several features of social change due to the entrance of America to WWI in 1917. American people were disappointed by their president Woodrow Wilson and his plans that tried to bring peace to the country. This failure brought many changes to the American generation that follows the war. At the end of the twenties, several problems combined to trigger the Great Depression that began in 1929. (John Sloan, 1928:606)

Fitzgerald’s *Tender is the Night* (1934) tells an ill-fated love affair between two wealthy expatriates flitting between the French Riviera and Switzerland. None of them has a firm idea of what they are supposed to do in their life, but they insist to be important figures within society. The protagonist Dick Diver left America arriving at Zurich when a war was raging across Europe. He was studying in Vienna and had a firsthand experience in war. He is largely unaffected on a personal level by the war and its consequences. Europe at that time

was recovering from the devastating effects of war. Millions of Europeans were killed and entire cities were ruined. During the decade in which the book was published, Europe as a whole was still working to reconstruct the negative effects of the war.

During the Twenties, the American artists and writers challenged the traditional ideas. They searched for new ideologies and modern theories. The majority of them were disillusioned by the values of American's new materialistic society. They blamed bad business men and Hollywood for creating an anti-intellectual society. As a result, they left the United States to live in Paris as expatriates, helping to launch one of the most creative periods in American art and literature in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Gertrude Stein, an American writer living in Paris, described the young expatriates as 'The Lost Generation'. She also said that Ernest Hemingway is one of the best examples of these writers, and a mirror of the American life of the period. Influenced by his experience in Italy during World War I, Hemingway became a modernist writer with ideal characteristics. The majority of those writers were disappointed by the social values of that society, and they wanted to challenge and to reshape it, among them were William Faulkner, Scott Fitzgerald, James Thurber and Sinclair Louis. All these writers and others founded new styles and methods of writing, and they created new ideologies and methods of thinking within the American society. (Warren G. Harding, 1920:720\_743).

In addition, fashion changed during the 1920's. Women shortened their hair, they wore flesh colored silk stockings and were known as 'Flappers'. The latter were care free women who smoked, drank and practiced sex in a casual manner. The hair style of the decade in the 1920's was not typically accepted in American society because of its association with prostitution that became for the first time extremely popular. (John Sloan, 1928:613-614).

Moreover, the period of the Twenties was a time of sexual liberation and the spread of lesbian girls. Women began to practice abnormal sexuality.

After that, the phenomenon of homosexuality appeared. It was perhaps the most controversial sexual activity of that period. It assisted to destroy the American society, and to make a total break with its culture and traditions. Homosexuality made also a social disorder in family life as the father-son, and father-mother relations. (Ibid: 615).

Then, new social values emerged with the finding of new fashions and chemical dyes. It was difficult to determine what socially acceptable, clothes became a new means of identity and social expressions during that period; people of the upper class controlled society. People were not influenced by other's competencies and educational values, but by their social class. From the lowest working class to the highest upper one, the values differ. People began to give more importance to wealth and money rather than morality. The rich worked to ameliorate their business, and to stay among the higher class, while the poor tried to benefit from the rich to raise their social level and to gain respect.

Moreover, people's spirit and behavior during the twenties was associated with new and modern theories and a total break with traditions. Those years represent a period when alcohol and speakeasies were spread. Those speakeasies were characterized by the spread of different kinds of drugs, alcohol, Jazz music and the flappers who dance at night. Several gangs went to speakeasies just to practice their business.

During the twenties, many events and happenings occurred within the American society and a new morality was established. On the one hand, women got their sexual liberation, on the other, there was a spread of speakeasies, alcohol, bootleggers, and different crimes and illegal business. Although it was difficult, the government tried to make an end for such situation by creating several acts and laws like the Prohibition Act in 1919.

As far as the topic of movies is concerned, it is known that the Golden Age of Hollywood began in 1927. Audiences began to see much stars as Mary Pickford, Charlie

Chaplin and Tom Mix. The movies of Hollywood of 1920's were a window of the world, and discuss different subjects and special events.

Finally, we have already said that the Jazz Age was well known by the spread of the most dangerous gangs and criminals. Bootleggers practiced illegal business; organized crimes; smuggled and practiced alcohol and drug business. The Italian Al Capone was the most famous gangster of that period.

From all the illustrations below, we can say that the Roaring Twenties was a period of rapid change and clashing values. The American society was losing its traditional values and beliefs. The Americans of that era embraced new ideologies, associated with an ideal lifestyle and the pursuit of individual goals. All this led to the great depression in 1929. And as a reference to all this, Scott Fitzgerald in his novel ***Tender is the Night*** (1934) illustrates most of the characteristics and social changes that happened in America during the Twenties.

### III-Results

Throughout this dissertation, we tried to study Scott Fitzgerald's *Tender is the Night* (1934) through a historical perspective, and the way it reflects the Roaring Twenties period. To reach this aim, we used the theory of **New Historicism**. By doing so, we have reached the following results :First, we have deduced that *Tender is the Night* is a mirror of the real life during the 1920's. Giving each character an ideal role, Fitzgerald shows the real behavior of American people and their intentions in life at that time.

Second, Fitzgerald uses Dick Diver as a central character and gives him an important role in the novel. Dick is represented as an intermediate between the other characters of the narrative, and also between our present time and the period of the novel story. Moreover, through the relation between Dick and Nicole, we discover the importance of wealth and money that was spread during the Twenties.

Third, and through some important characters such as Baby Warren, Rosemary Hoyt and Tommy Barban, we have deduced that the American society lived a period of rapid change and clashing values. All this led to worsen the behavior of people who began to give more importance to wealth and power rather than morality. They did everything just to satisfy themselves and to realize their personal goals. In turn, people who should be considered as heroes on the image of Abe North who sacrificed a great part of his life for his country, became alcoholic and hopeless people with no precious goal in life.

Finally, we discover that the importance of *Tender is the Night* is illustrated in its historical context. All the events and settings of the novel make from it a historical narrative. It gives a real image of the American society during the twenties period. And without these events, the novel loses its meaning as one of the most important and a referenced novel to the American literature.

#### **IV- Discussion:**

The Roaring Twenties were marked by great change, mainly at the level of economy, politics and society. This decade was called by Fitzgerald the Jazz Age or The Era of Excess...etc. After the end of the First World War, people from different parts of the world came to America in great numbers, a fact that led to the disintegration of the American dream and society. The period was also marked by a great change in people's behavior. Most of the writers of that period were affected by that change. Therefore, they went to depict the Era in their works. F. Scott Fitzgerald is one of the representative writers of that period. He sought to describe an image of that time in his works.

##### **1-The Lost Generation:**

The Twenties knew the emergence of many young and brilliant writers such as Ernest Hemingway, William Faulkner, Ezra Pound and Scott Fitzgerald. This group of expatriates went to France just to search for better life, and when they regained home, they found their country deeply transformed. (Cuncliffe, 1993:4). In *Tender is the Night* (1934), Scott Fitzgerald celebrates the writers known as "The Lost Generation" through Dick Diver who, after marrying Nicole, goes to live in the French Riviera. Once in Paris, they meet a group of wealthy Americans who leave America searching for better situation and life style. Moreover, there is North family including the ancient warrior Abe North and his wife Marry; there are also the Mc Kiscos; Tommy Barban; the beautiful actress Rosemary and his mother; and Baby Warren who is Nicole's sister. All these characters and others, develop several relations that reflect important and realistic events that happened in America during the Roaring Twenties. The Lost Generation defines a sense of moral loss and aimlessness apparent in literary figures during the 1920's. The First World War seemed to have destroyed the idea that if you acted virtuously, good things would happen. Many good and young men went to war

and died, or returned home either physically or mentally wounded. Therefore, they had no hopes or wishes, but they were lost. All this shows that the author was influenced by the characteristics of that era. With a modernistic way of writing, Fitzgerald accounts for the historical events lived by those expatriate writers in Paris during the twenties. In this context, Fitzgerald said:

” I was only talking big. Every-thing’s just starting over. Most of the Americans in France are Frantic to get home, but not me -I draw military pay all the rest of the year if I only attend lectures at the university. How’s that for a government on the grand scale that knows its future great men? Then I’m going home for a month and see my father. Then I’m coming back –I’ve been offered a job.” (Fitzgerald, 1934:24)

## **2-Abnormal Sexuality:**

In addition, *Tender is the Night (1934)* abounds with examples of abnormal or perceive sexuality as it is spread during the twenties. In the novel, Fitzgerald attempts to portray the effects of resistance of the feminization of culture. At the beginning of the novel, we meet Louis Campion and Royal Dumphry who seem to be in a homosexual relationship. Dick threatens Francisco, another homosexual young man who also seems to have been involved with Royal Dumphry. Moreover, Mary North and Caroline Silbey-Biers turn out to be lesbians. They flirt and kiss each other on the cheek. Baby Warren flirts with men without any intention of marrying them. She also makes sex relations in a casual manner. Dick’s relationship with Nicole seems to be worsened. Dick then falls in love with Rosemary who is half his age. Although she is Nicole’s friend, she betrays her with her husband. In *Tender is the Night* (1934), we can easily notice the spread of abnormal sexuality. Fitzgerald has given several illustrations to account about the sexual liberation and the spread of crazy ideas during the Jazz Age. In this context, Fitzgerald illustrates the feminizing culture through several expressions as it is the case in this quotation: “Mr. Dumphry, a tow headed, effeminate man remarked: ‘Mama Abrams is a plot in herself,’ and Campion shook his monocle at him saying: Now, Royal, don’t be too ghastly for words.” (Fitzgerald, 1934: 71)

### 3-The loss of social values:

Concerning the loss of social values during the Twenties, the American society seems to be materialistic. People began to give more importance to wealth, money and power rather than morality. Scott Fitzgerald, within his novel, illustrates several examples from the American behavior during that period. The reader of the narrative may discover all this through several characters and the different relationships between them. Baby Warren, because of her father's power, represents a high class woman. Baby is not intelligent enough or well-educated like some other characters. However, she feels superior and more powerful. She practices business and gains a power and better lifestyle only because she is rich and beautiful enough. Nicole is not as beautiful as Baby, and she is mentally wounded. However, she is still important because she is rich and belongs to the upper class. Rosemary, who represents a young beautiful actress, is not rich as Baby or Nicole, but, because of her interesting job, she gains respect. In his turn, the protagonist, Dick, represents the working class. He is not rich, but intelligent and well-educated. He is a brilliant psychiatrist who works in a Swiss Sanatorium. Like most of the Americans of that age, he wants to be rich and to gain respect. Therefore, he marries the rich Nicole in order to benefit from her situation as an upper class woman. Thus, Fitzgerald and with his modern and realistic style, illustrates the real image of the American society, and the social values that were spread over the country during the Roaring Twenties. The reader of *Tender is the Night* (1934) discovers the importance and the power of people of the upper class. They used to control society and to impose their ideologies over it. To illustrate, Fitzgerald said:

“For a moment she entertained a desperate idea of telling him how rich she was, what big houses she lived in, that really she was a valuable property\_ for a moment she made herself into her grandfather, Sid Warren, the horse trader.”  
(Fitzgerald, 1934:39)



#### 4-Speakeasies and alcohol:

The word “Speakeasy” came to mean “People were supposed to speak easy when at a bar”. Speakeasies were big sections of an establishment that were used for illegal selling for alcohol drinking during the Prohibition Era. Some speakeasies were similar to today’s clubs, as there were singing and jazz performances. Speakeasies often featured Jazz bands playing within their walls, and the flappers would dance at night. To enter in the hidden bar, and get paid a fine profit, people have to use passwords and code expressions. Speakeasies were found everywhere in America and Canada. They were established because of the *Volstead Act* (1920) by which the Prohibition of alcohol is enforced. Not long after that act is put, people started hustling alcohol into illegal and concealed saloons, and they felt the need to indulge in alcohol. Therefore, many gangsters and criminals found hustling illegal business a very profitable act, and they used those speakeasies markets for their illegal business. (Warren G. Harding, 1920:728-729). In *Tender is the Night* (1934), Fitzgerald gives several illustrations. For instance, this new morality is seen on the image of Abe North who represents the alcoholic man of the story. After returning from the American war, where he lost his best friend, he lives a kind of nostalgia and regret to the war days. He becomes an alcoholic man who prefers to pass a great part of his time drinking alcohol within speakeasies and ideal bars. The protagonist of the novel, Dick, becomes alcoholic. He is a man of almost limitless potential who makes the fatal decision to marry a rich and beautiful, but mentally ill woman. Once their marriage fails, he ultimately sinks into despair and alcoholism. In addition to this, the rich and beautiful Baby Warren prefers to benefit from her situation as a high class woman. She drinks alcohol, dances in speakeasies and also makes different sexual relationships. Then, every meeting between the characters of the novel is associated with alcohol. This is illustrated by

Fitzgerald in: “The patient had found an opportunity between the changes of day and night nurses to resort to the bar, where he gulped down four wishes; ...” (Fitzgerald, 1934:315)

### **5-Prohibition:**

During the Roaring Twenties, people crossed the line, smacked traditions and broke boundaries. A new culture was created. There was a spread of Jazz music, money, the flapper, gangster wars, loose morals and speakeasies. As a result, the *Prohibition Act* (1919) was passed. Many progressives and traditionalists supported *Prohibition*. They believed that it would help reduce unemployment, violence and poverty. Their support helped to pass the eighteenth amendment in January 1920. In order to reinforce the amendment, the congress passed the *National Prohibition Act (1920)*. After that, gangsters and criminals began to practice illegal business, crimes, smuggling and bringing liquor to the United States from Canada. The government continues to enforce *Prohibition*, marking a great increase in federal police powers. That great battle against gangsters and their values represented a victory of the forces of modernism, and a defeat for the supporters of traditional moral values. (Sloan, 1928:615-616). In *Tender is the Night* (1934), we discover the difficulties that the government finds to save the American citizens from that disaster, and from the negative effects of such behaviors. Dick who comes from Rome (Italy) becomes alcoholic. Therefore, he is beaten by the police. However, and because of her power, Baby Warren succeeds to help him, and to get him out of jail. Abe North, after killing the black man July Peterson is not punished by the police or government, but beaten to death by a group of dangerous gangs in a speakeasy. In addition, through most of the settings of the novel, we discover the injustice and the criminality that was spread in the American society of that period. We can say that neither the government nor the police succeeded to control the bad behavior of the Americans in the 1920's. This is illustrated by Fitzgerald in: “Now you know that the French government wants to

encourage American touring-so much so that in Paris this summer there's an order that Americans can't be arrested except for the most serious offences'' (Fitzgerald, 1934:379)

## **6-Movies:**

The United State movies began to locate in the Hollywood neighborhood of Los Angeles and California in the 1920's, and they grow into a popular recreation. Almost every community had a cinema in town. In 1922, the number of people who were going to the cinema was larger than those who attend the church weekly. Movie stars such as Douglas Fairbanks, Mary Pickford and Charlie Chaplin became iconic images around the world. New technologies increased movie's appeal. In 1927, the Technicolor Corporation developed a means of producing movies in color, this process along with sound, made movies even more realistic and exciting. The movies of Hollywood in the 1920's discuss different subjects and important topics and products. (Sloan, 1928:623). In *Tender is the Night* (1934), we discover the influence of such actors and stars on the American society. Rosemary Hoyt plays a role of a young attractive actress. She is a beautiful woman with whom Dick has an intense relationship. She represents a modern woman with her character. She likes adventure, she travels a lot, and she profits from the best and exciting moments of her life. All these features make from her an ideal actress of the Jazz Age. Dick becomes unnaturally interested in her, and then falls in love with her. We can say that movies and Hollywood actors of the twenties were of great importance within people's life. This is illustrated by Fitzgerald in:

“You're Rosemary Hoyt and I recognized you in Sorrento and asked the hotel clerk and we all think you're not perfectly marvelous and we want to know why you're not black in America making another marvelous moving picture” (Fitzgerald,1934:70)

## **7-Bootleggers:**

After the ***Prohibition Act*** was passed in 1920, the majorities of people were against it and tried to violate it. Therefore, a huge market of illegal business and commodity was

created. The market was led by a group of dangerous gangsters and criminals. The most famous was the Italian Al Capone who made illegal business in Chicago. He was a public enemy and a threat for society. These criminals were known as “Bootleggers”. By the time, a great number of them began to be smugglers, organize crimes, and practice alcohol and drug business. During that time, the American society faced some of the most dangerous criminals in the history of the country. (Warren G. Harding, 1920, 729). In *Tender is the Night* (1934), Fitzgerald illustrates some crimes and illegal acts. The ancient warrior Abe North murders the black man July Peterson. After that and in order to save himself from the police, he takes the body of the dead man into Rosemary’s bed. This act represents a real picture of bootleggers of that era. The latter were able to do everything just to realize their goals. Then, and although Abe is not punished by the government, he is punished by a group of gangs in a speakeasy. In addition, Dick Diver, and after his arrival to Italy, faces a lot of problems caused by the Italian gangs. He is also beaten by the police in Rome as a result of the problems he causes when drinking alcohol. Alcohol is used by Fitzgerald as a symbol of any act that shows horror, criminality and injustice. Bootleggers practiced their illegal business after forming groups of people who share the same ideas and ideologies (Ibid). This is illustrated by Fitzgerald in *Tender is the Night* (1934) as in:

““Your friend name Deevee he’s in trouble. He had trouble with the police, and they have him in the jail. He sent a taxi up to tell, the driver says that he promised him two hundred lire. ‘He paused cautiously for this to be approved. ‘The driver says Mr.Deevee in the bad trouble. He had a fight with the police and is terribly bad hurt.’”  
(Fitzgerald, 1934:287)

## V- Conclusion

Throughout this work, we tried to study Scott Fitzgerald's *Tender is the Night* (1934) from a historical perspective and the way it represents the Twenties period. In the introduction, we have exposed some critics of *Tender is the Night* (1934). Since it is analyzed through different perspectives, we have deduced that it represents an open window of different critics. Furthermore, we have followed with the historical background which summarizes the different characteristics of the American society during the Jazz Age. As it is shown in the dissertation, during the Twenties, people made a total break with the ancient traditions. The American society lost its values, and people were ready to do anything just to satisfy their needs and personal goals.

Moreover, in the discussion part of our dissertation, tried to approach the theory of **New Historicism** to Scott Fitzgerald's *Tender is the Night* (1934). The former assumes that any literary work should be judged according to the historical context in which it is produced, since the historical events have a great influence on the writer's work. Therefore, *Tender is the Night* represents the Roaring Twenties period in America. The latter, however, shows how characters, settings, and the different events of the novel reflected mainly to the 1920's period and its characteristics. More than this, we have shown how the different features of the Jazz Age had influenced the Americans and their society at that period.

Finally, we suggest that Fitzgerald's *Tender is the Night* (1934) should be studied in other different perspectives than the historical one. It may be studied from a psychological, linguistic and other perspectives, because it represents an open window of information and knowledge.

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