



Lord of the Flies

INTRODUCTION

March 30, 2001

Dear Students,

Of all the books you will read this year, The Lord of the Flies will be the most difficult. The story itself is not very complicated – a group of young boys is stranded on a deserted island with no sign of adults anywhere. Alone, they try to establish a society with rules and laws to govern their behavior.

Sadly, it doesn't work well. And the end results are tragic.

William Golding, the author, wrote The Lord of the Flies to prove his point that all people are inherently evil. That way deep down inside, everyone is a bad person. Given the opportunity even the most innocent of children will kill.

To be sure, this is not a positive outlook on Human Nature.. but is it all that wrong?

I leave you to think about this as you read the book. Consider for yourself, look around at your friends and family and think: Are they evil or good? Am I evil or good? Can I make decisions that will make my life either positive or negative? Why do we have rules? What is society?

By the end of the book, I want you to be able to answer these questions and tell me what you **THINK**.

As we do not live on the boys' island there are rules to be followed. They are:

- You will receive one copy of this booklet only. If you lose it, you will not receive another copy.
- If you do not understand, ask for clarification.
- You will accept responsibility for all your actions.
- You will show respect for others and yourself in your actions, words and work.
- You will expect a pop quiz everyday.

Due to the complexity of this book, we will be taking a longer than normal time to finish (approximately eight weeks). Do NOT hurry through this work. Hurrying will not benefit you. Work should be completed carefully and thoughtfully.

Good luck,

Sean

P.S. As ever, your answers are expected to be in complete sentences, not one word representations of answers.

THE CONTRACT

I, _____, attest and certify that I have received my one and only copy of LORD OF THE FLIES workbook.

In signing this contract I will abide by the Rules set forth in class and in the introductory letter, shown again below:

- I receive one copy of this booklet only. If I lose it, I will not receive another copy.
- If I do not understand, I will ask for clarification.
- I will accept responsibility for all my actions.
- I will show respect for others and myself in my actions, words and work.
- I will expect a pop quiz everyday.

I will adhere to the contract to the best of my ability, the ultimate reward being a sense of completion and accomplishment that I alone have started my own Journey, and have conquered all my opponents (including but not limited to homework, fear, doubt, worry and bad grades).

Signed,

date

The Island....

Before beginning the book The Lord of the Flies, imagine that you have come to be on a desert island. You were on a plane, flying home from faraway, when suddenly the plane's engines stopped! Everyone on-board panicked! There was screaming and yelling, and then, blackness as you lost consciousness.

The next thing you know, the tastes of salt water is in your mouth. Your teeth bite down on something gritty – sand! You open your eyes and look around: you're on a beach, it's warm and the sun is setting.

At the moment, no one else is around.

You stand up and walk towards the treeline. You fall gracefully into a pile of fallen palm leaves and pass out from exhaustion.

The next morning, you wake up and begin to look around the island.....

Your Assignment

First, explore your island. Use the following page to describe the five areas of your island – North, South, East, West and Central. What do you find there?

Second, using posterboard, create a map of your island. Try to include as much detail as you can. Even if you're not an artist, this should be a representation of your BEST work. Do NOT slop through the drawing in five minutes then say, "I can't draw." I don't want the Mona Lisa, just your best work. Make sure the poster can be seen from across the room. Use marker, paints, watercolors, pastels, ink... *whatever* to make this interesting to look at.

Third, type up the descriptions you wrote of your island areas. Attach them to your poster.

Fourth, put your poster on the wall. You will be referring to it again.

Good luck!

Your Journal

As part of your work for this book, you are **REQUIRED** to write a daily journal (daily meaning “weekdays” – Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays are “free”) about your adventures on your island. Most of it will be “free writing” – that is, you can make up and write whatever you like. Sometimes, however, I will give you specific things to write about.

Remember that this is a diary of *your* adventures. Say “*I*” a lot.

Let me say again: **DAILY** writing. That means at least 15 minutes of solid writing (to start that’s probably an average of 75 words. By the end of the book, it should be 250). I will collect your journal every Friday, and return it every Monday.

Here’s your first assignment:

After exploring your island, you come across four other people who also survived the plane crash. Who are they? Are they friends? Are they strangers? How do you feel when you see them? What do you say to them? What do they say to you?

Some ideas for your writing: where do you get food? Hunting? Fishing? Berries? Where do you get fresh water? Boil salt water? From a spring? What about shelter? A cave? Build huts? Do you want to be rescued? What’s your plan for rescue? Does your island have a leader? Who is it?

Remember: **DAILY WRITING!!!**

Good Luck!

Your DAILY Journal

As part of this unit, you will be required to keep a daily journal of your “adventures” on your island. These may follow any train of thought you wish, any story-line you care to create. However, there are a few rules to be observed:

You are initially alone on the island. I will tell you when you can start writing about other people.

You should write for at least 15 minutes every night. In the beginning this will mean approximately 50 – 75 words per entry. After a while I will expect 100 words a night, culminating in 120 words a night.

Whereas you may write about whatever you choose there will be some specific entries you will have to make. They are scattered throughout the workbook.

You will be expected to write Monday to Thursday. I will collect your journals on Friday and return them to you on Monday, graded.

Date every journal entry.

Your grade will be determined by creativity, obvious effort, wordage and appropriate grammar. DO NOT blow this off. It will compromise a significant portion of your grade, and will give you good training for the SAT, TAAS and ACT tests.

Danger!!!

During your stay on the island, you suddenly come across something that threatens everyone on the island. Your work for the next five journal entries is this:

Day One

Discovery of the threat. You discover this threat... what is it? How do you discover it? Remember, it must be a life-threatening, serious danger. If you have no ideas, see Sean to brainstorm. **150 words.**

Day Two

How the tribe reacted to the news of this threat? What is your plan for survival? **200 words.**

Day Three

Describe how the plan was implemented. What was everyone's specific job for the Plan? **200 words.**

Day Four

Does the plan succeed or does the danger continue? **150 words.**

Good luck!

The Day One of Us Died

Tragedy has struck your island. One of your companions has died. Over the next THREE days describe what has happened. This may be difficult. Please see Sean if you need help with this assignment at any time.

Talk about the events that lead up to your companion's demise. Were they sick? Were they attacked? Did they have an accident? What was the cause of their death?

Day One

Day Two

Funeral for a Friend. Describe the funeral. This may be difficult. Please see Sean if you need help with this assignment

at any time.

Write about the day after the funeral. How are you and the other people on the island coping with the loss?

Day Three

Writing a [^]good character description

Based on the activities we have gone through the past couple of days, I would like you to now try your hand at writing a description of a person from The Lord of the Flies. Pick a character, any character. It can be a character you like, or a character you really, really despise. It's up to you. Describe them. How tall are they? How old are they? How do they act? Do other people like them? What does Golding say about this character? Etc.

Use the space below to write a thoughtful description of one character from The Lord of the Flies. It should be at least 200 words long.

LORD OF THE FLIES

CHAPTER 1

The Sound of the Shell

Directions – First, read Chapter One, THEN go back and start the work.

I. CHARACTERS

<http://www.homework-online.com/lotf/ralph.asp>

Below are description of the characters you will meet in the book. Create a poster of these characters based on the descriptions. Clearly label the representations with the names.

Ralph

Physical: Ralph has “fair hair” and is about twelve years old. Golding writes:

You could see now that he might make a boxer, as far as width and heaviness of shoulders went, but there was a mildness about his mouth and eyes that proclaimed no devil.

Involvement: Ralph is somewhat charismatic and is chosen for chief, who makes it his job to lay down rules and try to organize a society. Throughout the novel he is always in conflict with Jack, who wants to be chief himself. Ralph and Piggy agree with each other’s ideas, but Ralph doesn’t realize how important Piggy really is to him until the very end of the novel. Although Ralph never reaches the understanding about the Beast that Simon does, he knows right from wrong.

Jack Merridew

Physical: Probably the same age as Ralph, maybe older, Jack has red hair and is described this way:

...he was thin and bony; and his hair was red beneath the black cap. His face was crumpled and freckled, and ugly without silliness. Out of this face stared two light blue eyes, frustrated now, and turning, or ready to turn, to anger.

Jack’s eyes are always used in the novel to depict his emotions, as they are above. When the boys land on the island they are all wearing their school uniforms, but Jack and his choir are wearing cloaks and caps. Oddly enough, Jack is one of the only boys whose last name is learned.

Involvement: Jack does not believe that the Beast exists and is the leader of anarchy on the island. From the start of the novel he does not like abiding by rules of any kind. He simply wants to hunt and have a good time. Not seeming to care about being rescued, Jack and his tribe are examples of the Beast running rampant.

In the beginning of the story Jack, still conditioned by the previous society he had been apart of, could not bear to kill a pig that was caught in the brush. As the plot progresses he becomes less and less attached to any societal norms.

Piggy

Physical: Again, he is probably close in age to Jack and Ralph, but his physique is quite different. Piggy is shorter than Ralph, very fat—as the name suggests—wears glasses, and has asthma which disables him to do any work on the island. Golding’s descriptions of Piggy are often very cruel. He once describes him as a “*bag of fat.*” Piggy’s real name is never known and for some reason he doesn’t attempt to make it so. He often refers to his auntie who it is assumed he used to live with.

Involvement: Piggy is a key character in the novel. He is much like Ralph in that he knows right from wrong, but he differs in that he never strays from this knowledge as Ralph sometimes does. Always supporting Ralph, he is the most intelligent of the lot. Unfortunately, he is somewhat whiny and is constantly joshed by the boys—even Ralph—for his size, his inability to work, and his specs. Golding uses him to—among other things—show the reader that often times society singles out a person or group of people to look down upon so that they can feel superior and secure: “Piggy was once more the center of social derision so that everyone felt cheerful and normal.”

Simon

Physical: Simon’s first appearance has him fainting from the heat. Apparently shorter than Ralph, Simon is described by Golding:

He was a small, skinny boy, his chin pointed, and his eyes so bright they had deceived Ralph into thinking him delightfully gay and wicked. The coarse mop of black hair was long and swung down, almost concealing a low, broad forehead... [he was] Always darkish in color..

Involvement: Simon is an introverted boy who cannot find it bearable to speak in front of the assembly. The boys all think that he’s “batty”; he likes to be by himself and sometimes does and says strange things. Simon is the only boy who discovers what the Beast truly is. He learns this during the “interview” with the Lord of the Flies. Simon is sometimes referred to as a mystic (look up the word mystic in the dictionary. **What does it mean? Write its meaning below.**)

MYSTIC –

Samneric

Physical: The two twins are so identical that they are given one name and cannot function without each other:

*They breathed together, they grinned together, they were chunky and vital.
They raised wet lips at Ralph, for they seemed provided with not quite enough
skin, so that their profiles were blurred and their mouths pulled open.*

Involvement: Samneric are often in charge of watching the signal fire. They too side with Ralph, but are captured in the end by Jack. Their loyalty doesn't extend as far it should; they eventually confess to Jack where Ralph is hiding before he is hunted.

Roger

Physical: Roger is described:

*...a slight, furtive boy whom no one knew, who kept to himself
with an inner intensity of avoidance and secrecy... the shock of
black hair, down his nape and low on his forehead, seemed to
suit his gloomy face and made what had seemed at first an
unsociable remoteness into something forbidding.*

Involvement: Roger is a sadist who revels ("enjoys immensely") in hurting and causing pain. He knocks over the littluns' sand castles and throws stones at them. In the end it is he who pushes the boulder that kills Piggy. Becoming Jack's right-hand man he is feared by Ralph during the hunt, carrying "death in his hands."

The Littluns

Physical: The so-called littluns are the boys who don't play a large roll in the novel. They are probably five or six years old.

Involvement: Although they do not always comprehend what is going on around them, the littluns are important people. They are the ones who first see the Beast and are in constant fear of it, especially during the night. They are the "rest of society" and often go with the flow and do what the bigguns are doing. Most of them end up joining Jack, not because they can differentiate between right and wrong, but because Jack provides them meat and protection from the Beast

II. DETAILS

1. The scar was caused by _____.

Think about this: What is a scar? What causes a scar? How long do scars last?

The island is a beautiful place: untouched, unspoiled by people until the boys arrive. In a manner of speaking, they caused the scar (BUT this is NOT the answer I want for the question above!). Since

scars are deep wounds that do not heal properly, The Scar comes to represent something wrong with the island, something “unnatural”, something diseased. This is the first of *the symbols* we will see.

2. What illness does Piggy have?

3. Who did Piggy live with at home?

4. What kind of store did Piggy’s family own?

5. What does Ralph’s father do?

6. What activity do Ralph and Piggy share even though Piggy does not fully participate?

Think about this: Ralph and Piggy swimming in the ocean is a symbol. Only the two of them share this activity. What OTHER special events involve water in a young child’s life?

7. How does Ralph call the other boys together?

Think about this: The conch becomes very important to the boys on the island. It is used to take turns speaking. It is used to show leadership. It is used to control the boys. What do you think the conch represents? **What do you think it symbolizes?**

III. MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. How did the boys happen to come to the island?
 - A. They were on a scouting trip
 - B. They were shipwrecked during a sailboat race
 - C. They were ejected from a flaming airplane
 - D. They had stolen a boat and were running away from school

2. What is the symbol of Law and Authority in the society they form?
 - A. A conch shell
 - B. A British flag
 - C. A Bible
 - D. A whale jaw bone

3. When Jack slashes at the green candle buds with his knife, what does the reader learn about him?
 - A. He is optimistic about their chances for survival
 - B. He is afraid of snakes.
 - C. He is creative in his thinking
 - D. His method of dealing with the world is violent.

4. What does Jack's hesitation to kill the piglet show?
 - A. He gets sick at the sight of blood.
 - B. He must learn to put aside his inhibitions.
 - C. He has never used a knife before
 - D. He is secretly a coward

5. When Jack and the choir march onto the beach they march like _____.
 - A. A parade
 - B. An army
 - C. A band
 - D. A funeral

6. What is the first thing Jacks asks Ralph about when they meet?
 - A. A hankie
 - B. Short pants
 - C. An adult
 - D. Advice

IV. SEQUENCING – Put the following events in order (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, etc.)

1. _____ Simon faints
2. _____ Simon, Ralph and Jack explore the island
3. _____ Ralph is elected chief
4. _____ Ralph finds the conch
5. _____ The choir marches up to the group

6. _____ An atomic bomb is dropped
7. _____ Piggy meets Ralph
8. _____ Jack tries to stab a pig
9. _____ Ralph calls the others using the conch
10. _____ The plane goes down

v. **ESSAY** – Answer the question below in 100 words.

What is irony? Define it.

Remember what the shape of the island is. Why is this ironic?

LORD OF THE FLIES

CHAPTER 2

Fire on the Mountain

- I. MAIN IDEA – The *main idea* is the most important thing you should remember from a chapter or a book. Sean will explain the format in class you should follow, then write the *main idea* for Chapter Five.

WHO

WHAT-DO

WHERE

WHEN

Write these elements into one sentence. This is the main idea.

- II. CHAPTER QUESTIONS – answer the questions below in *complete* sentences.

1. Draw a picture of the meeting following the description in the book. Where was everyone seated? Label the people and the groups. Include the beach, the sun and the conch.

2. What's the first bit of information Ralph tells the boys?
3. What does Jack think they need?
4. Why does he think they need this?
5. What is the first rule that Ralph establishes?
6. Is Jack in favor of the rule or against it? How do you know this?
7. What is Piggy's big concern?
8. After Piggy's announcement how does the mood change?
9. Ralph addresses the congregation and says that "[t]his is a good island". How does the crowd's mood change again?
10. A boy in the crowd wants to speak. What distinctive marking does this boy have?

18. After his announcement the boys broke the first rule for the first time. What did they do?

19. How did Piggy describe the crowd running to the mountain?

20. How is this statement ironic (or at least slightly foolish)?

21. How do boys eventually light the fire?

22. Who spoke up in Piggy's defense when Jack berated him for not helping?

23. How does Jack break the first rule on the mountain?

24. What has the choir become?

25. While Piggy righteously argues with Jack and the boys, what does he suddenly notice?

26. How do the boys react initially?

27. After a few minutes of watching the fire burn part of the forest, Jack and Piggy start to argue. Piggy says he has the conch and asks Ralph for support. What does Ralph do?
28. Explain why this is a bad choice on Ralph's part.
29. Piggy notices something else. What is it?
30. What has happened to the boy with the mulberry birthmark?

SYMBOLISM – What do the following objects represent?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. _____ Piggy's glasses | A. A disease; something not right |
| 2. _____ "The Scar" | B. The Garden of Eden, a paradise; isolation |
| 3. _____ The Conch | C. Baptism; birth |
| 4. _____ Swimming in the Ocean | D. Law; authority |
| 5. _____ The Island | E. Intelligence |

PREDICTION

A prediction is a guess you make about what will happen in the future based on what you already know. Make a prediction as to how you think this book will end. Will it have a happy ending? Will it have a bad ending? THEN explain WHY you think this. Use information from the text to explain yourself.

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CHAPTER 3

The Sound of the Shell

Conflict

1. What does conflict mean?

In a story, conflict is set up as People vs. SOMETHING. But what is this something? In general terms, think of what people can be in conflict with. Write these ideas below:

People vs. _____
People vs. _____
People vs. _____
People vs. _____
People vs. _____
People vs. _____
People vs. _____

Ask for a hint if you can't think of all seven.

I. Read the passages below and answer the questions given.

Two shelters were in position, but shaky. This one was a ruin.

[Ralph complained,]“And they [the littluns] keep running off. You remember the meeting? How everyone was going to work hard until the shelters were finished?”

“Except me and my hunters...”

“Except the hunters. Well, the littluns are...”

He gesticulated, sought for a word.

“They’re hopeless. The older ones aren’t much better. D’you (“Do you”) see? All day I’ve been working with Simon. No one else. They’re off bathing, or eating, or playing.”

Simon poked his head out carefully.

“You’re chief. You tell ‘em off.”

Ralph lay flat and looked up at the palm trees and the sky.

“Meetings. Don’t we love meetings? Every day. Twice a day. We talk.” He got on one elbow. “I bet if I blew the conch this minute, they’d come running. Then we’d be, you know, very solemn (“serious and quiet”), and someone would say we should build a jet, or a submarine, or a TV set. When the meeting was over they’d work for five minutes, then wander off or go hunting.”

Jack flushed (“turned red”).

“We want meat.”

1. What does Ralph want?

2. What does Jack want?

3. Why do *YOU* THINK Jack and Ralph don't work together to get what they both want?

"Well, we haven't got any. And we want shelters. Besides the rest of your hunters came back ours ago. They've been swimming."

"I went on," said Jack. I let them go. I had to go on. I..."

He tried to convey the compulsion ("overwhelming urge that cannot be controlled") to track down and kill that was swallowing him up.

"I went on. I thought, by myself..."

The madness came into his eyes again.

"I thought I might kill."

"But you didn't."

"I thought I might."

Some hidden passion ("strong feeling") vibrated in Ralph's voice.

"But you haven't yet."

His invitation ("to help build shelters") might have passed for casual ("no big deal") if not for the undertone ("hidden meaning behind the words").

"You wouldn't care to help with the shelters, I suppose?"

1. Re-read the sentence "He tried to convey...". What does this tell us about Jack?

2. What does it mean, "to be swallowed up" by something?

3. Do you trust Jack? Why or why not?

4. What is Ralph's mood in this passage? (ONE word only)

5. Why does Ralph feel that way?

“We want meat.”

“And we don't get it.”

Now the antagonism (“hostility, picking to make someone angry”) was audible (“easily heard, obvious in their voices”)

“But I shall! Next time! I've got to get a barb on this spear! We wounded a pig and the spear fell out. If we could only make barbs...”

“We need shelters.”

Suddenly Jack shouted in a rage.

“Are you accusing...?”

“All I'm saying is that we've worked dashed hard. That's all.”

They were both red in the face and found looking at each other difficult...

1. What are Jack and Ralph NOT doing here? (HINT: It's one of the “Three C's”; SECOND HINT: ONE word)

2. If you were on the Island and saw Jack and Ralph fighting, what would you say to help solve the problem?

I would say, “

3. This is not the first time Ralph and Jack have been in conflict, and it will not be the last. If they do not solve their problems, what do *YOU* THINK will happen?

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CHAPTER 3

The Sound of the Shell

Mood

DIRECTIONS: Read the passages below and answer the questions.

"You've noticed, haven't you?" [asked Ralph.]

Jack put down his spear and squatted.

"Noticed what?"

He [Ralph] rolled over and peered into Jack's fierce, dirty face.

"I mean the way things are. They dream. You can hear 'em. Have you been awake at night?"

Jack shook his head.

"They talk and scream. The littluns. Even some of the others. As if..."

"As if it wasn't a good island."

Astonished at the interruption, they looked up at Simon's serious face.

"As if," said Simon, "the beastie, the beastie or the snake-thing, was real. Remember?"

The two older boys flinched when they heard the shameful syllable. Snakes were not mentioned now, were not mentionable.

"As if this wasn't a good island," said Ralph slowly.

"Yes, that's right."

Jack sat up and stretched out his legs.

"They're batty."

1. What is the mood of the island at night?
2. What's happening to the littluns at night?
3. Who is the one who says, "As if it wasn't a good island."?
4. Do you think and Island can be "good" or "bad"? *Explain.*

5. What does Simon think is bothering the littluns?

6. Do you think Ralph agrees with Simon? Why or why not?

7. Do you think Jack agrees with Simon? Why or why not?

A. "All the same – in the forest. I mean, when you're hunting, not when you're getting fruit, of course, but when you're on your own..."

B. He paused for a moment, not sure of Ralph would take him seriously.

C. "Go on"

1. Who is speaking in line "A"?

2. Who is "he" in line "B"?

3. Who is speaking in line "C"?

"If you're hunting sometimes you catch yourself feeling as if..." He flushed suddenly. "There's nothing in it of course. Just a feeling. But you can feel as if you're not hunting, but... hunted, as if something's behind you all the time in the jungle."

1. Who is speaking in this passage?

2. What is his mood?

3. What is the difference between "hunting" and "hunted"?

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CHAPTER 3

The Sound of the Shell

Metaphor

What is a metaphor?

“They walked along, two continents of experience and feeling, unable to communicate.”

1. Who are “they”?
2. What is a continent?
3. Complete the following chart:

AFRICA	<i>SAME</i> AUSTRALIA
AFRICA	<i>DIFFERENT</i> AUSTRALIA

4. Complete the following sentence: Jack and Ralph are like two continents because...

LORD OF THE FLIES

CHAPTER 3

The Sound of the Shell

Simon

Read the final section of Chapter Three (it starts “Simon was not in the bathing pool as they had expected...”), then answer the following questions.

1. Describe Simon - physical.

EYES:

HAIR:

FACE:

COLOR:

2. What is the mood of this section?

3. Why do you think Simon comes to this part of the island?

4. Do you think Simon likes to be alone? Why or why not?

5. Are there times when you like to be alone? When?

6. Is there a lesson to be learned from Chapter Three? If so, what do you think that lesson is?

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CHAPTER 4

Painted Faces and Long Hair

1. The most important thing in a chapter (also called the *main idea*) is something that will affect later chapters. It is generally a one sentence summary of the important events of the chapter, things you should remember even if you forget everything else.

What is the most main idea of Chapter Four? (HINT: You have to read Chapter Four first in order to answer the question.)

- A. Ralph and Piggy and the other Littluns bathe while a ship passes by unseen.
- B. Jack calls a meeting about the Hunters and the fire and getting rescued.
- C. Piggy makes a plan to build a TV set while Roger torments Henry.
- D. While the Hunters go off to kill a pig, the fire dies and an opportunity to be rescued passes.
- E. Ralph paints his face and kills a pig by himself while the other boys bathe in the ocean.

2. Describe mornings on the island. What typically happened?

3. Describe afternoons on the island. What typically happened?

4. Describe evenings on the island. What was the mood typically like?

5. What is a *mirage*?

6. How many distinct groups are on the island? What are these groups?

7. What is a *sadist*?

8. Which of the boys is a sadist?

Read this passage, then answer the questions below:

“Roger gathered a handful of stones and began to throw. Yet there was a space round Henry perhaps six yards in diameter, into which he dare not throw. Here, invisible yet strong, was the taboo of the old life.”

9. Draw this scene. You MUST include Henry, the circle and Roger. Label the circle with “the taboos from the old life” – parents, policemen, the law, civilization.

10. What does “taboo” mean? (use your own words, **not** the dictionary’s words)

11. Is Roger more like Jack or Ralph?

12. What does it mean, “the taboo of the old life”?

Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

“For hunting. Like in the war. You know – like dazzle paint. *Like things trying to look like something else*—“ He twisted in the urgency of telling. “—like moths on a tree trunk.”

13. What word is Jack looking for here?

C _____

14. Draw Jack’s new face

15. What does it mean, “Jack liked *pulling Piggy’s leg*.”?

Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

23. Who gives Piggy meat?

Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

“Not even Ralph knew how a link between him and Jack had been snapped and fastened elsewhere.”

24. What is the link between Jack and Ralph?

25. Where had it been fastened?

26. At the end of the chapter Ralph announces he will have a meeting. What do you think the meeting will be about?

27. Why do you think this? Use *evidence from the text* to back up your idea.

28. SEQUENCING – put these events from Chapter Four in *chronological* order. The first and last statements have been done for you.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| A. Piggy yells, “Ralph – please. Is there a signal?” | 1. <u> F </u> |
| B. Jack and Piggy argue. | 2. <u> </u> |
| C. Jack uses mud and charcoal to camouflage himself. | 3. <u> </u> |
| D. Ralph announces a meeting. | 4. <u> </u> |
| E. Jack lures Samneric away from the fire to hunt. | 5. <u> </u> |
| F. Roger throws stones at Henry. | 6. <u> </u> |
| G. The boys eat meat. | 7. <u> </u> |
| H. Ralph and the Hunters return with a pig. | 8. <u> </u> |
| I. Ralph spots a ship. | 9. <u> </u> |
| J. Jack and the Hunters rebuild the fire. | 10. <u> </u> |
| K. Ralph and the other boys swim. | 11. <u> </u> |
| L. The fire is found to be dead. | 12. <u> </u> |
| M. Jack breaks Piggy’s specs. | 13. <u> D </u> |

LORD OF THE FLIES

CHAPTER 5

Beast from Water

- II. MAIN IDEA – The *main idea* is the most important thing you should remember from a chapter or a book. Sean will explain the format in class you should follow, then write the *main idea* for Chapter Five.

WHO

WHAT-DO

WHERE

WHEN

Write these elements into one sentence. This is the main idea.

- III. CONFLICT – there are at least five conflicts in Chapter Five. List two of them here. Use the form _____ vs. _____.

Now, explain why they are in conflict (30 words).

- IV. BREAKDOWNS – In Chapter Five more than any other chapter so far it is obvious that the boys' group has fallen apart. There are arguments about the beast being real, who really has the power of leadership, and if the boys really want to go home.

Answer the questions based on the passages from the text.

1. The best way to describe Ralph is
 - A. Compassionate
 - B. Full of Childish Terror
 - C. Scientific/Logical
 - D. A user of Propaganda

2. The best way to describe Jack is
 - A. Compassionate
 - B. Full of Childish Terror
 - C. Scientific/Logical
 - D. A user of Propaganda

3. The best way to describe the Littluns is
 - A. Compassionate
 - B. Full of Childish Terror
 - C. Scientific/Logical
 - D. A user of Propaganda

4. The best way to describe Piggy is
 - A. Compassionate
 - B. Full of Childish Terror
 - C. Scientific/Logical
 - D. A user of Propaganda

5. Where does Percival say the Beast comes from?
 - A. A cave on the Island
 - B. The sea
 - C. From the forest
 - D. From the Air on big wings

*"Maybe," he (Simon) said hesitantly, "maybe there is a beast."
The assembly cried out savagely and Ralph stood up in amazement.
"You, Simon? You believe this?"
"I don't know," said Simon. ... "But...."
The storm broke.
"Sit down!"
"Shut up!"
"Take the conch!"
"Sod you!"
"Shut up!"
Ralph shouted.
"Hear him! He's got the conch!"
"What I mean is, maybe it's only us."
"Nuts!"
That was from Piggy. ... Simon went on.
"We could be sort of..."
Simon became inarticulate ("unable to speak") in his effort to express mankind's essential illness.*

6. What does Simon think the beast is?

7. How does he know?

8. What does someone else suggest the beast may be?

- A. Made-up
- B. A pig
- C. A cannibal
- D. A ghost

"And you (Ralph) shut up! Who are you anyway? Sitting there telling people what to do. You can't hunt. You can't sing..."

"I'm chief. I was chosen."

"Why should choosing make any difference? Just giving orders that don't make any sense...."

...

"The rules!" shouted Ralph. "You're breaking the rules!"

"Who cares?"

Ralph summoned his wits.

“Because rules re the only thing we’ve got!”

But Jack was shouting against him.

“Bollocks to the rules!...”

9. What’s the word for “not obeying an order”?

I N S U _____

10. In the passage above, what does Jack want?

11. In the passage above, what does Ralph want?

12. What is Jack’s criticism of Ralph?

13. What does Piggy think the boys will soon become?

14. After Jack leads the boys to a wild dance on the beach, what does Ralph think he should do?

15. Why is Piggy scared of Jack?

16. Why was it a bad idea to have the assembly as the sun was going down?

V. “THEREFORE...” – read the passage below and answer the questions.

When people state facts in a certain order, they are said to be *logical*. Sometimes we can make conclusions based on what they tell us. For example:

Nine is less than ten.
Eight is less than nine.
Therefore, eight is less than ten.

Or,

I eat a dozen cookies every Thursday.
Today I ate a dozen cookies.
Therefore, today is Thursday.

Or,

Joey is older than Rachel.
Rachel is older than Brent.
Therefore, Joey is older than Brent.

Try this:

“I don’t agree with all Jack said, but with some. ‘Course there isn’t a beast in the forest. How could there be? What would a beast eat?”

“Pig.”

*“**We** eat pig.”*

A Beast eats pig.

We eat pig.

Therefore, we are _____.

What was Golding saying had happened to the boys? How had they changed? (50 words)

VI. HOPE – answer the following questions.

1. At the end of the chapter, what do Simon, Ralph and Piggy wish for?

Why?

2. At the end of the chapter, Ralph says: *“If only they could send us something grown up... a sign or something.”*

In Chapter Six, something arrives from the grownup world. What do ***you think*** it will be? Do ***you think*** it will help the situation or make it worse?

LORD OF THE FLIES

CHAPTER 6

Beast from Air

I. IRONY

1. What is irony? Explain it in words that you can understand.

2. Summarize the first portion of the chapter that falls between the lines below.

“There was no light left save that of the stars. ...

“... In the darkness of early morning there were noises by a rock a little way down the side of the mountain.”

18. What does Ralph compare the waves to?

19. This is an example of a _____.

20. Who joins Ralph in exploring Castle Rock? Why do you think he joins Ralph?

21. What does Jack think Castle Rock would be great for?

22. What kind of defense plan does Jack come up with for Castle Rock?

23. Do the boys find The Beast?

24. What does Ralph say they have to do next?

- II. MAIN IDEA – The *main idea* is the most important thing you should remember from a chapter or a book. Sean will explain the format in class you should follow, then write the *main idea* for Chapter Five.

WHO

WHAT-DO

WHERE

WHEN

Write these elements into one sentence. This is the main idea.

Lord of the Flies
Chapter Six
Quiz

1. In Chapter Five, the boys say that they want some kind of sign from the Adult World. In Chapter Six, they get that sign. Something comes from the Adult World. What is it?

2. How did the “sign” arrive on the island?

3. Who first sees The Beast?

4. What is “The Beast” really?

5. An assembly is called. How do they decide The Beast travels?

6. Where do they decide The Beast lives?

7. The Hunters, Simon and Ralph travel to Castle Rock. When they get there, Jack thinks it would make a great _____.

8. Ralph tell the boys to stop playing because they still have to do what?

9. BONUS - Note the titles of the following chapters:

Chapter 2 – “**FIRE** on the Mountain”
Chapter 3 – “Huts on the **BEACH**”
Chapter 5 – “Beast from **WATER**”
Chapter 6 – “Beast from **AIR**”

What is the significance of the four capitalized words (together)?

LORD OF THE FLIES

CHAPTER 7

Shadows and Tall Trees

- I. **Directions** - Fill in the chart below. The events have been given to you. You must fill in the place and the time the event happened (BE SPECIFIC!), then explain why it happened (what caused the event to happen), and finally why this even is important.

Read Chapter Seven carefully. All the answers you need are there and in your head. If you can't find the answers in one place, try the other 😊

WHAT HAPPENED...	WHERE /TIME	WHY DID IT HAPPEN?	WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?
1. Ralph daydreams about having an appropriate toilet (“washing, grooming”)			
2. Simon tells Ralph that he’ll get back home all right.			
3. Ralph keeps announcing that he wounded the boar.			
4. Jack says it wasn’t a boar, but The Beat.			
5. Jack and the hunters do a ritual dance in which Robert “plays” the boar.			

<p>6. Jack makes a joke about killing a littlun.</p>			
<p>7. Ralph asks Jack, "Why do you hate me?"</p>			
<p>8. Jack and Ralph argue about sleeping on the platform or continuing to hunt into the night.</p>			
<p>9. Ralph and Jack see The Beast.</p>			

6. Jack asks for a show of hands to get rid of Ralph as chief. How many boys raise their hands?
7. How does Jack feel about this?
8. When Jack loses the vote, what does he say?
9. Why is this a weird thing to say?
10. Why do you think Jack cries as he runs off?

SEPARATION

Ralph gets lost in thought, but Piggy's complaining breaks his reverie. Piggy is relieved, almost ecstatic, that Jack has left, and tells the boys they need to decide what's what. Ralph, however, doesn't know what to do. Then, Simon, surprisingly, stands up with an idea...

1. What's Simon's idea?

What's his reason for wanting to do this?

2. What's Piggy's idea that makes everyone so excited?

3. What's the mood now that Jack has gone?
4. Where have some of the biguns gone?
5. Ralph asks Piggy, "Where's Bill and Roger?" What's wrong with this sentence? Re-write it correctly.
6. Where does Ralph suspect Simon has gone?

THE GIFT

Simon has indeed left the group, but not to the mountain. Not yet. He instead goes to his "special place" (see **Chapter Three**) to calm down and to think, but today the butterflies and the sunlight make him nervous. He cannot calm down.

Meanwhile, Jack and his tribe prepare for a hunt.

1. What is Jack's mood now that he is on his own?
2. What does Jack say about the Beast?
3. What's his plan to get more of the biguns "away from the conch"?

4. What does the conch represent?

Therefore, when Jack says he's going to get more of the biguns "away from the conch" he means ...

5. Jack wants to leave an offering to the Beast so it will leave them alone. This is called a

S A C R _____

6. Which pig did the boys kill?

7. Do you think killing the sow was a good idea? Why or why not?

8. What do the boys leave as a sacrifice?

9. What do the boys use to prop ("stand up") the sacrifice?

10. When the boys prop "The Lord of the Flies", how does the mood change?

SIMON AND THE LORD OF THE FLIES (I)

When the boys killed the sow, they didn't know Simon was very close by in his "special place". (If you'll notice, Golding says that there are butterflies where the sow finally is killed. The same butterflies live in Simon's "special place". We can guess both places are the same place.) He witnessed the whole slaughter.

1. What happens to Simon in the presence of The Lord of the Flies?

"WHAT MAKES THINGS BREAK UP LIKE THEY DO?"

On the beach, Ralph and Piggy discuss why things go wrong, why good things suddenly turn bad.

1. Who does Piggy blame for things going bad?

Is this true? Is Jack to blame for all the bad things in the world?

2. Three hunters appear. Who are they?

3. What is Jack's announcement?

4. Ralph hesitates for a moment. He'd like to paint his face and be a savage, but he can't. Why not?

5. Bill has a suggestion. What is it?

SIMON AND THE LORD OF THE FLIES (II)

Background Information: *Beelzebub*, The Lord of the Flies

Also spelled Baalzebub, which probably meant 'Lord of the High House', but the Jews changed the name to Beelzebub which translates as 'Lord of Flies', probably because of his supposedly role as creator and controller of the flies in the Philistine city of Ekron.

Beelzebub came to be regarded as the leading representative of the fallen angels, referred to as the Devil himself. In Matthew, 12: 24, he is mentioned as 'Prince of the Devils' and this title has stuck. As a demon, his role is to tempt men with **pride...**

Simon has an “interview” with the sow’s head, The Lord of the Flies. It speaks to him, and he listens. What the head says is true, and Simon knows it.

1. The Lord of the Flies asks Simon, “You knew, didn’t you?” What did Simon know?
2. The Lord of the Flies says he’s inside all of the boys. What do you think he is?
3. Simon feels one of his “times coming on.” What do you think this means?
4. The Lord of the Flies tells Simon that he and the boys are going to have some fun on the island, and Simon had better not spoil it. If he tries to spoil the fun, “Jack and Roger and Maurice and Robert and Bill and Piggy and Ralph” will “do him.” What do you think this means, “do him”?

Simon loses consciousness as The Lord of the Flies swallows him into darkness.

Simon now knows that The Lord of the Flies is the badness inside all the boys, inside people everywhere – pride, lust, selfishness, envy, jealousy, avarice (“greed”), wrath (“anger”), sloth (“laziness”). He has heard the voice of a “god”, and will pass down what he’s learned to the others. A person who delivers messages from god is called a “prophet”.

But, what do we do to our prophets (think of Martin Luther King, Jr., Ghandi, St. John, Jesus...)?

LORD OF THE FLIES

CHAPTER 9

A View to a Death

- I. MAIN IDEA – The *main idea* is the most important thing you should remember from a chapter or a book. Sean will explain the format in class you should follow, then write the *main idea* for Chapter Five.

WHO

WHAT-DO

WHERE

WHEN

Write these elements into one sentence. This is the main idea.

LORD OF THE FLIES

CHAPTER 10

The Shell and the Glasses

- I. MAIN IDEA – The *main idea* is the most important thing you should remember from a chapter or a book. Sean will explain the format in class you should follow, then write the *main idea* for Chapter Five.

WHO

WHAT-DO

WHERE

WHEN

Write these elements into one sentence. This is the main idea.

LORD OF THE FLIES

CHAPTER 11

Castle Rock

- I. MAIN IDEA – The *main idea* is the most important thing you should remember from a chapter or a book. Sean will explain the format in class you should follow, then write the *main idea* for Chapter Five.

WHO

WHAT-DO

WHERE

WHEN

Write these elements into one sentence. This is the main idea.

LORD OF THE FLIES

CHAPTER 12

Cry of the Hunters

- I. MAIN IDEA – The *main idea* is the most important thing you should remember from a chapter or a book. Sean will explain the format in class you should follow, then write the *main idea* for Chapter Five.

WHO

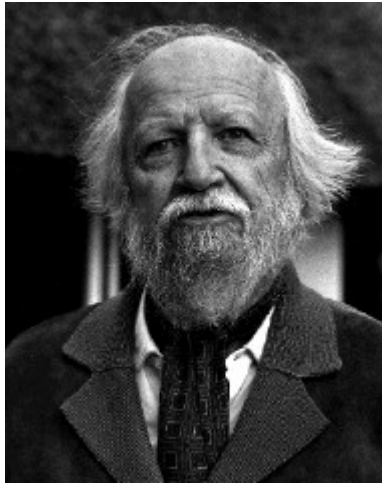
WHAT-DO

WHERE

WHEN

Write these elements into one sentence. This is the main idea.

William Golding
A Life
(1911 – 1993)



William Gerald Golding was born in village of St. Columb Minor, Cornwall in 1911. His father was a schoolmaster who had radical convictions in politics and a strong faith in science. Golding started writing at the age of seven but following the wishes of his parents, he studied natural sciences and English at Brasenose College, Oxford. Later, he studied physics and English literature at Marlboro and Oxford University of England. His first book, a collection of poems, appeared a year before Golding received his B.A.

After graduation Golding became a settlement house worker, and wrote plays in London. In 1939 he moved to Salisbury, where he began teaching English at Bishop Wordsworth's School. During World War II he served in the Royal Navy in command of a rocket ship. His active service included involvement in the sinking of the German battleship *Bismarck* and participating in the Normandy invasion. As a result of his involvement in the war, Golding's view of life was changed. He could no longer believe in man's innocence. No one – not even children – are innocent. We are born evil, but society makes us adopt an appearance of innocence, a façade that does not last in the face of pressure or discord. For example, when a man is facing a difficult situation that threatens his life, the he (or she... women are also evil, according to Golding) will probably show his other nature, the dark and guilty nature. A truly dark view of humanity's progress.

"They cried for their mothers much less often than might have been expected; they were very brown, and filthily dirty." (from Lord of the Flies)

In Salisbury Golding wrote four books, but did not get them published. His novel LORD OF THE FLIES, set in the near future during wartime, was turned down by twenty-one publishers, until it finally appeared in 1954. The book became an immediate success in Britain and a bestseller among American readers in the late 1950s. In the gripping story a group of small British boys stranded on a desert island lapse into tribal battles and murder after they have lost all adult guidance. Ironically the adult world is devastated by nuclear war. The success of the novel allowed Golding to give up teaching.

In 1980, William Golding was awarded with the Booker McConnell Prize (for Rites of Passage), the greatest British Literature Prize. Finally in 1983, he was awarded with the Nobel Prize for his whole offer to the Worldwide Literature. The choice was unexpected, because the internationally famous novelist Graham Greene (1904-1991) was considered the strongest candidate from the English writers. In his acceptance speech, Golding said:

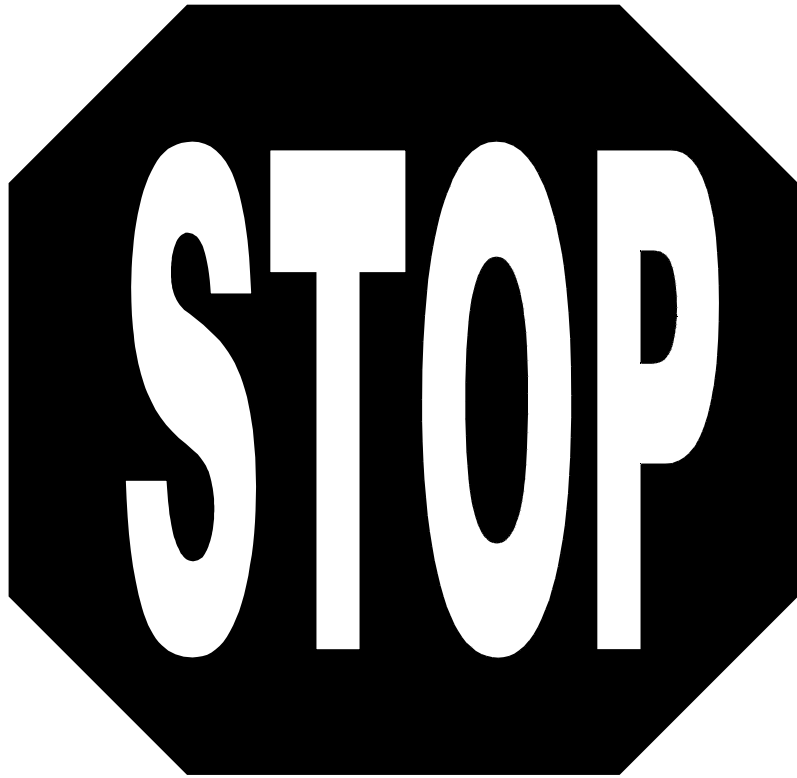
"Twenty-five years ago I accepted the label 'pessimist' thoughtlessly without realising that it was going to be tied to my tail, as it were, in something the way that, to take an example from another art, Rachmaninoff's famous Prelude in C sharp minor was tied to him. No audience would allow him off the concert platform until he played it. Similarly critics have dug into my books until they could come up with something that looked hopeless. I can't think why. I don't feel hopeless myself." (from Nobel Lecture, 1983)

Golding was knighted in 1988.

William Golding taught in Greece briefly during the 1960's. He had always loved Greek literature, and many of his books show clearly his Greek influence. His last book, The Double Tongue (1993), was a novel about Ancient Greece and most specific about Pythia's life. Pythia was the name which used to be given to the Greek Priestess of Delphi oracle. Golding tried to describe the life of a woman who lived in the years of Roman Empire. Unfortunately, this book was never finished as Golding died in Wiltshire, England in 1993. However, The Double Tongue was finally published in 1995, two years after his death; incomplete and without an end.

Questions about William Golding

1. Where and when was William Golding born?
2. What was his father's profession?
3. Where did Golding go to college?
4. What did he study?
5. What civilian jobs did Golding have?
6. What were Golding's military experiences?
7. After WWII, what did Golding believe about people?
8. When was Lord of the Flies published?



Review the last few chapters and get ready for
your test.

Good luck!

VOCBULARY

Directions – Write down the part of speech for each word. *Then*, write in a definition you can understand. Ask for help if necessary. Try <http://www.dictionary.com> if you'd like.

Chapter 1:

clamber,

lagoon,

vainly,

quiver,

decorous,

interpose,

strident,

scupper,

speculate,

clamor,

pallor,

indignation,

jumble,

grating,

devour

VOCBULARY

Directions – Write down the part of speech for each word. *Then*, write in a definition you can understand. Ask for help if necessary. Try <http://www.dictionary.com> if you'd like.

Chapter 2:

warp,

conch,

scornfully,

officious,

indignant,

tumult,

irresistible,

nimble

VOCBULARY

Directions – Write down the part of speech for each word. *Then*, write in a definition you can understand. Ask for help if necessary. Try <http://www.dictionary.com> if you'd like.

Chapter 3:

festoon,

tendrils,

oppressive,

inscrutable,

barb,

bewilder,

flaunt,

furtive,

glimmer

VOCBULARY

Directions – Write down the part of speech for each word. *Then*, write in a definition you can understand. Ask for help if necessary. Try <http://www.dictionary.com> if you'd like.

Chapter 4:

opalescence,

mirage,

whimper,

croon,

preposterous,

caper,

incredulously,

irrelevance,

implication,

shrill,

malevolent,

gyration

VOCBULARY

Directions – Write down the part of speech for each word. *Then*, write in a definition you can understand. Ask for help if necessary. Try <http://www.dictionary.com> if you'd like.

Chapter 5:

obscure,

opaque,

gnaw,

speculation,

scowl,

jabber,

jeer,

indigo,

formulate,

mimicry,

inarticulate,

gibbering,

improvisation

VOCBULARY

Directions – Write down the part of speech for each word. *Then*, write in a definition you can understand. Ask for help if necessary. Try <http://www.dictionary.com> if you'd like.

Chapter 6:

squawk,

bristle,

relentless

VOCBULARY

Directions – Write down the part of speech for each word. *Then*, write in a definition you can understand. Ask for help if necessary. Try <http://www.dictionary.com> if you'd like.

Chapter 7:

jumble,

dun,

covert,

infinite,

snivel,

uncompromising,

infuriating,

sagely,

blunder

VOCBULARY

Directions – Write down the part of speech for each word. *Then*, write in a definition you can understand. Ask for help if necessary. Try <http://www.dictionary.com> if you'd like.

Chapter 8:

heed,

dung,

stagger,

spout,

uproarious,

skewer,

iridescent,

vex,

crimson

VOCBULARY

Directions – Write down the part of speech for each word. *Then*, write in a definition you can understand. Ask for help if necessary. Try <http://www.dictionary.com> if you'd like.

Chapter 9:

corruption,

tremulous,

trickle,

steadfast

VOCBULARY

Directions – Write down the part of speech for each word. *Then*, write in a definition you can understand. Ask for help if necessary. Try <http://www.dictionary.com> if you'd like.

Chapter 10:

befoul,

shrill,

shudder,

gesticulate,

Samneric,

stifle,

twitch,

smother,

phosphorescence

VOCBULARY

Directions – Write down the part of speech for each word. *Then*, write in a definition you can understand. Ask for help if necessary. Try <http://www.dictionary.com> if you'd like.

Chapter 11:

squat,

myopia,

snivel,

devastate,

multitudinous,

snigger,

incantation

VOCBULARY

Directions – Write down the part of speech for each word. *Then*, write in a definition you can understand. Ask for help if necessary. Try <http://www.dictionary.com> if you'd like.

Chapter 12:

elaborate,

dribble,

ululation,

wriggle,

heave,

thicket,

cower,

visualize,

shudder,

wrench

"The Law of the Land"

You now have a small colony on your island. Because people cannot live together for long periods of time without rules to govern their behavior, your next duty will be to create laws. In general, laws try to be fair to everyone, however, some countries have created laws that benefit a few and oppress many. These societies are called "dictatorships".

If your laws are based on "fairness to all", fill in the chart below saying how your laws reflect the six pillars of Character Counts!©. If your laws will be based on a dictatorship, fill in the chart below saying how your laws reflect the **OPPOSITE** of the six pillars of Character Counts!©.

Remember to include consequences for people who break your laws....

Character Counts!©	Shown in laws...
Responsibility	
Caring	
Respect	
Citizenship	
Fairness	
Trustworthiness	

Lord of the Flies

Final Project

Considering all the hard work you've had to do for the past twelve weeks, the final project

will be relatively easy. You can thank me at any time ☺

There were two movies made of Lord of the Flies. One was made in 1963; the other was made in 1990. Both versions are different from the book. Your work will be to watch both versions of the movie in class and report on the differences you see. Each day you watch you will fill out one of these papers; finding seven things different each time.

Good luck!

BOOK	MOVIE
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.
5.	5.

6.

6.

7.

7.

LORD OF THE FLIES

Chapter 9

A View to a Death

The storm keeps boiling over the island, symbolizing the turmoil that is occurring below it on the island (“As above, so below.”).

Simon regains consciousness from his faint and heads for the mountain. He sees the rotting pilot and realizes the Beast is “harmless and horrible,” which, in reality is true. If the boys choose to suppress the Beast (their Dark Side) it is harmless; or they can let it run rampant (“*out of control*”). Simon makes his way to the beach to tell the other boys of his discovery.

Piggy and Ralph have decided to go to the pig roast, just to see what is going to happen. All of the other boys are already there (except Simon). They fall silent as the two outcasts approach. Both are given portions of meat as Jack begins a speech. He asks who will join his tribe. Ralph interrupts—trying to persuade the boys to help him keep the fire going. The crowd of boys instead agrees to join Jack, who promises to give them meat and keep them safe from the Beast.

The storm breaks and the rain comes down with lightning and thunder. Ralph asks them what they’re going to do without shelters but Jack orders them to begin to dance. The boys dance a wild dance, imitating the pig hunt. In a ring, they chant around Roger, who is playing the pig. Piggy and Ralph “...found themselves eager to take place in this demented but partly secure society.” The boys in the dance are armed with clubs and spits, and the game seems too wild, too chaotic.

Suddenly, a figure crawls out of the forest and the ring opens to let it inside – the boys scream, “It’s the Beast!! It’s the Beast!!” Simon is beaten and stabbed to death for this error in judgement.

The storm overhead hits its peak intensity, and the boys run for shelter. On top of the mountain wind fills the parachute of the airman and lifts him away from the island. As the storm subsides and the tide moves in and out, Simon’s body is washed to sea.

LORD OF THE FLIES
Chapter Ten
The Shell and the Glasses

Like the opening scene of the novel, chapter ten begins with two figures alone on the beach— Ralph and Piggy. Both of them are very frightened about their future; both feel guilty for taking part in the previous night's feast, which turned out to be Simon's murder. Piggy won't believe that he had anything to do with it, saying that it was just an unfortunate accident. Ralph refuses to accept that, and is instead consumed by guilt.

Soon Samneric appear, bringing wood to keep the fire going. Ralph seems to forget the meaning of the fire, why it's important. Golding explains, "*Ralph tried indignantly to remember. There was something good about a fire. Something overwhelmingly good.*" Here is proof that Ralph is becoming increasingly weary ("tired") as the power of the Beast infects his soul. Soon Ralph will no longer be able to stand up as an advocate for society and order. Piggy, of course, comes to the rescue, reminding Ralph that the fire is the only way for the boys to be saved.

On Castle Rock Jack (now continually painted) has established a fort that is constantly guarded. If they need to defend themselves, Roger has placed a lever underneath a large boulder that will send it smashing onto the rock bridge that connects the fort to the mainland. If you think about it though, who would attack the fort? The Beast? Piggy and Ralph? This shows just how prone ("*tending*") to violence the boys have become – they prepare for war where none exists. Jack has begun to rule by force and the kids who are out-of-line ("*don't follow orders*") are tied up and beaten. He decides the tribe will hunt again tomorrow. Although some of them realize they have killed Simon it is sensed that they are trying to cover up by convincing themselves they really just hurt the disguised Beast.

Back at the lagoon Ralph and the rest are agonizing ("*struggling*") over trying to keep the fire going. Again, Piggy must constantly remind Ralph that the fire is "Something overwhelmingly good." Ralph tells the protesting twins that "Anyone can play at hunting, anyone can get us meat—"; anyone can buy into the **irresponsible** and **harmful** desires *within them*. Being responsible and being a "citizen" is much harder, but it is worth it. They decide to leave the fire unlit for the night, and retire to the rickety ("*unsteady*") shelters.

During the night they awake to noises outside and they are afraid the Beast has come for them. It is only Jack and his tribe searching to steal fire. Not finding a lit fire they charge into the shelter and in the violent fight that ensues, Piggy's specs are stolen. They have now been stripped of the ability to make fire - the only symbol of society and order that is left to them is the conch. Soon it will be all over the adult world of logic.

LORD OF THE FLIES

Chapter Eleven

Castle Rock

At day break the four plundered and bruised boys try to ignite any smoldering ashes left in the fire, but it is dead. In desperation Ralph calls an assembly. Only the four boys plus some littluns attend. Ralph speculates that maybe if they try to comb their hair, and look decent they could go to Jack to ask for the specs, “—*after all we aren't savages really and being rescued isn't a game—*”. Piggy agrees to this idea and talks about Simon's murder and the death of the littlun in the first fire (The boy with the mulberry birthmark): “*What can he do more than he already has? I'll tell him what's what. You let me carry the conch, Ralph. I'll show him the one thing he hasn't got.*”

As they get ready to go to Castle Rock, Samneric are afraid to go because Jack will be painted and wild. They set off; with Ralph and the twins carrying spears and Piggy the conch, being led because he cannot see without his specs.

They reach Castle Rock. Ralph steps out onto the neck of land leading to it with Piggy just behind, and the twins after him. Roger, the guard, orders them to halt and Ralph blows the conch. He tells the savages that he is calling an assembly. Jack emerges from the forest behind him with his hunters and the carcass of a pig. Ralph demands the specs to be returned. The tribe laughs at him.

Ralph and Jack fight each other briefly using spears as sabers. This fight ends in a draw, but Samneric are quickly taken as prisoners. This inspires Jack and his hunters to become more aggressive. Ralph has had enough - Jack and Ralph charge each other and begin fighting again. Piggy stands up and yells for them to stop and listen to him. Surprisingly, the crowd is silent and Piggy, holding the conch, asks, “*Which is better—to have rules and agree, or to hunt and kill? Which is better, law and rescue, or hunting and breaking things up?*”

The hunters are enraged.

Roger, Jack's torture specialist, rolls a giant boulder down the hill. Ralph ducks out of the way, but Piggy cannot see the danger coming at him. The boulder strikes him directly on the head. Piggy's body is hurled over the ledge, crashing onto a rock below. The conch explodes “*...into a thousand white fragments...*” (symbolizing the end of order on the island). Piggy's head cracks open and his brain is exposed to the air, symbolizing the loss of reason. The only thing that really separates people from animals is our intelligence, our ability to think. With Piggy gone, the boys are now truly animals. His corpse is washed away with a wave from the ocean.

Jack feels no sympathy and warns Ralph that that's what he'll get. The tribe charges and Ralph runs in savage-like panic, crashing through the forest. The pursuit does not last long and Jack orders the crowd back to the fort. Ralph, for the time being, has escaped the situation that has killed his only source of encouragement and advice (Piggy).

LORD OF THE FLIES
Chapter Ten
Quiz

1. Who feels guilty about Simon's death?

2. Who tries to make excuses for Simon's death?

3. "Weary" means
 - A. scared
 - B. hesitant
 - C. tired
 - D. tight

4. Who is Ralph's source of advice and support?

5. Who has set up a lever beneath a boulder on Castle Rock?

6. Why has he done this?

7. How does Jack enforce rules?

8. Why does Jack's tribe raid Ralph's shelters?

BONUS – This chapter starts off with two boys alone on a beach wondering what to do next. What other chapter starts this way?

LORD OF THE FLIES

Chapter Twelve Cry of the Hunters

In this chapter, Ralph loses his sanity, not believing the events he has witnessed. Night falls and Ralph stays close to Castle Rock. Samneric, now savages, have been stationed as guards. Ralph crosses the bridge and scales the tower to talk to them. They tell Ralph that Jack and the tribe are going to hunt him tomorrow. The plan is that the kids will make a line stretching from one shore of the island to the other and they will slowly advance until they find him. When Ralph asks what they will do when he is caught, the twins reply, "*Roger has sharpened a stick at both ends,*" but Ralph does not attach meaning to this. (If you remember tho' that's what he did to the pig's head – Jack propped it up on a stick sharpened at both ends. We assume Jack means to kill Ralph and display his head on a stick as well.) He tells Samneric that he plans to hide in the thicket near Castle Rock, thinking that Jack will not look so close to the fort.

Ralph wakes up the next morning and the twins have been forced to confess where Ralph is hiding, betraying their loyalty to him. This devastates Ralph, who can't reason any longer. Golding explains his feelings, "*There was no Piggy to talk sense. There was no solemn assembly for debate nor dignity of the conch.*" The tribe tries to roll a boulder from the castle to land in Ralph's thicket, but they just barely miss him. A savage tries to crawl through the branches to see if Ralph is still there, but Ralph stabs him with a spear. They set the thicket on fire and Ralph runs into the forest as the line of savages spreads out to begin the sweep of the island.

Deciding that the best option is to hide, Ralph finds the place where Simon used to stay and hunkers down. As the line of savages advances the entire island behind them is burning, but they only seek to catch and kill Ralph. The line reaches his hiding spot and Roger peeks under to look. Ralph charges him and runs to the beach, the tribe pursuing. In desperation, Ralph runs out into the ocean, trying to escape Jack and the savages. He runs past the burning shelters right into a Navy officer, who asks what is going on and where the adults are.

Ironically, the massive fire and smoke enabled the ship to see them. As the boys gather around, the officer comments on how it must be all fun and games. Some of the boys are crying, realizing what they've done. The officer sees the spears and asks, "*We saw your smoke. What have been doing? Having a war or something?*" He learns that two children have been killed. The puzzled officer takes Ralph and the others aboard a waiting ship. Their deadly battle is over. As they are taken away, "*...Ralph wept for the end of innocence, the darkness of man's heart, and the fall through the air of the true, wise friend called Piggy.*"

In this way, though the boys are rescued, the novel has anything but a happy ending. Indeed Golding's dark vision of man has come true: all men are inherently evil.

LORD OF THE FLIES
Chapter Eleven
Quiz

1. How many biguns are left in Ralph's tribe?
2. Why are the boys going to Castle Rock?
3. Why are Samneric scared of going to Castle Rock?
4. Who kills Piggy?
5. How does he kill Piggy?
6. Piggy's death symbolizes what?
7. The destruction of the conch symbolizes what?
8. Does Jack feel badly about killing Piggy?

BONUS – What is Piggy's role for Ralph?

LORD OF THE FLIES

Chapter Twelve

Quiz

1. Who is standing guard when Ralph sneaks back to Castle Rock?
2. Ralph says he's going to hide in the thickets (bushes) near Castle Rock? Why does he hide so close to his enemies?
3. How does Jack's tribe plan to catch Ralph?
4. What does it mean when Samneric say "Roger is sharpening a stick at both ends?"
5. What are the two ways Jack's tribe tries to drive Ralph out of hiding?
 - A.
 - B.
6. Who does Ralph meet on the beach?
7. How did the Naval ship know the boys were on the island?

BONUS – Are people inherently good or evil?

BONUS – The Naval Officer's first words to Ralph are "Where're the adults?" Who else asked for an adult the first time he met Ralph?

Lord of the Flies

Chapters Nine to Twelve

For the last four chapters, you all will be responsible for reading and summarizing the action to each other. How we approach this will be governed by how many students are in the class. Here are the requirements for this project:

- ✓ A 2-D/3-D representation of your chapter (poster, model, diorama, etc.)
- ✓ A presentation
- ✓ A meeting with Sean the day before the chapter is due to practice your presentation

Each part of the project will be graded on:

- ✓ timeliness
- ✓ neatness
- ✓ creativity
- ✓ completeness
- ✓ clarity
- ✓ accuracy

Deadlines will be established in class.

When the presentation is finished the class will take a quiz based on important information from the chapter. REMEMBER: yours and the grades of your classmates depend on how well a story you tell them! In the Ed Biz, this is called “Social Education” 😊