Lord of the Flies
by Liza Louw

The symbolic meaning of the story
I’ll reveal to you
It’s like nothing you ever heard before
it could happen to you too

This book begins with an air fight
Children were shot down during flight
Falling down in a tube
They landed on and island, nude.

Once they landed they discovered
That they were all alone
There were no grownups on the island
And they wanted to go home

They all voted for Ralph to be chief
But all was not well
Jack wanted to take his place
No matter what, he thought he was swell

Ralph portrays the will of man
And Jack was all emotion
Jack, the one to stir things up
And cause a big commotion

Simon has a conscience
An Piggy’s full of reason
The two of them and Ralph together
Are the good tide of this season

In this book, good fights evil
But who will win the quest?
Will Jack win the game
and finally beat the rest?

In the book it says that they
Were scared of a beast
They left a pig’s head for the monster
For him to go and feast

But conscience figured
That they were the beasties by themselves
That they were the ones becoming evil
Melting in like one with the devil

When the shell was finally battered
Law and order were also scattered
With conscience and reason out of his way
Jack thought: “That’s all I have to say”/

When emotion stole Piggy’s specs
Light and goodness were torn apart
Without specs reason was blind
Regression was about to start

Behind the mask Jack’s feelings were hidden
aren’t we all the same?
Do we try to hide ourselves
And play emotions’ game?

This story is about a couple of boys
Without any self control
When push comes to shove
They took a look into their souls.

Didn’t the author want us to see
What happens to us all?
How we act in situations?
Do we stand, or do we fall?

(Grade 10)
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How to use this guide

This guide covers 75% of the contents of the prescribed book “Lord of the Flies” by William Golding.

The whole prescribed book has been converted into a cartoon. The characters in the cartoon use the exact words the characters in the book use. It is an excellent way for students to visualize the events in the book.

The guide provides explicit explanations of each frame in the cartoon. The cartoon serves as an excellent summary of the story and highlights all the important events in the book.

It is recommended that students read the prescribed book at home. The book does not have to be read in class. Students who want to excel need to read the book.

Questions are set on each chapter and suggested answers to these questions are given.

This is a detailed discussion of the prescribed book. No additional sources are required. The cartoons will make the book come alive and easily understood instantly by students who listen.

Students and teachers will benefit from this guide.

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The Author

During World War II, Golding enlisted in the British Royal Navy. He was first involved in anti-submarine and anti-aircraft operations. In 1944 he was part of the D-Day Naval support operations for the landings at Normandy. The war changed Golding’s view about man’s nature. Golding came to believe that everyone had an evil side.

After the war, Golding taught in a boy’s school. As he taught, he wrote novels. Golding’s first three novels were never published. The fourth one he wrote was *Lord of the Flies*.

He used his experiences from the war and his teaching as sources for this novel. The characters are based on children he taught. His novel was turned down by more than twenty publishers before it was published in 1954.

*Lord of the Flies* is a very controversial novel. The brilliance of the novel was not discovered until the 1960s when it captured the imaginations of college students. Many people feel that *Lord of the flies* is a one-sided work because it does not allow the reader to form his own opinion.

Golding was awarded the Nobel prize for Literature in 1983. The award was given to the writer for all his work and not one particular volume.

The story is set on an island. The island is isolated from society and makes sure the boys cannot be influenced from the outside.

A group of British school boys crash on this tropical island while being transported to a safer location during war time. No grown ups survive the crash.

Golding explores the boys’ ability to establish a civilized unit on the island or their inability to establish a civilized unit on the island.

He uses children, because children are supposedly innocent. With this story Golding wants to see whether darkness or goodness in man’s heart will be the victor.

Jack, one of the main characters, is susceptible to “darkness” and Ralph, another main character, is always inclined to do what is right and good. These two boys are opposites to each other. Ralph is elected chief. Jack however, wants to be chief. A power struggle develops between Ralph and Jack.

The whole story evolves around this power struggle. The island is wild and uncivilized. Jack is more at home on it than Ralph. Golding insinuates that civilization ensures the survival of man in a civilized manner. Ralph tries to establish a civilized environment where there are rules, order and shelter. Jack ignores the civilized environment and makes the wild, uncivilized island his environment. He rejects all order and civilized actions. He gives himself over to his desires and the darkness within his heart.

Because Jack is in his natural environment, he succeeds in shrinking Ralph’s civilized world. In the end only Ralph is left to represent civilization.

The main conflict in the story is the conflict between Ralph and Jack. Ralph and Jack each have characters who help them to establish their worlds:

Jack and his hunters eliminate Ralph’s allies, one by one.

In the beginning of the story Ralph established a civilized world. His world is threatened by FEAR. The little children on the island are afraid. They convey this fear to the bigger children and give it a name. They call it a beast, or a “snake thing”. Instead of eliminating fear, Jack embraces it, turns it into something real by saying he and his hunters will hunt the “beast” or “snake”. Ralph knows, that for the sake of their survival, it would be better if there is no beast, no fear.

This fear later drives Jack over the edge. He must forget who he is in order to cope with the fear. In order to forget who he is, he paints himself and becomes a savage. He convinces his hunters that this is the way to confront fear. Near the end Jack is completely irrational and savage. He has to erase everything that reminds him where he comes from, therefore Ralph and his followers must be eliminated.

Ralph  Jack
Piggy  The choir/Hunters
Simon  Roger
Sam and Eric
Characters

Ralph

Ralph has fair hair, is very tall and thin. Jack is the only other character that has the same physical stature as Ralph. This is appropriate because these two characters compete against each other in their beliefs about their lives on the island.

Ralph represents the perfect human, someone who does good but isn’t so out-of-touch that he can’t relate to normal human temptations.

Ralph realizes that the island is just a temporary home. They have a real home to go back to, a civilized world. He wants to keep them all civilized and organised on the island until they can go home. He orders the building of a signal fire. The signal fire represents his constant hope that they will be rescued. The signal fire is a constant reminder for all that the island is not their home.

Ralph has a will that drives him to always do what is right. He uses this will to inspire the rest.

He is elected chief. He has a democratic rule in that he allows the children to vote and decide things.

Jack

Jack is tall, thin and bony. He has red hair. His face is crumpled and freckled, almost ugly without silliness. He has light blue eyes that can show anger very quickly.

Jack is the leader of anarchy on the island. He is the leader of the choir. The choir becomes his hunters and he is in charge of the hunters. Jack feels that his desires is the most important and should always be satisfied regardless of reason or morals.

Golding believes society will turn into Jack’s if there are no rules or order. Golding believes there is a constant struggle in man between that which is civil, and that which is savage. Ralph and Jack portrays this struggle. The evil, savage desires in man is much stronger than the desire to be good.

If man is placed in a fearful situation, he will become savage in order to survive. Jack is unable to face fear on the island. He becomes savaging, he forgets who he is in order to live with fear.

When Jack becomes chief of the hunters, his rule is autocratic. There is no discussion and no voting. He decides for all.

Piggy

Piggy is short and fat. He wears spectacles and suffers from asthma. His hair never seems to grow. He represents reason and logic. He represents the grown up world. He constantly reminds the children of grown ups.

It is no coincidence that his nickname is Piggy and that the hunters are hunting pigs on the island. Piggy represents everything that Jack hates. Indirectly by hunting pigs Jack is also destroying or hunting Piggy.

Piggy’s hair never grows which shows he is not susceptible to anarchism or decay. He will not be influenced by the savagery of Jack.

Piggy thinks for Ralph. He helps Ralph to establish a civilisation. Piggy talks about making sundials so they know the time, he wants to make a list of all the children on the island. He wants the boys to think before they act.

He obeys the rules and constantly remind them of the rules. He is a protector of the conch and for what the conch stands for: order. Piggy believes in the scientific explanation of everything. The fact that there is a “beast” on the island, confuses him because it is irrational.

Piggy is an outsider. The boys reject him because of his looks and because of what he represents. The only one to ever listen to him, is Ralph. Ralph only realises after Piggy’s death, how valuable an ally Piggy was.

Simon

Simon is a skinny, vivid little boy with coarse black hair. Simon knows what the “littluns” (smaller boys) experience on the island as well as the “buguns” (bigger boys).

Simon represents human conscience on the
island. He is very aware of what is morally right and what is morally wrong. When he is present on the island he makes Jack experience feelings of guilt.

Jack hates that.

Simon is special in that he has a special understanding of events on the island. Simon is almost a prophet-like figure. He is intelligent and sensible.

Unfortunately he lacks the ability to convey his thoughts to the boys and they don’t understand what he says. The boys think Simon is odd because of what he says and because he is not afraid of the beast or the darkness.

Simon knows there is no beast on the island. He is unable to convince the boys of this. Simon knows they are driven by fear, the boys do not understand this.

Simon discovers the true identity of the beast. He sees how Jack gives himself over to anarchy and darkness. Simon has a discussion with this beast in a vision.

He is killed before he can reveal the truth about the beast to the boys. When Simon is killed, all feelings of guilt are removed from the boys.

Roger

Roger is evil. He is a small boy with dirty and shaggy black hair. He has no mercy, and is the first one on the island to kill somebody intentionally. He gets sadistic pleasure from torturing a pig. Roger is Jack’s most loyal helper and he carries out all Jack’s orders.

Roger shows that he has within him the seed to harm others. Early in the book he throws stones at Henry but does not hit him. He is still restricted by civilization. Later, when most of civilisation is removes as well as guilt, he kills with pleasure.

Sam & Eric

Sam and Eric are twins. It is difficult to distinguish between the two. They represent unity and the need humans have for moral support from each other. They do everything together. They respect Ralph because he gives them a sense of security.

There main task throughout the book is to tend the fire. Later they are called Samneric, as if they are one.

Sam and Eric know what loyalty means, they have been practising it on each other. They stay loyal to Ralph, because that is what loyalty is all about. They stay loyal until the bitter end. Jack has to force them to leave Ralph by capturing them. Jack tortures them and forces them to change sides. Anarchy destroys loyalty. There is no place for genuine loyalty in Jack’s world, people are made loyal through fear.
Theme Analysis

The sinful nature in man causes problems in society. If the defects of human nature are not taken into consideration, a government cannot govern that society successfully.

Jack and his hunters represent the defects of human nature. Left alone to fend for themselves on the island, they revert to savagery. This shows that man is inherently evil.

The story is set during the World War II. The officer that finds Ralph in the end represents the adult world. The adult world will prevent the boys from remaining savage. Golding asks the question: “Who will prevent the adult world from killing?”

The boys’ society on the island is initially a mirror image of adult society.

The two extremes of society are represented by Jack and Piggy. Jack wants total anarchism and Piggy wants law and order. Ralph is in the middle. As the government, the chief, he must satisfy both extremes. It seems as if Ralph decides in the end to join Piggy. He never decided. Jack forced Ralph into a position by becoming absolute extreme.

Anarchy defeats order. If the public does not want to be governed, they will not be. Golding shows that any government has to give in to the demands of its people.

It seems as if Jack is successful in his government because he uses force. Is Golding trying to tell us force is necessary? Would things have been different on the island if Ralph had challenged Jack to a duel early, beaten him and then punished those who break the rules?
Metaphor Analysis

The Beast
The real object that frightens the boys on the island is the beast, Lord of the Flies. The beast is something internal; the Lord of the Flies is in the soul and mind of the boys. The beast is the fear of the boys. They have changed their fear into something realistic. Only Simon understands what the beast is. The beast represents everything the boys are afraid of.

Face paint
The paint becomes masks behind which the boys hide. It helps them forget about civilization. By painting themselves they create savage identities. The paint symbolizes anarchy.

Fire/Smoke
The smoke symbolizes hope. Without smoke the boys have no hope of getting rescues. Fire becomes the key to everybody’s survival. Ralph uses the fire to get rescued. Jack wants to use the fire to destroy. He holds feasts and uses the fire to harm.

The Spectacles
The spectacles symbolize wisdom, insight, reason and logic. Piggy uses the spectacles to solve the problems of the boys. He can light the fire using his spectacles as a magnifying glass. The one with the spectacles controls the fire. The one in charge of the fire determines the destiny of the boys.

The Island
The island represents isolation. Nothing can influence the natural instincts of human nature on the island. The strongest desire in man will be the victor.

The Conch
The conch symbolizes law, order, authority and the old adult world.

Jack ignores the authority of the conch and therefore makes room for anarchy.
The Sound of the Shell

Hi! Wait a minute, I got caught up!

I can't usually move with all these greasy things.

Where's the man with the megaphone?

Maybe this is an island! There are no grown-ups!

Attacked!

Sea-tube

I'm Ralph.

I can't run because of asthma. I've been wearing specs since I was three. Them fruit! I'll be out soon.

Yes!

Are those the, alcornis? They are all dead!

A dark creature came along the beach.

Piggy gave out everybody's names.

This is Sam, Eric, Johnny. His name is Piggy.

A boy fainted and the choir had to join them.

We've got to decide about being rescued.

A 'Chief' needs to be.

We ought to have a chief who decides things.

A 'Chief'.

I ought to be chief because I'm a chariots and head boy. I can sing C sharp.

Let's vote!

The vote:

Only the choir votes for Jack; the rest for Ralph.

First we must decide if this is an island.

Jack, Simon and I will go.

I'm chief then. Jack, you can be in charge of the choir.

They will be hunters.

Candle flowers

Kill pig

Island.
Chapter 1 - The Sound of the Shell

Frame 1
A boy is struggling through the creepers and thick vegetation on the island, when somebody calls out to him and asks him to wait. He has on a school uniform. The island is not friendly. Birds have "witch-like" cries and the creeper things hold him back. It is also very hot.

Frame 2
The boy who called him is very fat. He finds it very difficult to move through the undergrowth. He already has thorns in his knees. He wears thick spectacles.

Frame 3
They discuss the whereabouts of the grown-ups who accompanied them. The thin boy suspects there are no grown-ups and that they are on an island. The pilot flew of with the plane. The other children must be scattered all over the island.

The thin boy gets a huge grin when he realizes there are no grown-ups on the island. He thinks of all the fun that they can have if there are no grown-ups to restrict them or to tell them what to do. The possibilities are endless.

Frame 4
They quickly recap what happened. They were in a plane. They, boys from different schools, were evacuated from England because of the war. Their plane was attacked and caught fire. The plane was fitted out with a detachable passenger tube. The tube, with the passengers in it, was released.

Frame 5
The tube crash landed on the island. It left a huge scar on the island as it skidded across it. Children were thrown clear from the tube.

Frame 6
The tube ended up in the sea. The current washed the tube away, with the remaining people maybe still in it.

Frame 7
The thin boy's name is Ralph. He has fair hair. Fair hair is a symbol of goodness. Ralph represents the Will of Man. He has that instinct to do what is right, and he has the will to survive. He has the will to go on but is not extremely intelligent.

There are many things that make the fat boy unacceptable. He wears spectacles. He has asthma and lives according to a set of rules his Auntie set for him. He represents Reason on the island. He has the ability to analyze situations and to understand logic. He knows the reasonable things that must be done. Unfortunately, because of his appearance, nobody wants to listen to him. The green fruit he has eaten troubles the fat boy. This indicates that the island the boys landed on is not friendly. The boys are continuously afflicted by something on the island. If the fruit does not make them ill, the sun burns them or the vegetation is so thick they find it difficult to move. There are also creeper plants that look like snakes.

Frame 8
Ralph climbed over a broken trunk and was out of the jungle.

"The shore was fledged with palm trees. These stood or leaned or reclined against the light and their green feathers were a hundred feet up in the air. The ground beneath them was a bank covered with course grass, torn everywhere by the upheavals of fallen trees, scattered with decaying coconuts and palm saplings. Behind this were the darkness of the forest proper and the open space of the scar. Ralph stood, one hand against a grey trunk, and screwed up his eyes against the shimmering water. Out there, perhaps a mile away, the white surf flinked on a coral reef, and beyond that the open sea was dark blue. Within the irregular arc of coral the lagoon was still as a mountain lake, -blue of all shades and shadowy green and purple.

The beach between the palm terrace and the water was a thin bow-stave, endless apparently, for to Ralph's left the perspectives of palm and beach and water drew to a point at infinity; and always, almost visible, was the heat."


Frame 9
Ralph discovers a lagoon that was formed on the beach. In front of it is some kind of platform. The fat boy informs Ralph that he does not want to be called Piggy when they make a list of names of all the boys left on the island. Ralph teases Piggy a little and then swims in the lagoon while Piggy is watching. Piggy is not swimming because his Auntie would not let him and on account of his asthma. Ralph thinks both reasons are silly. After he tells Piggy this, Piggy undresses and sits in the water and watches Ralph.

Frame 10
Piggy informs Ralph that he thinks nobody knows where they are. Ralph then tells Piggy that his father will come and rescue them. His father is in the navy, and at the airport the people will know where they are. Piggy reminds Ralph about the atom bomb and that it may just be possible that everybody is dead. Piggy insists that they find the others on the island. Ralph however thinks the island is another "Coral Island" where they can survive happily.

Frame 11
When Ralph looks into the water he sees something at the bottom. It is a huge shell. The shell is called a conch. Piggy explains that you can blow on the conch, like a trumpet. The conch is a symbol for Government on the island.

Frame 12
Piggy explains to Ralph that his uncle had a conch like that. He teaches Ralph how to blow on the conch. Piggy reasons that they can use the conch to call all the
survivors together. Ralph masters the art of blowing the conch and it makes a tremendous sound that disturbs the whole island.

Frame 13
Boys come from all directions towards the sound. As they arrive at the platform, Piggy begins to ask them their names. Little boys and bigger ones, all in different uniforms. Twins arrived with the names of Sam and Eric.

Frame 14
"Within the diamond haze of the beach something dark was fumbling along. Ralph saw it first, and watched till the intentness of his gaze drew all eyes that way. Then the creature stepped from mirage on to clear sand, and they saw that the darkness was not all shadow but mostly clothing. The creature was a party of boys, marching approximately in step in two parallel lines and dressed in strangely eccentric clothing. Shorts, shirts, and different garments they carried in their hands: but each boy wore a square cap with a silver badge in it."

Frame 15
"Their bodies, from throat to ankle, were hidden by black cloaks which bore a long silver cross on the left breast and each neck was finished off with a hambone frill. The heat of the tropics, the descent, the sea search for food, and now this sweaty march along the blazing beach had given them the complexions of newly washed plums. The boy who controlled them was dressed in the same way though his cap badge was golden. When his party was about ten yards from the platform he shouted an order and they halted, gasping, sweating, swaying in the fierce light. The boy himself came forward, vaulted on to the platform with his cloak flying, and peered into what to him was almost complete darkness."

Frame 16
The leader of the group of boys wants to know where the man is who blew the trumpet. Ralph says it was only he. They should join them for a meeting. The leader hesitates.

Frame 17
One of the boys in the choir faints. His name is Simon. This forces the leader to let his group join the meeting.

Frame 18
The leader of the choir introduced himself as Jack Merridew. Piggy begins to introduce all the other boys when Jack rudely silences him. Ralph points out that Piggy is called ‘Piggy’ and not “Fatty”. All the boys laughed at this. Piggy does not feel good.

Frame 19
Jack Merridew takes charge. He has red hair. Jack represents the human emotion on the Island. He only does the things he likes to do. He is very impulsive and inconsistent.

Frame 20
Ralph suggests it may be a good idea if they have a chief who will decide things.

Frame 21
Jack feels he should be the chief. This is Emotion at work. He wants to be the chief. Roger suggests a vote and the group accepts the suggestion gladly. Jack wants to protest against the voting but the boys make to much noise.

Frame 22
Only the choir votes for Jack, the rest for Ralph. Piggy raises his hand hesitantly because he expects he will also be nominated as chief. Since he is not he has to vote for Ralph.

Frame 23
Ralph is chief. He decides that Jack can remain in charge of the choir. Jack decides the choir will become hunter.

Frame 24
Ralph’s first decision is that they must explore the island. He, Simon and Jack will go. Simon represents Conscience on the island. He is the feeling of guilt each of us has when we know we have done something wrong. Your conscience is supposed to prevent you from doing something wrong. Conscience is also needed to keep Will of man (Ralph) and Emotion (Jack) apart.

Frame 25
They discover flowers that look like candles but they cannot be lit. Fire is a symbol of understanding. These fireless flowers suggest there will be a lack of understanding on the island.

Frame 26
They also stumble onto a pig. Jack pulls out a knife to kill the pig but hesitates and the pig runs away. He is still unable to kill.

Frame 27
They discover that they are on an island. The island looks like a boat. It also looks as if the island is moving backwards. This suggests symbolically that the island is moving backwards in time, as well as everything on the island. The boys on the island will experience no progress, only regress. They will be unable to establish a civilization, the opposite will happen.
Ralph said:

1. uninhabited island
2. Rules!

Jack:

- We'll have lots of rules.

Piggy:

- Who knows we are here? Who will find us?

What about the snake-thing?

There isn't a beastie!

6. We will kill it!

They grab Piggy's specs.

13. My specs!!

They grab Jack's specs.

14. Jack:

- It didn't help! There was no smoke!

15. Jack:

- Rick and my hunters will look after the fire!

16. Head: Hah, Hah, Hah! You've got your fire!

17. The whole side of the mountain was burning down.

The first murder (death).
Ralph calls a meeting. He notices that the children looked different from the morning. Some have been burnt badly by the sun.

Ralph declared that they are on an uninhabited island. They did find some pigs and Jack proclaimed that he and his hunters will hunt it. There were definitely no grown-ups on the island. The last thing he stated was that they would have rules. If somebody wanted to talk he would have to put his hand up, Ralph would give him the conch and that person can speak. Only the person with the conch may speak.

Jack jumped up and said they would have lots of rules. He is even prepared to punish those who break the rules. Jack just likes the rules at this moment because that is what they are talking about. He is the first one to rebel against all rules. He is Emotion and act on impulse. He does not think about the future or the consequences of his deeds.

Piggy then takes the conch and reminds them that they are not letting Ralph get to the most important point. Note how Piggy is helping Ralph to think and sort things out logically. Piggy reminds them that nobody knows where they are and that they are lost. Ralph takes the conch and continues with what Piggy said. He then says that they will make another “Treasure Island” or “Swallows and Amazons” or “Coral Island” out of this island. It is like a fantasy come true. Ralph states that they are on a good island, there is enough food and fresh water. Jack also agrees that they will make the best of the island.

A little boy takes the conch and wants to know what they will do about the snake thing on the island. Later he calls it a beastie. The boy who asks has a mulberry coloured birthmark on his face. The boy has this mark so that you can distinguish him from the rest of the little boys. Ralph and Jack have their first confrontation.

Ralph almost convinces everybody that there isn’t a beast when Jack jumps in and says that if there were a beast they would hunt and kill it. All doubt returns.

Ralph then reminds them that they will get rescued. His father is in the navy and the Queen has a big room with maps that has all the islands on it. He convinces them that a ship will come and get them soon.

Ralph suggests they make a signal fire on the mountain. As he says the word fire, Jack runs off with all the boys to make this fire. They leave Piggy and Ralph behind. Piggy suggests that the children acted just like kids, which show that he is maturer. It is evident that Ralph would have liked to plan this fire but the impulsive Jack just rushed off to make it.

They gather all the wood they can and build a huge pile on the mountain.

When they finish with the pile Ralph realizes they have no matches. He asks Jack to light the fire and Jack is equally embarrassed. They both realize that this is a sign of bad planning.

At this stage Piggy reaches the top of the mountain. He comments on the magnificent pile of wood they have made.

When Jack sees Piggy he realizes he can use Piggy’s specs. Jack just snatches them of Piggy’s face and gives them to Ralph.

Ralph lights the fire. “The pile was so rotten, and now so tinder-dry, that whole limbs yielded passionately to the yellow flames that poured upwards and shook a great beard of flame twenty feet in the air. For yards round the fire the heat was like a blow, and the breeze was a river of sparks. Trunks crumbled to white dust. Ralph shouted. “More wood! All of you get more wood!” Life became a race with the fire and the boys scattered through the upper forest. To keep a clean flag of flame flying on the mountain was the immediate end and no one looked further. Even the smallest boy, unless fruit claimed them, brought little pieces of wood and threw them in the air moved a little faster and became a light wind, so that leeward and windward side were clearly differentiated. On one side the air was cool, but on the other the fire thrust out a savage arm of heat that crinkled hair on the instant. Boys who felt the evening wind on their damp faces paused to enjoy the freshness of it and then found they were exhausted. They flung themselves down in the shadows that lay among the shattered rocks. The beard of flame diminished quickly; then the pile fell inwards with a soft, cindery sound, and sent a great tree of sparks upwards that leaned away and drifted downwind. The boys lay, panting like dogs.”


Ralph then realized that the fire was a waste. There was no smoke. Ralph then made a rule that special people must look after the fire.

Jack offered that he and his hunters would look after the fire. This is very risky. Jack is the most irresponsible on the island and now he gets the most responsible job. The fire will also become the most important thing on the island: it is their signal for getting rescued, it provides safety and it cooks their food. Jack is very enthusiastic about this job. He even proposes to keep a
lookout for ships. Later everything will change. Getting rescued will be the last thing on his mind.

**Frame 16**

Piggy takes the conch from Jack and begins to admonish them for building such a huge and useless fire. He gets a strange look on his face that draws the boys’ attention. Piggy informs them that they have got their fire. The side of the mountain caught fire and was burning. The boys thought it excellent. Piggy then begins to make them a list of what they should have done. They should have built shelters for when night falls. By burning down the side of the mountain they have cooked all the fruit in the trees. Half of their fruit is destroyed. He then realized with a shock that all the children were not with them. Did they make sure all the children were safe before they lit the fire. Accusations fly when the boys realize somebody might have died in the fire because they did not have all the names or knew how many of them were on the island.

**Frame 17**

Piggy realizes for a fact that the little boy who complained about the beast was not with them. The one with the mark on his face. He realizes the little boy must have died in the fire. This realization shocks all the boys to silence. The boy with the mark on his face was the first to notice the snake thing. The island destroyed him and the rumour of the beast is left in the midst of the children. This chapter also ends with the following sentence: “Beneath them, on the unfriendly side of the mountain, the drum-roll continued.” This enhances the idea that the island is not user friendly.
Huts on the beach

Ralph & Simon

We held meetings and decided to do things and then everybody runs off to play or hunt!

We want meat! Anyway, I want to kill, I thought I might we will!

As if this isn't a good island? As if the brush, the snake thing was real?

They're ROTTY!

Jack

Ralph

Simon

Rescue!

Simon gave the littleuns food

Jack

Simon is dead in the forest at night, looking at flowers that look like candles, they have white flowers which let them look alight.
**Frame 1**

“Jack was bent double. He was down like a sprinter, his nose only a few inches from the humid earth. The tree trunks and the creepers that festooned them lost themselves in a green dusk thirty feet above him; and all about was the undergrowth. There was only the faintest indication of a trail here; a cracked twig and what might be the impression of one side of a hoof. He lowered his chin and stared at the traces as though he would force them to speak to him. Then, dog-like, uncomfortably on all fours yet unheeding his discomfort, he stole forward five yards and stopped”


Jack is hunting. He almost becomes one with the forest. His movements are described as being dog-like.

**Frame 2**

Jack has with him a sharpened stick which he uses as a spear. He tries to be extremely quiet

**Frame 3**

Jack’s appearance has already regressed. He is not dressed in the black cap and cloak anymore. His hair is long, he has no shirt, his skin is pealing because of the sun, he has a spear and a knife.

**Frame 4**

“At length he let out his breath in a long sigh and opened his eyes. They were bright blue, eyes that in this frustration seemed bolting and nearly mad”


It is very obvious that Jack has changed.

**Frame 5**

On the beach, Ralph and Simon are busy building shelters. The rest of the children are not helping. Note that it is only Ralph (Will of Man) and Simon (Conscience) working. Will of man because of his perseverance and Conscience because he will feel guilty if he does not help.

**Frame 6**

Jack finds Ralph and Simon and asks for water. Apparently they made more rules because fresh water is kept in coconut shells near a tree in the shade. This prevents everybody from walking to the river every time they are thirsty.

**Frame 7**

When Jack returns, Ralph complains how he and Simon have to do all the work while the others play. He complains about how everyone enjoys deciding things at meetings but don’t act on their decisions. Jack informs Ralph that he and his hunters are working.

**Frame 8**

Ralph does not count hunting as serious work but Jack does. Ralph states clearly that he does not count hunting as work. Jack makes it clear that he hunts because he likes it. He has a desire to kill a pig. It is the only thing that is on his mind. He is obsessed with killing a pig.

**Frame 9**

Ralph then informs Jack that the children on the island are frightened. They have to do something like build shelters before they kill something. The children are having nightmares.

**Frame 10**

Simon then reveals his frightening insight which always makes the others uncomfortable. He mentions that they are living on an unfriendly island and that the story about the beast may be real. Simon realises that they must confront these issues, they must face their fears. Ralph and Jack are not prepared to do this and they think Simon’s whole theory is crazy.

**Frame 11**

Jack then admits that he sometimes feels like the hunted in the forest. This is where Ralph begins to realize that they must get rescued. It is clear that the desire to kill a pig is stronger in Jack than the desire to be rescued.

**Frame 12**

Jack and Ralph are both occupied by their most important thoughts. Here it is clear that they have different aims. For Jack the most important thing is to kill a pig and for Ralph it is to keep the fire going and to get rescued. These two desires opposite one another directly.

**Frame 13**

Simon leaves them and wanders off into the forest. Here we can see clearly that he represents conscience because he stops along the way to help some of the littluns get fruit. The littluns are too small to climb trees and the fruit on the lower branches has already been plucked. It is clear that the boys have by no means formed and organized society.

**Frame 14**

Simon is in the forest at night. He has found a secret place that he loves to visit. He seems to be unafraid of the forest as well as the island and the beast. Simon seems to understand completely what is happening on the island.
Chapter 4 - Painted faces and Long Hair

Frame 1
The boys begin to see strange images on the island. This reinforces the image that the island is not good.

“Strange things happened at midday. The glittering sea rose up, moved apart in planes of blatant impossibility; the coral reef and the few, stunted palms that clung to the more elevated parts would float up into the sky, would quiver, be plucked apart, run like rain-drops on a wire or be repeated as in an odd succession of mirrors. Sometimes land loomed where there was no land and flicked out like a bubble as the children watched. Piggy discounted all this learnedly as a “mirage”; and since no boy could reach even the reef over the stretch of water where the snapping sharks waited, they grew accustomed to these mysteries and ignored them, just as they ignored the miraculous, throbbing stars. At midday the illusions merged into the sky, and there the sun gazed down like an angry eye. Then at the end of the afternoon, the mirage subsided and the horizon became level and blue and clipped as the sun declined.”


Frame 2
Note that there are sharks beyond the reef which keep the boys from building any kind of ship to try and leave the island. The sea breaks very roughly on the reef, which would make it also very difficult to go beyond the reef. The sun is described as an “angry eye”. The island is definitely not friendly.

Frame 3
A littlun called Percival has crawled into a shelter and he stayed there for two days, singing, talking and crying. The children on the island were a little amused and thought he was crazy. Ever since the two days Percival is piqued, read-eyed, and miserable. He played little and cried often.

Frame 4
The boys on the island were divided in three groups: the biguns, middle, and littluns.

“The smaller boys were known by the generic title of “littluns”. The decrease in size, from Ralph down, was gradual; and though there was a dubious region inhabited by Simon and Robert and Maurice, nevertheless no one had any difficulty in recognizing biguns at one end and littluns at the other.”

FROM: GOLDFING, W. 1991, LORD OF THE FLIES, PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN BY FAKENHAM PRESS LIMITED, FAKENHAM, NORFOLK, (P. 74)

Frame 5
One of the games the littluns play is to build sand castles decorated with shells, flowers and intricate stones. Round the castles there are ways and railway lines. Three littluns are playing: Henry, Percival, and Johnny. Henry is the bigger one and he was a bit of a leader. Percival is not attractive and Johnny is well built. They are at peace.

Frame 6
Three littluns are playing: Henry, Percival, and Johnny. One of the games the littluns play is to build sand castles decorated with shells, flowers and intricate stones. Round the castles there are ways and railway lines. Three littluns are playing: Henry, Percival, and Johnny. Henry is the bigger one and he was a bit of a leader. Percival is not attractive and Johnny is well built. They are at peace.

Frame 7
The specific spot the littluns are interested in, was not damaged so they continue to play. Percival however, has some sand in his eyes and starts crying because of it. When Percival stops crying, after the sand has been washed from his eyes by the tears, Johnny scoops up more sand and throw it in Percival’s eyes. Percival begins crying again.

Frame 8
Henry fires of his play and wanders away. Roger follows Henry.

Frame 9
Henry walks to the water’s edge and began to play with transparent creatures. He moved them around and likes to control them. He becomes very absorbed in this game. Roger watches him very closely from under a coconut tree. Some of the nuts fall from the tree next to Roger. Roger looks from the nuts to Henry. Roger picks up some of the stones next to him and starts to throw it at Henry. He throws to miss. There is a space around Henry, about six metres that he does not dare to throw into. It is what he has been taught at home that prevents him from hitting Henry. Civilization prevents him from hitting Henry. Henry is surprised by the plopping sounds next to him. Henry tries to see who is teasing him, cannot and wanders off. Roger is the one who later turns into a killer. He starts to throw Henry with little stones here, but later on in the book he will make use of a much bigger rock to kill somebody.

Frame 10
This episode with Roger makes him regress more. Jack comes to fetch Roger.

“When Roger opened his eyes and saw him, a darker shadow crept beneath the swarthiness of his skin; but
none
Instead of singing church songs they are chanting about blood and death. They are turning into savages, uncivilized beings. Singing about a kill means that you have enjoyed it. There is a difference between killing for pleasure and killing out of necessity.

Frame 23
When the hunters reach the top of the mountain, Jack tells Ralph excitedly how they killed the pig. The only thing Ralph says is that they let the fire out. At first it makes no impression on Jack, but when Ralph says it a second time, he gets Jack’s attention. Jack then replies uneasily that they can light the fire again.

Frame 24
Jack is surprised that the four on the mountain seem so sombre. Ralph tells him about the ship.

Frame 25
Piggy jumps into the argument. Piggy and Ralph accuses Jack of being irresponsible and of neglecting his duties. Jack tries to defend his actions by saying the job of hunting was too much. He needed all the hunters. This shows that hunting has become more important to Jack than keeping the fire going.

Frame 26
Piggy then again confronts Jack with reason. Even if the job was too big, he should not have let the fire out. The attack on Jack is too much and he takes it out on Piggy. He punches Piggy in the stomach and then slaps him in the face. Piggy’s specs fly from his face.

Frame 27
The specs land on the rocks and one glass breaks. This is not good because without the specs Piggy cannot see and if Reason is blinded, there will be no more logic on the island. Piggy now has only one eye left. This also means they only have one lens left with which to light the fire. If the glasses break they won’t be able to keep a fire going.

Frame 28
Ralph tells Jack what he did was wrong. Jack apologizes. He does not apologize for hitting Piggy, he apologizes for letting the fire go out. This makes Jack popular among the hunters because he is a person who is able to apologize. It is actually a very false apology.

Frame 29
Ralph orders Jack to light the fire again. Ralph stands in the ashes of the old fire. He forces Jack to begin a fire in a new spot. This action of Ralph shows clearly who is the chief. Jack has to obey Ralph. Ralph then takes Piggy’s specs from him to light the fire. This shows that Ralph is the only one who can light the fire. Piggy will never give his specs willingly to Jack again. If Jack needs fire, he would have to ask for it from Ralph. This incident caused the link between Ralph and Jack to be broken. Ralph despises Ralph for being chief and Ralph despises Jack for letting the fire go out. Trust has been broken. They are two people with different goals.

Frame 30
They roast pieces of meat on stick over the fire.

Frame 31
When Jack hands out the meat he gives none to Piggy. When Piggy questions him Jack informs him that he did not hunt that is why he does not get meat. Simon then gives some of his meat to Piggy because Piggy points out that neither Ralph or Simon hunted and they have meat. Simon makes Jack feel guilty here and Jack throws another piece of meat to Simon.

Frame 32
The hunters begin to tell how they hunted the pig. They all begin to enact the killing of the pig. Maurice pretends to be the pig. When they start with their chant, Ralph silences them and says he is going to call a meeting. Part of him wants to be part of the hunters but another part despises them for the way they behave. He has to be the responsible one while it seems everybody else is just doing what they please.
Jack! Jack! The Rules! You're Breaking the Rules!

Jack: Ballistics to the rules! We're strong—we hunt! If there's a beast, we'll hunt it down! We'll close in and BEAT and BEAT and BEAT.

Are there ghosts, Piggy? Course not.

I'm chief. I was chosen.

Why should children make any difference? Just giving rules that don't make any sense.

I didn't vote for no ghosts! Remember that all of you! What are we? Humans? Or animals? Or savages? What's grown-ups going to think? Going off hunting pigs—letting beasts eat—now! Piggy's got the couch.

That's right—because Piggy as you always do.

Because the rules are the only thing we've got.

What's grown-ups going to say? Blow the couch, Ralph.

There's the fire. Can't they see? You got to be tough now. Make em do what you want.

If I blow the couch and they don't come back, then we've had it. We should keep the fire going. We'll be like animals. We'll never be scared.

If you don't blow, we'll soon be animals anyway. I can't see what they're doing but I can hear.

Maybe I must stop being chief.

If Jack was chief he'd have all hunting and no fire. We'd be here till we died. I'm scared of him. If you are scared of someone you hate him. If you aren't here Ralph or would kill me because he hates you. Remember the fire.
Chapter 5 - Beast from Water

Frame 1
Ralph chooses a narrow strip of beach to walk and think on. He does not want to watch his feet while he structures his speech. He realizes that this has to be a very important meeting. While thinking Ralph also becomes aware of how dirty he was. He becomes aware of decay around him. He dislikes dirt.

Frame 2
The place he is having the assembly is in the shape of a triangle. Ralph realizes as he approaches the seat of the chief that he cannot think like Piggy.

“Piggy could think. He could go step by step inside that fat head of his, only Piggy was no chief. But Piggy, for all his ludicrous body, had brains. Ralph was a specialist in thought now, and could recognize thought in another.”

Frame 3
Ralph states why they are having the meeting. “Falling off the log” refers to a springy log that throws boys off it when somebody moves in the wrong direction. Ralph does not want the boys to do that in this meeting. What Ralph wants to correct in this meeting is the order on the island. They do not act in a united manner anymore.

Frame 4
He continues to tell them about the assemblies.

Frame 5
They were going to bring water from the stream and leave them in coconut shells for people to drink. Now there is no water. The rule only lasted for a few days and now there is no fresh water in the shells anymore.

Frame 6
They all would have helped to build proper shelters. Ralph and Simon had to build most of the shelters but everybody sleeps in them. The last shelter is very tottery and they need it for when a storm comes. There is sense in what Ralph says, the boys must just realize it.

Frame 7
He explains the rule they made about which place they should use for a lavatory.

Frame 8
When he refers to the littluns who uses everywhere for a toilet the boys laugh. It is not a funny matter, it is dirty.

Frame 9
Ralph has to tell them very loudly that what the littluns do is dirty. It is as if the boys have no concept of what dirt is anymore.

Frame 10
He moves on to explain to them that the fire is the most important thing on the island.

Frame 11
Ralph makes sense when he talks about the fire. The fire is more important than their lives because without it they will die.

Frame 12
When he mentions that they ought to die before they let the fire out the hunters laugh. The fire is not important to the hunters. Not that important. This shows the regression of the hunters.

Frame 13
Ralph then attacks the hunters. He tells them plainly that the smoke is more important than hunting. This gives Jack an idea of where his priorities should be.

Frame 14
When he moves on to the next issue the boys become restless and say he is talking about too many things. Ralph is very serious about this meeting. The boys must understand the issue of the fire and the hunting.

Frame 15
Ralph forces his will on the boys. He makes another rule about the fire. The fire may only be used on the mountain. This upsets many of the hunters but Ralph is adamant. This way he will ensure that there is always somebody watching the fire.

Frame 16
Ralph then orders the boys to do what he says because he is chief. This is the only thing that forces the boys to listen to Ralph, the fact that he is chief. If they lose respect for his authority they will have nothing left. If they do not accept him as chief anymore, they would have had it. We can already see there are groups that agree with his chieftainship and groups that do not agree.

Frame 17
Ralph touches the last issue. This issue would be open for discussion. He hopes to mend things on the island with this discussion. He wants to discuss the issue of fear.

Frame 18
Jack takes the conch and shares his feelings of fear with the assembly. He accuses the littluns of beginning with fear. His theory on fear is that one must live with it. It would be better however if you confront your fears and try to solve it. Living with fear does not mean that you have conquered it.

Frame 19
Jack goes on accusing the littluns of beginning the story of the beast. He then calls the beast an animal. The beast has changed from a snake-thing to an animal. Something that is supposed to be visible.
Frame 20
Jack, contrary to what we expect, convinces everybody that there is no animal on the island. He has been everywhere. The boys cheer him for this. It is obvious at this moment that there is nothing to be afraid of, the littluns are only having nightmares.

Frame 21
Piggy decides to speak. He does not agree with Jack that you have to live with fear. He reasons there must be a reason why you experience fear. He says if they are not afraid of an animal then they must be afraid of people. They know it is only them on the island so nobody on the island must be causing the fear. We have already seen how Jack frightened some of the hunters with his mask. Jack has assaulted Piggy so Piggy has reason to be afraid of Jack. Piggy continues to interview littluns to find out what has caused their fear. He hopes to prove scientifically that there is no reason to be afraid.

Frame 22
He talks to a littlun called Phil. Phil had a dream that he was fighting with the creeper things. It frightened him. When he woke up he was outside the shelter and the twisty things had disappeared.

Frame 23
Phil acknowledged he was frightened and that he started to call out to Ralph. He then saw something horrid move among the trees. He tells them clearly when he saw the twisty things it was a nightmare but he was wide awake when he saw the thing moving in the dark. Ralph then takes the conch and asks if anybody was outside the previous night.

Frame 24
Simon confesses that he was outside and that Phil must have seen him. The first monster is therefore set to rest. It was Simon and no beast.

Frame 25
Piggy now interviews Percival. (Remember that Percival is emotionally unstable). He is the littlun who sat in a shelter for two days crying, singing and talking to himself. Percival tries to introduce himself the way his parents taught him to. He has forgotten his telephone number and begins to cry. This also indicates that things are regressing on the island. Littluns are beginning to forget their lives in civilization. The louder Percival cries the more the boys try to shut him up. All the littluns begin to cry.

Frame 26
Maurice saves them all by pretending to fall. The littluns laugh and stop crying.

Frame 27
Jack approaches the snivelling Percival and takes him hard by the shoulders. He brings his painted face close to Percival and asks him where the beast lives. Percival is the son of a Vicar. He must have heard sermons about Revelations where the Beast comes from the water. Jack looks so insistent that Percival thinks he must give an answer. He gives the only answer he knows: "In the sea".

Frame 28
This silences the whole assembly. They stare at the sea. They know there are no animal on the island, but the sea is so big. Percival has opened up new possibilities with this answer. There is something new to be afraid of.

Frame 29
The boys discuss the possibility of a beast coming from the water. Maurice begins to doubt Jack’s certainty that there is no huge animal on the island. He asks the question if they know for sure.

Frame 30
Simon takes the conch and says what nobody wants to hear. He says there is a beast. The boys attack him verbally, and implore him to sit down.

Frame 31
Simon has great insight into the unknown. He has discovered the truth but he is unable to convey it to the group. He says there is a beast but it is them. Piggy is immediately against him because it does not make sense. The only way it could make sense is if it is a ghost. That is what one of the boys suggest. Simon is right. The beast is one of the boys. The beast is the boy who cannot hold on to civilization. A beast is uncivilized. Those who break the rules of society and civilization are beasts.

Frame 32
Piggy has the conch and is very upset about the statement about ghosts. He does not believe in ghosts because he symbolizes Reason. The existence of ghosts does not make sense.

Frame 33
Ralph realizes the mistake they made. They are now talking fear into each other and it is already turning dark. He decides they will vote on the issue of ghosts. It is obvious that if they all are going to vote there are ghosts that they will acknowledge the existence of ghosts. He asks who believes in ghosts.

Frame 34
Ralph sees all the hands voting for ghosts. He realizes they have lost it. Things don’t make sense anymore. The reasonable world is slipping away from them and they have lost their chance to be rescued.

Frame 35
Piggy realizes the danger of this vote and snatches the conch from Ralph. He makes it very clear that he did not vote for ghosts. He is Reason. The boys should listen to him but they don’t because of his appearance. Jack jumps up and silences Piggy in a rude way.

Frame 36
Ralph tries to protect Piggy. He admonishes Jack for breaking the rules. Jack is the one who said in the beginning they would have lots of rules and punish those who break the,., He is the one breaking the rules. First he let the fire out, now he speaks while somebody else has the conch. Without the rules the boys have nothing on the island. Jack also suddenly turns on Ralph. He attacks Ralph’s authority. Suddenly the discussion on fear turns into an issue of leadership.

Frame 37
Ralph reminds Jack that he was chosen as chief. Jack does not accept it. As Emotion he still feels that he should have been chief. All these reasonable and sensible discussions mean nothing to him. Why should a conch inhibit him when he wants to say something. He
will talk when he feels like it. Ralph reminds him of the authority of the conch.

**Frame 38**
Jack becomes completely insensible and accuses Ralph of favouritism.

**Frame 39**
Ralph reminds Jack adamantly that he is breaking the rules.

**Frame 40**
Jack makes a frightening statement. "Who cares?" If you don't care about the rules what will prevent you from doing anything?

**Frame 41**
Ralph reminds Jack that the only thing they have that keeps them in line is the rules.

**Frame 42**
Jack loses control completely. He defies all rules. He sends out the message that he cannot be ruled. He will not listen to authority. Civilization is kept in tact by laws and rules. A government without laws and rules has no authority. Laws prevent burglary, murder, adultery etc. The assembly runs off with Jack. They perform a mock hunt in the dark and sounds of real terror can be heard coming from them.

**Frame 43**
Piggy wants Ralph to assert his authority and call them back.

**Frame 44**
Ralph is confronted by a dilemma. If he blows the conch and they do not come back, he is not chief. He is too afraid to take a chance and perhaps lose their chance at being rescued.

**Frame 45**
Ralph wants confirmation from Piggy that there are no ghosts. Even he is in doubt. Piggy tells them there are no ghosts. It would not make sense.

**Frame 46**
They can hear the chanting of the hunters in the dark.

**Frame 47**
Ralph suggests he should stop being chief. Nobody listens anyway.

**Frame 48**
Piggy realizes Jack is dangerous. He realizes Jack will not think about the fire. He will only hunt. Jack hates Piggy because Piggy represents that which is reasonable, logic and sensible. Piggy also knows that Jack hates Ralph. He hates Ralph because Ralph won't forget about civilization and about acting responsibly. He hates the Will of Man to do what is right. Jack wants to be free and irresponsible, live from moment to moment.

**Frame 49**
Simon walks up behind them and confirms everything Piggy has said. Ralph must stay being chief. He realizes there is a very big difference between Ralph and Jack. The two are irreconcilable. They only hear how Percival cries. Percival is unaware of the havoc he caused. Ralph expresses a wish for the grown-ups to send them a message.
We're in sight now.

Ralph:

May be.

Well, so say.

The sign said like a tremendous creature.

You're a hunter.

I know, Alright.

You're back. How did you escape?

I'm back at the entrance. I must be nuts.

I don't believe in the beast.

No. I suppose not.

What a piece for a fort!

I have a plan. We'll make a smoke signal.

You can't do it on your own.

I'm back, and I've got a smoking weapon.

That's all we've got. We'll have to go back and attack the mountain. That's where they know the beast.

The beast won't be there.

Just the two of us.

They forgot the best in the excitement of exploration.

STOP IT! STOP IT!

Smoke. Jack, come on.

No, what? Smoke. We want smoke. And you go wasting your time. You will rock.

We've got plenty of time.

We'll go to the mountain.

Ralph shook his head.

That's right.

Why can't we stay for a bit?

There's no food here and no shelter. Not much fresh water.

Let's have a fort.

This would make a wonderful fort.

We can cut rocks. Right on the bridge.

I'm tired.

I say we'll go on! We've got to make certain.

We'll go now.

Let's stay there! Once to the shelter.

I'm tired.

NO! I'm chief. We've got to make certain. Can't you see the mountain? There's no sign of it. There may be a ship out there. Are you all off your rocker?
Ralph and Simon picked Percival up and carried him to a shelter. They all went to sleep, amidst the noises of boys having nightmares.

Other lights were in the sky. Two planes attacked each other ten miles from the island. The boys were unaware of this.

“But a sign came down from the world of grown-ups, though at the time there was no child awake to read it. There was a sudden bright explosion and a corkscrew trail across the sky; then darkness again and stars. There was a speck above the island, a figure dropping swiftly beneath a parachute, a figure that hung with dangling limbs. The changing of various altitudes took the figure where they would. Then, three miles up, the wind steadied and bore it in a descending curve round the sky and swept it in a great slant across the reef and the lagoon towards the mountain.”

The figure landed on the mountain and was dragged to the top. It got stuck between rocks. The parachute billowed out behind the body. The head and shoulders lay between the legs of the body.

When a slight breeze blew, the parachute would fill out and lift the body. The body sat up straight. The body did this continuously. When the breeze dropped, the figure dropped. The figure sank and bowed, sank and bowed. The parachute made a strange plop, plop sound.

Sam and Eric were on duty at the fire. It was almost dawn. They did everything together. The one could not sleep while the other stayed awake. They completed each others' sentences. They relit the fire and heard the strange plop-plop sound.

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They listened intently at the sound fifteen yards away from them. They became so frightened that they ran down the mountain. The beast followed them, and they saw the beast hiding behind trees.

With their mad rush down the mountain, Eric's face was cut by some brushes. His face is bleeding. The group assumes immediately it was the claws of the beast.

They describe how they ran down the mountain. The beast followed them, and they saw the beast hiding behind trees.

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Frame 30
Jack thinks Ralph is trying to protect Piggy. Ralph is just being sensible. How effective will Piggy be with one eye, asthma and being slow?

Frame 31
Ralph begins to think about the situation. He realises they cannot run blindly into this hunt, the way Jack wants to.

Frame 32
Piggy is concerned about his safety. What if the beast visits them while they are away. Jack silences him. He does not want to discuss this. He does not have the conch and is breaking the rules again.

Frame 33
Jack attacks the authority of the conch. He believes there are only certain people who need to say something. Jack’s leadership style is dictatorial.

Frame 34
Ralph gets tough with Jack. He orders him to sit and be quiet. Jack interjects meekly.

Frame 35
Ralph spells the situation out to Jack. He points out the most important thing that Jack has missed, getting rescued from the island.

Frame 36
Ralph addresses the whole group and takes a quick pole of who still wants to be rescued. Jack may rebel against one but not against a whole group.

Frame 37
All the boys still want to be rescued.

Frame 38
Ralph must force Jack to think where the beast can be. Ralph prevents him by saying they will eat first and then go.

Frame 39
To keep Jack happy, Ralph tells Jack he may lead them to the tail end part of the island. He is glad he does not have to lead because all this responsibility is getting to him. While they are walking Simon is also thinking about the beast. He cannot understand how a beast with wings can be outrun by two little boys. He doubts the existence of the beast. He also does not understand how the beast can leave no tracks. Unfortunately he is not able to convey what he is thinking to the group.

Frame 40
When they reach the tail end part, Jack gives over to Ralph.

Frame 41
The only entrance was along the narrow ledge. The reason the rocks have a pink colour is to create an image of flesh. The author suggests the island is evil. With the pink rocks, the island gets flesh and becomes something that is alive.

Frame 42
Halfway up, Ralph notices that the sea looks like a creature. If the sea looks like a creature it is not far-fetched to believe the island is alive.

Frame 43
At the top Ralph hears something behind him. It is Jack who has followed him.

Frame 44
Jack and Ralph inspect a half cave. To Ralph it is a filthy place. Jack is excited about the place. To him it is an excellent place for a fort. Ralph sees no fresh water there. It is not practical.

Frame 45
They climb to the top. At the top is a single boulder, balanced peculiarly.

Frame 46
Jack notices that Ralph is not listening to him. His mind is somewhere else. He wants to know what Ralph is thinking about. When he hears that Ralph is concerned about the fire he is disappointed. He believes Ralph is obsessed about the fire.

Frame 47
Jack tries to take command by ordering the group to go. Ralph prevents him by saying they will eat first and then go.

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Frame 49
When they reach the tail end part, Jack gives over to Ralph.

Frame 50
Ralph tries to explain one more time that the signal is very important. It does not seem to convince Jack. He also decides they must go up the mountain and see if the beast is there.

Frame 51
Jack is convinced the beast will not be there but there is nothing else for them to do.
The rest of the boys ascend the castle when they see Ralph and Jack unharmed at the top. They explore the castle and forget about the beast.

Frame 58
When Ralph calls Jack to move on, Jack is not there. He has joined the rest of the boys exploring the castle.

Frame 59
Ralph momentarily struggles to gather his thoughts. He watches as the boys roll a boulder down the cliff. He remembers the importance of the smoke and orders the boys to stop their games. They must continue.

Frame 60
Roger refuses. He argues they have plenty of time. It is obvious the boys have forgotten the purpose of the expedition.

Frame 61
The rest of the boys join in and refuse to leave. They want to play and have fun.

Frame 62
Ralph uses the only tactic he has to make the boys follow him. He tells Jack he can lead again.

Frame 63
Bill comes up to Ralph and wants to stay. Ralph tells them there is no fruit. The boys want to make a fort.

Frame 64
The boys get all excited about making a fort. Ralph tries again.

Frame 65
The boys do not want to leave.

Frame 66
Ralph hits his fist on a rock. He does not feel the pain. He orders the boys to follow him. They follow him mutinously.
The ape sat up as the wind reared.

AAH-AAAAH!

Let's creep forward on hands and knees. Maybe it's asleep.

Can you see anything?"
Frame 1
They are walking along a pig run close to the sea. Ralph was content to follow Jack. He passes a message to the front that they must stop at the next fruit to eat.

Frame 2
While sitting Ralph becomes aware of several things. His shirt is very dirty. He contemplates washing it. He wishes he has a pair of scissors with which to cut his hair. He would like to take a bath, use proper soap. He wants a toothbrush. His nails are bitten to the quick. He cannot remember when he started biting his nails again. His thoughts are that he will start sucking his thumb next. This is a sign that things are regressing.

Frame 3
Ralph walks down to the sea. He realizes the infinite size of the sea and wonders how they ever will get rescued. They must be on a very small island in such a vast ocean. He can feel feelings of helplessness and condemnation rise in him.

Frame 4
Simon is suddenly next to Ralph. As if he can read Ralph’s thoughts he tells Ralph that Ralph will make it back home. Note that he says Ralph will make it, he says nothing about himself.

Frame 5
When Ralph wants to know how Simon knows he will make it, Simon says he just knows. Simon knows things. He knows about the beast. He has insight.

Frame 6
Suddenly they hear Roger’s urgent call that they must come and look at something.

Frame 7
They have discovered some fresh droppings. Jack is on his hands and knees smelling the droppings as if he loves it. Immediately he wants to hunt this pig. Ralph agrees, only if they are going in the right direction.

Frame 8
They set off more slowly than Ralph expected. He actually enjoys it, because with Jack in charge he begins to daydream. He thinks of the cottage in Devonport where they lived on the edge of the moors. He remembers the wild ponies that came to the stone wall at the bottom of the garden. He remembers a shed behind the house. You could lie up there and watch the snow. He remembers the bowl of cornflakes when he went to bed. There were books. Everything he remembers is alright, good humoured and friendly.

Frame 9
Suddenly the bushes ahead of him crack. Ralph sees how something nudges Jack aside. A creature comes running towards him with gleaming tusks. Ralph measures the distance coldly and aims. He flings the foolish wooden spear at the boar. The spear hangs there for a moment, then drops. The grunt of the boar turns into a squeal. The pig changes direction and goes into the covert.

Frame 10
Jack comes back and wants to follow the pig. The hunters are afraid.

Frame 11
It dawns on Ralph that his spear has hit a pig. He is very excited. He is full of fright, apprehension and pride.

Frame 12
Ralph wants to know if anybody else has witnessed his accomplishment.

Frame 13
Maurice has seen Ralph’s accomplishment.

Frame 14
Ralph feels very proud. He likes the new respect that is bestowed on him. He begins to think that hunting is not so bad. Ralph gets a taste of Jack’s life and he likes it. He makes a crazy statement that it may have been the beast.

Frame 15
Suddenly Jack becomes the sensible one. He is certain that it is not the beast.

Frame 16
Jack tries to belittle what Ralph has accomplished. He wants to know why Ralph did not grab the pig. Ralph is astounded. How can one grab a boar?

Frame 17
Jack shows he is much braver than Ralph. He shows where the boars tusks have scratched his arm.

Frame 18
Jack shows them the blood on his arm.

Frame 19
Simon acknowledge that Jack has a proper wound. He suggests Jack sucks it like Berengaria. Berengaria was the wife of Richard I of England. It was Eleanor of Castile however, who legendarily is supposed to have saved her husband’s life by sucking a wound made by a poisoned arrow. Simon’s memory comes from an illustration in Arthur Mee’s Children’s Encyclopaedia showing Berengaria as the life-saver. Jack sucks the wound.

Frame 20
Ralph is still ecstatic about his accomplishment. Robert gets down on his hands and knees and pretends to be the pig.

Frame 21
The boys make a ring around him. They prod Robert with their spears.

Frame 22
They grabbed Robert’s arms and legs. They scream “kill him”. Ralph gets carried away and jabs at Robert with Eric’s spear.

Frame 23
Jack grabs Robert by the hair and lifts his knife in the air. The circle was chanting the chant. Jack pretends to kill the pig. The circle cheers. Robert is snivelling.

Frame 24
Ralph is uneasy about the game. It was pretty rough. Someone suggests they should get a drum and maybe use a littlin as a pig. They feel the game must end in a real death. The dance is taking on the characteristics of
a savage affair. Ralph feels that this game of hunting was more rough than a game of rugby.

Frame 25
Ralph realizes they have wasted some time and they must go on.

Frame 26
Suddenly the hunters become hesitant. They are concerned about Piggy. They want to put off the climb to the mountain.

Frame 27
Ralph is determined. They have to go up there to restart the fire. The fire cannot be out for that long. Waiting can make a big difference.

Frame 28
Jack is suddenly the sensible one. How can they restart the fire without Piggy’s specs? Ralph is determined to take the hunters all the way, to make sure the beast is there. He is the leader. He will not give in to them.

Frame 29
Jack is determined that if they find the beast, they will kill it.

Frame 30
They keep along the shore.

Frame 31
They have to navigate a path along dangerous rocks. They all find it very difficult to progress. Finally Ralph climbs a tree to see where they are. They walk slowly until they reach a cliff. The piece of beach is unknown to them.

Frame 32
Early evening they rest at the foot of a cliff.

Frame 33
Ralph is not embarrassed to think in front of the group. He decides somebody must be dispatched to Piggy to inform him they will be late.

Frame 34
Nobody is brave enough to go to Piggy when Ralph looks for a volunteer. Simon finally agrees to go. Simon is not afraid of the night or the beast. He knows there is no beast. It is actually a mistake that Simon leaves now, because he would have the courage to look for the beast on the mountain when it is dark. When Simon leaves Ralph recognizes for the first time the anger in Jack.

Frame 35
Ralph begins to figure out how they can reach the mountain top quickly. He explores Jack’s mind.

Frame 36
Ralph explores Jack’s mind.

Frame 37
Ralph explores Jack’s mind.

Frame 38
Ralph uses the information he receives from Jack to form a conclusion. There is a pig run nearby that they may be able to use.

Frame 39
Ralph just confirms whether the pig run goes where he wants it to go.

Frame 40
Ralph now begins to realize that it has taken them so long to cross the rocks, they have almost run out of light. It would be the sensible thing to turn back.

Frame 41
Jacks sees this as an opportunity to challenge Ralph. He thinks Ralph is afraid to go to the mountain. Ralph is just being sensible. When Jack challenges him Ralph ignores the challenge and asks a question that stuns Jack. He asks outright why Jack hates him. Jack hates Ralph, because Ralph is chief and because Ralph is sensible. He hates the way Ralph gives out orders. By asking Jack why he hates him, Ralph has brought the hatred into the light. The boys view the hate as something indecent, but it is there and they can not ignore it.

Frame 42
After an uncomfortable silence from Jack, Ralph gives the order for them to move on.

Frame 43
This time Ralph leads. Jack brings up the end. Jack feels displaced and is brooding.

Frame 44
When they reach a spot close to the mountain top, Ralph makes a quality decision. They will go to the platform and climb the mountain the next day. It is the right thing to do. They can not do anything in the semi-darkness. Jack accuses Ralph of being frightened. Ralph points out that he already proved his bravery that day when he went first at castle rock. Jack says it does not count since it happened in daylight. Ralph decides to prove to Jack that he is not the only one who does not feel like climbing the mountain in the darkness.

Frame 45
All the other hunters seem to have an excuse not to climb the mountain. That should indicate to Jack that he is behaving wrongly.

Frame 46
Jack ignores it. He states that he is going up the mountain anyway. If Ralph allows him to go up there alone, then it will prove that Jack is braver than him, no matter how insensible the action is.

Frame 47
Jack challenges Ralph by daring him to come. Ralph is surprised at how calm his voice is when he accepts the challenge.

Frame 48
Ralph realizes it is silly if only the two of them go up. What is actually happening here is that they need a witness who will testify later what happened between the two of them on the mountain. Ralph and Jack cannot go anywhere alone. They are not compatible. Roger agrees to go with them.

Frame 49
They reach the edge of the burnt patch. There are two reasons why this is a very silly expedition. First they cannot see anything because it is dark. Secondly a slight breeze is blowing some ashes into their eyes, so they are seeing even less.

Frame 50
Ralph tells them outright what he thinks about the expedition. Ralph decides he is not going to be a fool anymore. If Jack wants to act crazily let him do it on his own. He decides to stop there and let Jack go on. This has nothing to do with courage.

Frame 51
Jack returns with the news that he heard something at the top. He also says he saw something bulge on the mountain. Ralph shows his true character. A coward would have left. Ralph decides he will go and have a
look.

**Frame 52**
Jack is caught by surprise. He did not expect that Ralph would want to go and face this thing.

**Frame 53**
They creep forward, towards the thing.

**Frame 54**
They see a hump.

**Frame 55**
Ralph wants to see better. He uses all his willpower and stands up. He walks towards the thing.

**Frame 56**
When he is close to the thing, a breeze comes up and the dead parachutist sits up in front of him.

**Frame 57**
“Ralph found himself taking giant strides among the ashes, heard other creatures crying out and leaping and dared the impossible on the dark slope; presently the mountain was deserted, save for the three abandoned sticks and the thing that bowed.”

Gift for the Darkness
by W. Gaddis

I don't think we'd ever fought a thing so big, honestly. We'd look but would you imagine fighting a tiger? Well, I think I'd like. I think I'd like to.

How about the hunters?

What about my hunters?

As long as there's light we're brave enough. But then...

And now that thing sprays...

What are you sure? Really? I'm not sure. Really? I'm not sure.

Guys armed with sticks...

Now you done it. You've gone and killed his hunters.

Oh shut up!

Well, let it! Go on—tell—

I never said that.

I've got the conch. Ralph thinks you're cowardly, running away from the bear and the beast. And that's not all:

He's like Piggy. He says things like Piggy. He's not a proper chief. He's a coward himself.

On top, when Piggy and me went on—she stayed back.

ALL THIS TALK! TALK! TALK! Who wanted it? Who called the meeting?

I went too!

I went too, then I ran away. So did you.

Call me a coward then. He's not a hunter. He'd never have got us meat. He isn't a proper chief. We don't know anything about him.

He just gives orders and expects people to obey for nothing. All this talk—

How many think—All right then. I'm not going to play any longer. Not with you. I'm not going to be part of Ralph's lot— I'm going off by myself. He can catch his own pigs, anyone who wants to hunt when I do, can come too.
A gift for the beast. Might not
the beast come for it?"

Ralph

I'm scared. Not of the
beast, I mean I'm scared
of that too. But nobody
else understands about the
fire. If someone threw you
a rope when you were
drowning, if a doctor
said, take this because if
you don't take it you'll die—
you would, wouldn't you? I mean?

"Cause I

That's all. A little headache, something
you ate perhaps.

Can't they see? Can't they understand? Who'll
the sense signal we'll die here? Look at that!
We can't keep one for going. And they don't
care. And what's more— I don't
suppose. Supposing I got like the others— not eating
what I'd become of us?

I don't, I believe

That Jack is causing all the
break up.

To-night we're having a beast. We've
killed a pig and we've got meat. You
can come and eat with us if you
like.

THE CHIEF HAS
SPOKEN!!!

They decide to
attend the beast
just to see what
is going on.

You are a silly little boy, just an ignorant, silly little
boy. Don't you agree? Aren't you just a silly little boy? Well
then, you'd better run off and play with the others. They think
you're badly. You don't want Ralph to think you're badly, do
you? You like Ralph a lot, don't you? And Piggy, and Jack?

What are you doing out here all alone? Aren't you afraid
of me? There isn't anyone to help you. Only me. And I'm
the Beast. Fancy thinking the Beast was something
you could hunt and kill! You know, didn't you? I'm part of
you. Close, close, close! I'm the reason why it's no go? Why
things are what they are? Come now, get back to the others
and well forget the whole thing. This is ridiculous. You know
perfectly well you'll only meet me down there— so don't try to
escape! This has gone quite far enough. My pow, misguided
child, do you think you know better than I do? I'm warning
you. I'm going to get worse. Do you see? You're not wanted.
Understand? We are going to have fun on this island. Understand?
We are going to have fun on this island! So don't try it
on, my poor misguided boy, or else— or else we shall
do you. See? Jack and Roger and Maurice and Robert
and Bill and Piggy and Ralph. Do you see?
Chapter 8 - Gift for the Darkness

Frame 1
Ralph tells Piggy they have seen the beast. Piggy cannot believe it. He asks them over and over again if they are sure.

Frame 2
Jack tells Piggy to go up the mountain and see the beast for himself. Ralph faces a crisis in his leadership. With the beast on the island he has to tell everyone what they are going to do now, but he does not know what to do.

Frame 3
Ralph doesn’t think they will be able to kill the beast. Jack believes he and his hunters can do it.

Frame 4
It isn’t just a coincidence that this thing is sitting next to the fire. Maybe the “island” is trying to prevent them from getting rescued. Without the fire, they have nothing. Ralph sees the reality of the situation. Jack is living in a fantasy world. He wants to hunt the beast. Ralph brings him back to reality by telling him what his hunters really are. Boys armed with sticks.

Frame 5
When Jack hears this, he marches away. Piggy can see that Ralph has hurt Jack’s feelings. Ralph is not concerned about Jack, they are having a crisis and nobody seems to be aware of it.

Frame 6
Jack breaks all rules. He blows the conch. The fact that he blows the conch shows that he thinks he can be chief. He is fed up with Ralph being in charge.

Frame 7
Ralph is frustrated, talk will not mend their predicament.

Frame 8
When he reaches the platform he wants to take the conch from Jack and begin the meeting, because he is the chief. Jack tells him it is not his meeting. Ralph is surprised.

Frame 9
He informs Jack that he would have called a meeting. All Jack did was to blow the conch for him. Ralph is chief.

Frame 10
Jack challenges him again. Ralph is tired of Jack’s games. He gives Jack the conch.

Frame 11
Jack informs the group that they have seen the beast. The group speculates that the beast must come from the trees, the sea or the darkness.

Frame 12
Jack explains that the beast is sitting on the mountain waiting for something. Someone suggests the beast is not waiting but hunting. Jack likes the idea that the beast is a hunter and the beast becomes a hunter. If the beast is a hunter then Jack can identify with it because he is also a hunter. Jack now attacks Ralph. He informs the group that Ralph has hurt his feelings, he has said that the hunters are no good.

Frame 13
Ralph denies that he ever said the hunters were no good. Ralph just said the hunters will not be able to hunt the beast. He did not say they could not do anything. When Ralph interrupts Jack, Jack throws the rules at Ralph. He has the conch so he can speak. Jack has ignored that rule on several occasions. This proves that Jack only does something when it suits him. He now says many things that Ralph has never said. Jack associates Ralph with Piggy. Everybody dislikes Piggy and if he can make Ralph out to be like Piggy then maybe the group will reject Ralph as well. Jack calls Ralph a coward telling the group how Ralph stayed behind on the mountain. Jack twists the truth so that it suits his purpose. He and Roger did not go ahead on their own. Roger is a hunter, he will never defy Jack.

Frame 14
Ralph can’t take this so he tells it the way it happened. He ignores the rule of the conch. He realizes his chieftainship is at stake. When the approach of making Ralph out a coward, does not work. Jack points out to the group why Ralph is different from them. He doesn’t hunt, he is not a prefect. What do they know about Ralph. How could people just sit and listen to him? Jack is irrational. They are all strangers on the island. Ralph has proven over and over that he is a good chief.

Frame 15
Ralph becomes tired of this insensible talk of Jack. When Jack complains about the talking Ralph reminds him that he, Jack, has called the meeting.

Frame 16
Jack thinks he is the bravest and the best that is why he calls on the group to vote. He thinks that if he does not want Ralph to be chief everybody else feels the same.

Frame 17
Nobody votes. Not even the hunters. Jack now feels all the emotions he hates: shame, humiliation and embarrassment. He realizes he is not as popular as he thought he was. He is the only one who dislikes Ralph. He cries. Before he leaves he counts the hunters. He decides to begin his own group where he will be chief. Jack says he will not play with Ralph’s lot. However, they were not playing anything. Everything that happened was real. Maybe Jack does not fully comprehend their situation on the island. He is ignoring reality.

Frame 18
Ralph tries to call Jack back. Jack looks at Ralph and screams out “No!” This signifies the final breakage with Ralph. This “no” indicates that Jack has finished listening to Ralph.

Frame 19
Piggy talks for several minutes.

Frame 20
Ralph is not listening. Ralph is shocked that Jack has just left. He hopes Jack will come back in the darkness. They are all afraid of the dark. Piggy gets Ralph’s attention.

Frame 21
Piggy believes the unfavourable element has been removed from the group. He believes Jack has been the cause of all the unrest. With Jack gone, things should be much better. They will now be able to concentrate on getting rescued and forget about hunting for a while.
It seems as if Ralph has given up hope. The fire is Ralph’s hope and without the fire there is no hope of getting rescued. Simon takes the conch to say something.

Frame 23
Simon suggest they climb the mountain again. Simon still doubts the existence of the beast. He wants to see it.

Frame 24
Piggy reminds him that three boys saw the beast and could do nothing. How will climbing the mountain change things? Simon says there is nothing else to do. Simon wants them to confront their fear. They must know for certain what they are up against. All testimonies of what the beast looks like have been very vague, even the report from Ralph and Jack.

Frame 25
Piggy informs the group with great certainty that he knows what Ralph is going to say next. In effect Piggy is the leader behind Ralph. He is giving his ideas as if they are Ralph’s ideas. He uses Ralph to make his ideas acceptable. Piggy informs them the smoke is the most important thing. If they cannot have a fire on the mountain, why can they not have a fire on the beach.

Frame 26
This suggestion lifted everybody’s spirit, even Ralph’s. He has purpose again. They build the fire on the beach. Littleuns are dancing around the fire.

Frame 27
Ralph wants to make a list of biguns who must look after the fire.

Frame 28
While they are making the fire, the rest of the biguns go to join Jack. Piggy, Sam and Eric bring Ralph some fruit to eat. They have a minor feast. Piggy reminds them all that they will do well without Jack and the others. Things will be better.

Frame 29
Ralph is looking for Simon.

Frame 30
Simon is sitting in an open space, surrounded by creepers. He is very, very thirsty but continues to sit there as if he is waiting for something.

Frame 31
Far off on the beach Jack is standing be-four a small group of boys. He is brilliantly happy. He gives his first speech as a chief. The hunters long ago sang like gels, now they bunch together like savages. Jack is not elected chief, he makes himself chief and nobody protests. Jack informs them they will forget about the beast. They will avoid the area of the beast. Jack also informs them there will be no dreaming. With dreaming he refers to hopes of being rescued. Jack has primitive ideas which indicates his regression. He wants to leave an offering for the beast.

Frame 32
Jack leads them into the forest.

“This spread out, nervously, in the forest. Almost at once Jack found the dug and scattered roots that told of pig and soon the track was fresh. Jack signalled the rest of the hunt to be quiet and went forward by himself. He was happy and wore the damp darkness of the forest like his old clothes. He crept down a slope to rocks and scattered trees by the sea.”


This extract indicates that Jack has be-come part of the forest. He is at home, as if he is in alliance with the island. He finds the pigs easily. He is not the leader of a choir who can sing C sharp, he is a savage, painted hunter on an island.

Frame 33
“The pigs lay, bloated bags of fat, sensuously enjoying the shadows under the trees. There was no wind and they were unsuspicious; and practice had made Jack silent as the shadows. He stole away again and instructed his hidden hunters. Presently they all began to inch forward sweating in the silence an heat. Under the trees an ear flapped idly. A little apart from the rest, sunk in deep maternal bliss, lay the largest sow of the lot. She was black and pink; and the great bladder of her belly was fringed with a row of piglets that slept or burrowed and squeaked. Fifteen yards from the drove Jack stopped; and his arm, straightening, pointed at the sow.”


Jack’s selection of what they must kill shows how cruel he has become. A real hunter would never kill a animal with babies. Jack has no conscience, no feeling. He just wants to kill and he will go for the biggest. This shows the cruelty of Jack.

Frame 34
“‘Now!’
The drove of pigs started up; and at a range of only ten yards the wooden spears with fire-hardened points flew towards the chosen pig. One piglet, with a demented shriek, rushed into the sea trailing Roger’s spear behind it. The sow gave a gasping squeal and staggered up, with two spears sticking in her fat flank. The boys shouted and rushed forward, the piglets scattered and the sow burst the advancing line and went crashing away through the forest.

‘After her!’
They raced along the pig-track, but the forest was too dark and tangled so that Jack, cursing, stopped them and cast among the trees. Then he said nothing for a time but breathed so fiercely that they were awed by him and looked at each other in uneasy admiration. Presently he stabbed down at the ground with his finer.

‘There———’
Before the others could examine the drop of blood, Jack had swerved off, judging a trace, touching a bough that gave. So he followed, mysteriously right and assured; and the hunters trod behind him. He stopped before a covert.

‘In there.’


Frame 35
The sow has run into the space where Simon sat. Simon moved into the thickel and witnessed a terrible scene.

‘Here, struck down by the heat, the sow fell and the hunters huried themselves at her. This dreadful eruption from an unknown world made her frantic; she squealed and bucked and the air was full of sweat and noise and blood and terror. Roger ran round the heap, prodding with his spear whenever pig flesh appeared. Jack was
on top of the sow, stabbing downward with his knife. Roger found a lodgment for his point and began to push till he was leaning with is whole weight. The spear moved forward, inch by inch and the terrified squealing became a high-pitched scream. Then Jack found the throat and the hot blood spouted over his hands. The sow collapsed under them and they were heavy and fulfilled upon her. The butterflies still danced, preoccupied in the centre of the clearing. At last the immediacy of the kill subsided.”


The boys enjoy killing. They do it in a bloodthirsty manner. They don’t think that they have to eat the meat afterwards. They are savage.

Frame 36
Jack shows the boys his hands covered in blood. He smears some of the blood on Maurice. Roger points out that he has shoved his spear up the behind of the pig. Roger and Maurice acts out how Roger killed the pig.

Frame 37
Jack gullets the pig. Jack wants to invite the rest for a feast. He wants to show them that he has become chief and he wants to prove to Ralph how efficient his hunters are. They have killed a pig. Roger points out they have no fire. Remember that Piggy is with Ralph and his spectacles have only one glass left with which the fire can be lit.

Frame 38
Jack decides they will steal fire. He is braking another rule of society. Jack has broken many laws:
• he ignored rules
• he hit Piggy
• he disobeyed authority (Ralph)
• he is not dressed properly, he painted his face
• he kills for pleasure
• he is going to steal fire
• he is going to leave an offering for the beast

All these are uncivilized actions.

Frame 39
Jack orders Roger to sharpen a stick at both ends. He places the head of the pig on the stick and leave the intestines on the ground below. He makes a formal speech in where he gives this as an offering to the beast. The beast has officially become their “god”. They worship him out of fear, hoping it will not harm them. As long as the beast leaves them alone they will be happy. They run away after they have left the offering.

Frame 40
Simon immediately realizes that he has just witnessed how the hunters have crossed the line from being civilized to being uncivilized. The offering to the beast is a mistake. The head of the pig “talks” to Simon, urges him to forget what he has just witnessed. It tries to convince it did not really happen, that Simon had a vision. Simon recognises that this deed that Jack committed was also committed by savages long ago. Uncivilized people left offerings for beings that did not exist. Simon is about to have one of his fits.

Frame 41
Ralph and Piggy are on the beach watching the fire. They notice that a terrible storm is building. Ralph confesses to Piggy that he is more afraid of the fire dying than of the beast or anything else on the island. Ralph believes irrevocably that the fire will rescue them, that it is there only chance. It is there hope.

Frame 42
Ralph cannot understand why Jack is unable to understand the importance of the fire. Ralph realizes it is only his will that forces him to keep the fire going. If he becomes like the rest, they will eventually forget about getting rescued. They will turn into a savage tribe. Piggy believes it is Jack who is causing the break up on the island. He is right. It is because Jack has no respect for rules. He has to keep himself happy. Jack is selfish. He does not care about anybody or anything else as long as he satisfies his own desires.

Frame 43
The hunters who come to announce the feast look demoniac. They have become evil.

Frame 44
Jack makes his invitation to the feast. We find out the real purpose of the invitation. He is going to tempt those who have not yet joined him, with meat to join his tribe. By succumbing to temptation, boys will join his tribe. Only those strong enough to withstand temptation, will not join. Jack has become evil.

Frame 45
The most important words here are the announcement “The chief has spoken”. This is said in Ralph’s face. It is to let Ralph know there is a new chief.

Frame 46
The temptation of meat is too strong. They decide to attend the feast under the auspice of going to find out more. They actually want meat.

Frame 47
Simon has a fit. In this fit he has a conversation with the head of the pig. This vision that Simon has, reveals to him that Jack is evil. If they don’t do what Jack tells them to do, then they will be killed. The vision also reveals to him that there is no beast on the island, it is the fear inside them all. You cannot hunt the beast, and you cannot kill the beast. The fear inside the boys created this beast.
Chapter 10 - The Shell and the Glass

Frame 1
Piggy watches the figure approaching. It is Ralph. He is dirty, dead leaves hang on his hair, one eye is a slit in his puffy cheek. He has a great scab on his right knee.

Frame 2
Ralph peers at Piggy. He wants to know if Piggy is the only one left. It is only Ralph, Piggy, Samneric and littluns. The littluns don't count because they are not useful.

Frame 3
Piggy and Ralph sit down, facing the Chief’s seat. There is not a chief anymore. What use is Ralph being chief over three boys. They sit in silence for a long time before Ralph mentions Simon’s name.

Frame 4
Ralph does not know what to do. He needs Piggy to think for him. Piggy suggests Ralph call an assembly.

Frame 5
Ralph begins to laugh. He thinks it is very funny that he should call an assembly for three boys. He is a chief without a tribe. Ralph laughs at the fact that he has the conch because the conch has lost all its meaning. If you ignore authority, then it is no use.

Frame 6
Ralph informs Piggy that they have killed Simon the previous night.

Frame 7
It is clear from Piggy’s reaction that he is not himself. He knows they committed a murder but he refuses to accept it. He blames everything else. He even urges Ralph to forget about it. The old Piggy would have felt terrible about the affair.

Frame 8
Ralph thinks that Piggy is not aware of what happened, but Piggy is. Ralph also acknowledges here that he actively took part in killing Simon. Ralph keeps on asking Piggy if he did not see anything. Here we see clearly that Piggy does not think as clearly as he should because of the one broken glass. As long as Piggy had both eyes to see with, his reasoning was impeccable. With one glass broken, his judgement is clouded. He says the murder was an accident. That is not what it was. We can see clearly that even Ralph and Piggy can’t escape the regression on the island.

Frame 9
Ralph knows Piggy’s judgement is clouded. Piggy wants Ralph to forget about the whole thing.

Frame 10
Ralph realizes how terrible the situation is they are in. He wants to go home desperately. He knows that they need to get rescued. Piggy continues to try and convince Ralph that they had no part in Simon’s death and that it was Simon’s own fault.

Frame 11
Piggy lights the fire to keep their hopes alive.

Frame 12
Samneric arrive with a log to be put on the fire. They all tell stories of how they were not at the feast, at least not until the end. The murder of Simon is too much. Also, Simon represented Conscience, and with Simon gone there is no conscience left on the island.

Frame 13
Meanwhile at Castle Rock, Roger approaches the entrance. One of the hunters challenges him and demand to know who he is. Jack has put a log as a lever under the huge boulder at the top.

Frame 14
Roger wants to know why he had to identify himself. It was orders from Jack. The hunter on duty could just press down on the log acting as a lever and the boulder would roll down the path and crush the enemy. It is obvious that the enemy on the island is Ralph’s lot.

Frame 15
Jack is also going to punish Wilfred and take the group hunting again.

Frame 16
There is no reason for the punishment.

Frame 17
Roger realizes that Jack has a lot of power. Jack can do whatever he wants for no reason whatsoever, and nobody will challenge him because he is fearsome and he is the chief. Jack also does not have to explain what he does. He will use force to make his subjects follow him. This may be why he is punishing Wilfred, to show the rest what he is capable of.

Frame 18
Jack has a theory about the beast they killed the previous night. According to him they did not kill Simon. It was the beast. The beast came disguised in the shape of Simon. Imagine if Jack is the only one who can recognize the beast, he would be able to kill anybody, with the excuse that it was the beast.

Frame 19
One of the hunters dares to ask if they did not kill Simon or the beast. Jack is adamant. The beast cannot be killed. The beast will visit them always but they will never be able to kill it. They must just make sure they don’t anger the beast.

Frame 20
For fire, they will steal from Ralph. They have become real savages. There is no civil behaviour. If you want something you take it. If you want to hurt someone, you do so. There is no guilt about anything. Jack is hiding behind the painted mask and he has no conscience. He is free to satisfy the most basic of his desires.

Frame 21
On Ralph’s side they are making a fire for the night. They admit that they need the fire for protection during the night and as a signal. They are very afraid, and find it difficult to sleep without a fire.

Frame 22
They utter the wishes for radios, boats and planes. They want to make contact with the outside world. Even if they are found by the enemy it will be better than to be on an island with Jack. They don’t call Jack by his name any more, they refer to Jack as “him”.

Frame 23
When the twins ask Ralph why they need to keep the fire going, Ralph forgets momentarily. He needs to be reminded by Piggy that it is for getting rescued. Maybe Jack forgot a long time ago about civilization.
Frame 24
They decide to leave the fire for the night and go to a shelter to sleep.

Frame 25
"Ralph settled himself for his nightly game of supposing... Supposing they could be transported home by jet, then before morning they would land at that big airfield in Wiltshire. They would go by car; no, for things to be perfect they would go by train; all the way down to Devon and take that cottage again, then at the foot of the garden the wild ponies would come and look over the wall... Ralph turned restlessly in the leaves. Dartmoor was wild and so were the ponies. But the attraction of wildness had gone. His mind skated to a consideration of a tamed town where savagery could not set foot. What could be safer than the bus centre with its lamps and wheels? All at once Ralph was dancing round a lamp standard. There was a bus crawling out of the bus station, a strange bus...."


Ralph's thoughts are filled with civilization. It is obvious that he wants nothing to do with anything that is remotely wild. Ralph is woken from his dream by Piggy. He was making strange sounds.

Frame 26
They notice Samneric fighting each other in the dark and make them stop.

Frame 27
Piggy realizes the urgency of their rescue. When he mentions it to Ralph, Ralph begins to laugh. Ralph is not laughing because it is funny, he laughs because they are in a helpless, desperate situation. He jokes that Piggy can write a letter to his Auntie. Piggy complains that there are no stamps or post offices on the island. Ralph finds this more funny.

Frame 28
They suddenly hear voices calling Piggy outside. Piggy is so scared that he gets an asthma attack. This gives away their location.

Frame 29
There is a fight in the shelter. In the darkness Ralph and Samneric fight each other while Jack and the others leave.

Frame 30
Piggy is extremely upset at what has happened

Frame 31
Jack and the two hunters run back to Castle Rock. Piggy's spectacles are hanging from Jack's belt. Jack has broken all rules. He has no concern for Piggy. Piggy will have to struggle in darkness. Jack is now in charge of the boys' destiny. He has the fire. Piggy (Reason) is blinded.
Castle Rock
By W. Goldman

No, we... no, we...

"Cause it's no use, Ralph. Now, we got no fire.

They've got our fire. They stole it. That's thin. They blamed me. See? And's Jack. Now, you call an assembly, Ralph. We got to decide what to do. So, lead me to the platform.

I just take the coach to say this. I can't see no more and I got to get my glasses back. Awful things has been done on this island. I voted for you for chief. He's the only one who ever got anything done. So now, you speak, Ralph, and let us what— Or else—

Just an ordinary fire. Just think we could do that, wouldn't you? Just a smoke signal so we can be rescued. Are we savages or what? Only now, there's no signal going up. Ships may be passing. Do you remember how he went hunting and the fire went out and a ship passed by?

We ought to take spears, even Piggy. Because we might need them.

You can take spears if you want but I shan't. What's the game? I'll have to be led like a dog, anyhow, yes, laugh. Go on, laugh. There's them on the island or would laugh at everything. And what happened? What's grown-ups gone to think? Young Simon was murdered. And there was that other kid what had a mark on his face. What's seen him since we first come here?

You can take spears if you want but I shan't. What's the game? I'll have to be led like a dog, anyhow, yes, laugh. Go on, laugh. There's them on the island or would laugh at everything. And what happened? What's grown-ups gone to think? Young Simon was murdered. And there was that other kid what had a mark on his face. Who's seen him since we first come here?

Piggy! Stop a minute.

I get the coach. I'm going to that ship. I'm going to make him understand. I'm going to make him understand. I'm going to make him understand.

All right. I mean— you can try if you like— but go with you.

He'll be answered. You know how he'll be. He won't think much of us— if he gets way we've had it—

Let's go, don't be silly.

What do you paint?

You go away Ralph. You keep to your end. This is my end. This is my island. This is my island. My island. You leave me alone!!
I SAY!! You asked for me for Chief! Did you hear the coach? You played a dirty trick—weld have given you fierce if you asked for it—you could have had fierce whenever you wanted but you didn’t. You came sneaking up like a thief and stole Piggy’s glasses!

HA! HA! HA! HA! HA! HA! HA! HA! HA! HA!

Oh yes. This about the fire. I say this again. I’ve been saying it ever since. We dropped it. Your only hope is keeping a signal fire going as long as there’s light to see. Then maybe a ship’ll notice the smoke and come and rescue us and take us home. But without that smoke we’ve got to wait till some ship comes by accident. We might wait years, till we’re old.

The savages laughed.

Don’t you understand, you packed fists. Sam, Eric, Piggy and me—we aren’t enough. We tried to keep the fire going, but we couldn’t. And then you, playing at hunting—look at that! Cut that a signal fire! Now you’ll not and there’ll be no smoke. Don’t you understand? There may be a ship out there—

HA! HA! HA!

You’re a beast and a swine and a bloody, bloody thief!

The hunters grab the twins and tie them up. They feel a power surge through them. A power to control someone else.

Ralph changed tack:—

Fight! Get him! Go! Hey! Hey!

I get to say this. You’re acting like a casual of kids. Which is better—to be spanked of painted niggers like you are, or to be sensible like Ralph is? 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? Boo! Boo! Boo! Boo!

Let me speak! I got the coach. I tell you, I got the coach.

Zup! Zup! Zup! Zup! I get to say this. You’re acting like a casual of kids. Which is better—to be spanked of painted niggers like you are, or to be sensible like Ralph is? 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? Boo! Boo! Boo! Boo!

Ralph was followed by Sam.

Ralph was followed by Sam.

The savages stepped when Ralph disappeared into the forest. They returned to the fort and forced Sam and Eric to join them. The kergymen’s horror surrounded Roger.
Chapter 11 - Castle Rock

Frame 1
Ralph is unable to light the fire. Jack has the spectacles. Fire, used irresponsibly can be very dangerous. The fire is now in the wrong hands.

Frame 2
Ralph is furious at the theft of the hunters. Piggy acknowledges that he is blind. He wants a meeting so that they can decide what to do.

Frame 3
Ralph blows the conch as loudly as he can. Only some littluns came to join the meeting.

Frame 4
Piggy makes a speech. He acknowledges that awful things have happened and that it has to stop.

Frame 5
Ralph makes his speech. He cannot understand why Jack cannot understand about the fire. He agrees that everything is Jack’s fault. It is clear to him that Jack will not make a signal fire.

Frame 6
Ralph points out that Jack is not a good chief. He let them miss the first ship. He is responsible for Simon’s death. He stole fire. There was no reason for Jack to steal fire from them. Ralph would have given him fire. In Jack’s mind, Ralph has become an enemy.

Frame 7
Piggy wants to know what they are going to do. Without his glasses he can’t think well. Ralph is also struggling to think. He decides they will confront Jack with civilization. They will clean themselves and remind Jack of what he once was. The twins want to take spears for protection.

Frame 8
Piggy refuses to take spears. Suddenly Piggy recognises what happened on the island. He tells them outright Simon was murdered, that the child with the mark on his face was murdered. Making fun out of serious events, resulted in death. The hunters laugh at everything. They hide from reality.

Frame 9
Piggy decides it is time that Jack Merridew is confronted with reality. Jack must take responsibility for his deeds. He can’t just do what he wants.

Frame 10
Piggy will show Jack that he, Jack, has no authority. The worst thing that Jack can do to Piggy is kill him. Piggy hopes it will not come to that.

Frame 11
Piggy is reason. He believes that Jack will understand reason. Jack will not, because he is emotion. Jack will do what he likes. Piggy is going to make an appeal on Jack’s integrity. Jack has no integrity.

Frame 12
Ralph promises to support Piggy. The twins warn them that they will not meet Jack but the painted version of Jack: The regressed Jack.

Frame 13
Ralph decides they will present themselves as they are. They will do it for the sake of the fire.

Frame 14
When they arrive at the castle, the hunter on guard asks them to identify themselves. If the beast goes around disguising himself, the hunter can easily think that Ralph, Piggy and Samneric are the beast. Ralph tells the hunter he is silly. They want to see Jack. Ralph does not know about Jack’s philosophy about the beast.

Frame 15
Jack comes up behind them. He has just returned with a party of hunters from the forest. They have killed a pig.

Frame 16
He is upset to find Ralph there. He knows Ralph has come to upset his tribe. He does not want to hear what Ralph has to say. Jack does not want to hear about responsibilities he is supposed to have.

Frame 17
Ralph orders Jack to give Piggy’s specs back. If Jack shows that he still listens to Ralph then he loses respect as a chief. His ultimate goal is to get Ralph out of his life completely. He will not take any orders from Ralph.

Frame 18
Ralph should not have said “I say!”. He is the last person on the island Jack would listen to. He makes another mistake by calling Jack a thief. Jack is a thief, but Jack won’t take insults like that. He is emotion, and emotionally he has to act on an insult, whether it is the truth or not.

Frame 19
Jack dares Ralph to insult him again. Ralph does. This gives Jack the right to fight.

Frame 20
Ralph and Jack begin to fight each other with their spears. Piggy tries to remind Ralph why they are there.

Frame 21
Ralph stops and points out the importance of the fire. The hunters laugh when they here they might spend the rest of their lives on the island. They have lost all perspective. They live from moment to moment. It is as if they have forgotten civilization and has no desire to be rescued.

Frame 22
The hunters keep on laughing at Ralph’s reason. They do not understand. They have regressed completely.

Frame 23
Jack gives the order that the twins must be grabbed. He wants to show Ralph that he can do whatever he wants to.

Frame 24
When the hunters grab the twins they also feel they can do anything. There is nobody to tell them what is wrong or what is right.

Frame 25
Jack wants to make sure Ralph understands what a brilliant tribe he has.
Frame 26
Ralph insults Jack by calling him a beast. This is true. Indirectly Jack is the beast. He is responsible for death and fear.

Frame 27
Ralph attacks Jack. He wants to destroy this thing in front of him. The hunters encourage Jack to get Ralph.

Frame 28
Piggy screams at the hunters to listen to him. He shows them the conch. The symbol of authority, the law. Somebody is throwing stones at Piggy.

Frame 29
Piggy gives the hunters a speech. The speech makes sense. It is better to be sensible than to be savages. The hunters boo him and more stones fly around him.

Frame 30
Jack has stopped fighting with Ralph, and they are all booing Piggy and Ralph.

Frame 31
They hear a loud noise. Something was tumbling towards them.

Frame 32
Roger has loosened the huge boulder. He is the one throwing stones at Piggy. Piggy cannot see the boulder but Ralph jumps out of the way.

Frame 33
The conch is crushed. There is no authority left. Piggy’s body lands in pieces on the rocks. The sea washes him away. There is absolute silence.

Frame 34
Instead of being shocked, Jack tells Ralph to expect the same. All reason and sense have left the island. Murder has become acceptable. Jack is glad he is finally chief.

Frame 35
Jack throws his spear at Ralph with the intention of killing him. The spear wounds him in his side.

Frame 36
Ralph realises they are going to kill him. He runs away with all the hunters after him, spear flying past him.

Frame 37
The hunters stop when Ralph enters the forest. They are still afraid of the beast. They do not realize is that they are part of the beast. They are living with the beast. Jack forces Samneric to join his tribe. Roger is now known as a killer. The hunters know he has the capability to kill.
**CRY OF THE HUNTERS**

*By* William Golding

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**My wound? I cannot**

**Go hunt the injuries now — who can think but naked best when you splash in water?**

---

**Ralph chimes up to the top.**

---

**What is this?**

**Don't want me alone, make an outlaw of me. They want, not other all the deaths. Jack will never leave me alone. They will go further and further.**

---

**KILL THE BEAST!**

**Cut his throat!**

**Still his blood!**

---

**What have I done?**

**I liked him — and I wanted us to be rescued.**

---

**Simian! It's me, Ralph! It's only me. I came to help you two.**

---

**But why?**

---

**I don't. And Ralph, Jack, the Chief says it'll be dangerous — and we've got to be careful and throw our spears just at a pig. We're going to spread out and run across the island and whistle. Ralph must sharpen a stick at both ends. Here, take some meat and go!**

---

**Te he in there?**

**Yes — yes — owww!**

---

**I have three options:**

**I could climb a tree, and put my eggs in one basket.**

**He could chase the crows when it came too close.**

**The tree or the charge — what?**

---

**Just before reaching his end, Ralph ran into an officer on the beach. Jack did not step forward as chief. Ralph said there were two dead. The officers could not believe it. Ralph cried and went for the loss of innocence, the darkness of man's heart.**
Lord of the Flies - Guide

Chapter 12 - Cry of the Hunters

Event 1
“Ralph lay in a covert, wondering about his wounds. The bruised flesh was inches in diameter over his right ribs. with a swollen and bloody scar where the spear had hit him. His hair was full of dirt and tangled like the tendrils of a creeper. All over he was scratched and bruised from his flight through the forest. By the time his breathing was normal again, he had worked out that bathing these injuries would have to wait. How could you listen for naked feet if you were splashing in water? How could you be safe by the little stream or on the open beach?
Ralph listened. He was not really far from the Castle Rock, and during the first panic he had thought he heard sounds of pursuit. But the hunters had only sneaked into the fringes of the greenery, retrieving spears perhaps, and then had rushed back to the sunny rock as if terrified of the darkness under the leaves. He had even glimpsed one of them, striped brown, black, and red, and had judged that it was Bill. But really, thought Ralph, this was not Bill. This was a savage whose image refused to blend with that ancient picture of a boy in shorts and shirt.


Ralph does not recognise the hunters. They have changed into savages. He also realises he is now the prey. The hunters do not see him as Ralph, but as a prey that can be killed.

Event 2
Ralph creeps to the end and looks at Castle Rock. Ralph sees Robert on duty. He sees smoke rising behind Robert. The hunters are going to have a feast.

Event 3
Ralph is safe for a while. He decides to find some fruit to eat.
“He argued unconvincingly that they would let him alone; perhaps even make an outlaw of him. But then the fatal unreasoning knowledge came to him again. The breaking of the conch and the deaths of Piggy and Simon lay over the island like a vapour. These painted savages would go further and further. Then there was that indefinable connection between himself and Jack; who therefore would never let him alone; never.”


Event 4
Ralph discovers the head of the pig on the stick. He realises how far Jack has regressed. He destroys the gift and takes the stick as a spear.

Event 5
He goes back to the thicket near Castle Rock. He feels very alone. He realizes he cannot make peace with the hunters even if he accepts Jack as chief. Ralph is an outcast. Ralph is an outcast because he has sense. He wants to be rescued. He behaves responsibly.

Event 6
He hears the chant of the hunters at the feast.

Event 7
Ralph climbs to the top. He sees two hunters on lookout duty. He realizes it is Samneric.

Event 8
He talks to Samneric. Samneric chase Ralph away.

Event 9
They tell Ralph they have become savages because they were forced.

Event 10
Samneric tells Ralph that nothing makes sense anymore. Ralph will not be able to reason this out. Jack and Roger hate Ralph. Ralph reminds them of what is right, and what is good and sensible.

Event 11
Ululate means you go “la-la-la-la-la” with your hand in front of your mouth. It is a sound characteristic of primitive tribes. They are going to hunt Ralph like a pig. Jack is going to leave Ralph’s head as a gift to the beast.

Event 12
Ralph makes the mistake of telling the twins where he is hiding.

Event 13
Ralph hears the hunters approach.

Event 14
He hears how one twin is forced to give up his position.

Event 15
“As he did so, he heard Jack’s voice from the top. “Heave! Heave! Heave!”

The red rock that he could see at the top of the cliff vanished like a curtain, and he could see figures and blue sky. A moment later the earth jolted, there was a rushing sound in the air, and the top of the thicket was cuffed as with a gigantic hand. The rock bounded on, thumping and smashing towards the beach, while a shower of broken twigs and leaves fell on him. Beyond the thicket, the tribe was cheering.

Silence again.
Ralph put his fingers in his mouth and bit them. There was only one other rock up there that they might conceivably move; but that was half as big as a cottage, big as a car, a tank. He visualized its probable progress with agonizing clearness - that one would start slowly, drop from ledge to ledge, trundle across the neck like an out-size steam-roller.

“heave! Heave! Heave!”

Ralph put down his spear, then picked it up again. He pushed his hair back irritably, took two hasty steps across the little space and then came back. He stood looking at the broken ends of branches.

Still silence.
He caught sight of the rise and fall of his diaphragm and was surprised to see how quickly he was breathing.
Just left of centre, his heart-beats were visible. He put the spear down again.
“Heave! Heave! Heave!”
A shrill, prolonged cheer.
Something boomed up on the red rock, then the earth jumped and began to shake steadily, while the noise as steadily increased. Ralph was shot into the air, thrown down, dashed against branches. At his right hand, and only a few feet away, the whole thicket bent and the roots screamed as they came out of the earth together. He saw something red that turned slowly as a mill-wheel. then the red thing was past and the elephantine progress diminished towards the sea.

**Event 16**

“Silence again. Yet not entirely so. They were whispering out there; and suddenly the branches were shaken furiously at two places on his right. The pointed end of a stick appeared. In panic, Ralph thrust his own stick through the crack and struck with all his might.
“Aaa-ah!”
His spear twisted a little in his hands and then he withdrew it again.
“Ooh-ooh—”
Someone was moaning outside and a babble of voices rose. A fierce argument was going on and the wounded savage kept groaning. Then when there was silence, a single voice spike and Ralph decided that it was not Jack’s.
“See? I told you - he’s dangerous.”


Ralph will kill to stay alive. He is defending his life. Jack sets the thicket on fire and Ralph has to start running. The hunters joke about the smoke signal going up.

**Event 17**

Ralph is running for his life. The savages make a cordon across the island. Ralph has three options to take. He cannot decide which option to take. Eventually he is chased onto the beach, with the savages closing in on him.

**Event 18**

Read the last three pages of the book. When the officer asks who is in charge, Jack does not come forward. Ralph has to take responsibility. The soldier cannot believe that a group of British boys could have become so savage. The officer also realises that Ralph tells the truth when he says two boys have been killed. Ralph cannot explain what has happened to them.
Ralph cries because of the darkness there is in man’s heart and because he lost Piggy, the only true friend he had on the island.
QUESTIONS

THE SOUND OF THE SHELL
1. Why did the boys leave England?
2. How was their plane damaged?
3. Explain how the boys managed to escape from the plane?
4. What happened to the pilot and the other grown-ups?
5. Describe the vegetation on the island.
6. Describe the weather on the island.
7. Describe the sea surrounding the island.
8. Describe the rocks on the island.
9. What is significant about the shape and apparent movement of the island?
10. What is the shell that Ralph finds a symbol of?
11. What does Ralph use the shell for?
12. Describe the choir.
13. What do the following characters represent?
   13.1. Ralph
   13.2. Piggy
   13.3. Jack
   13.4. Simon
   13.5. Sam and Eric
   13.6. Roger

FIRE ON THE MOUNTAIN
1. Make a list of what they discovered about the island.
2. How does Jack feel about the island?
3. What is the first rule on the island?
4. What is Jack’s reaction to the rules?
5. How does Piggy view their situation on the island?
6. What is Ralph’s view on their situation on the island?
7. How must they spend their time on the island according to Jack?
8. What is the outstanding feature about the little boy complaining about a beast?
9. What is the significance of this outstanding feature?
10. How does Ralph feel about the existence of the beast?
11. Why is the little boy unable to give a clear description of the beast?
12. How does Ralph handle the situation of many boys being suddenly afraid of something unknown?
13. How does Jack undermine Ralph’s authority with what he says?
14. How does Ralph assure the children that rescue is possible from the island?
15. How do Jack and the other children react when they hear about the fire?
16. What is the difference between the reaction of the children and the reaction of Piggy?
17. How does Piggy solve their problem with lighting the fire?
18. Why does Ralph want more rules on the island?
19. Why does Jack want more rules on the island?
20. Name three things the children should have considered before building the fire.
21. What are the after effects of the fire?

HUTS ON THE BEACH
1. What upsets Ralph about the behavior of the boys?
2. Why is Ralph building shelters and what do the shelters represent?
3. What does the collapsing of the hut represent?
4. What is significant about the way Jack hunts and his appearance?
5. Ralph and Jack have two different goals. What are these goals?
6. How does Ralph feel about the hunters?
7. What is the difference between building shelters and hunting?
8. How do some of the boys behave on the island during the night?
9. What does Simon say, is wrong with the island?
10. What does Jack sometimes experience when he goes hunting?
11. Where does this feeling Jack have, come from?
12. How do you know Simon is not afraid?
13. Why is Simon the only one helping Ralph with the shelters?

PAINTED FACES AND LONG HAIR
1. Why did Percival cry for two days in a shelter?
2. Describe the three groups on the island.
3. Describe what the littluns do to keep busy.
4. Why do Roger and Maurice break the sandcastle without feeling guilty?
5. Why does Roger not hit Henry with the stones he throw?
6. What effect does the painting of his face have on Jack?
7. Why do some of the hunters run away from Jack?
8. Why is Piggy discussing the building of a sundial with Ralph?
9. What predicament does Ralph find himself in when there is no smoke on the mountain?
10. How do you know that Ralph is inherently good?
11. Describe how Jack and his hunters have regressed.
12. Why does Jack hit Piggy?
13. How does Ralph assert his chieftainship?
14. Why does Roger not hit Henry with the stones he throw?
15. Why do some of the hunters run away from Jack?
16. Why is Piggy discussing the building of a sundial with Ralph?
17. How do the hunters advertise their regression?

BEAST FROM WATER
1. What insight did Ralph come to when he was walking along the beach?
2. Describe the seating at the meeting and say what it signifies?
3. What does Ralph realize must a chief be able to do and who does it better than him?
4. What is Ralph’s aim with the meeting?
5. Set up the agenda Ralph would have used at this meeting.
6. How do the boys on the island feel about dirt?
7. How does Ralph feel about the hunting of pigs and the fire?
8. Why are things breaking up on the island?
9. Who does Jack blame for the fear and how does the suggest they cope with fear?
10. How does Piggy explain the origin of fear?
11. What does Piggy want to prove by asking the littluns about the beast?
12. Why can Percival’s story about the beast not be trusted?
13. Why did Percival say the beast came from the sea?
14. What is Simon’s theory about the beast?
15. Why is a ghost the ideal beast?
16. Why can you say Jack is causing the break-up on the island?
17. Why would they have had it if Ralph blew the conch and they did not come back?
18. Why does Ralph need a sign from the grown ups?

BEAST FROM AIR
1. Who were watching the fire on the mountain?
2. What do the relationship these two boys have, symbolize?
3. What lands on the island?
4. Why do the boys run down the mountain?
5. Describe the beast the twins say they saw.
6. What does Piggy suggest must they do when he hears about the beast?
7. What does Jack say they must do?
8. How does Ralph’s leadership become eminent in this situation?
10. Where do they go and look for the beast?
11. Why does Ralph allow Jack to lead?
12. Why does Ralph go first when they reach Castle Rock?
13. Why does Ralph not like Castle Rock as a fort?
14. Why can’t Ralph reminisce about the past with Jack?
15. Why does Ralph want to find out about the beast as soon as possible?
SHADOWS AND TALL TREES
1. When is Ralph able to forget about he beast?
2. How is regression evident in Ralph’s appearance?
3. What is the biting of nails a sign of?
4. How does looking at the sea make Ralph feel?
5. Simon tells Ralph he will get back home. What does this tell you about Simon?
6. What is Ralph dreaming about when they start out with the pig hunt?
7. How does Ralph feel about hunting after he wounded the pig?
8. Who is Berengaria?
9. What is the dance they do after the hunt a symbol of?
10. Why does Simon offer to go and tell Piggy they will be late?
11. Why is it not a good thing for Simon to leave now?
12. Why is Jack feeling antagonistic towards Ralph?
13. How does Jack challenge Ralph’s leadership?
14. Why is it more sensible not to climb the mountain?
15. Why does Jack insist to look for the beast?
16. Why does Ralph ask a witness to accompany them?
17. Prove that Ralph is braver than Jack.
18. How do you know they are not sure of what they saw?
19. What makes them run down the mountain?

GIFT FOR DARKNESS
1. Give the reason why Piggy asks Ralph so many times if he is sure about the beast.
2. Who does not want them to get rescued?
3. What is the truth about Jack’s hunters?
4. What is significant about Jack’s action of blowing the conch for a meeting?
5. Why does Jack think the beast is a hunter?
6. How is Jack trying to usurp Ralph’s leadership?
7. Why doesn’t the boys vote for Ralph not to be chief?
8. Why does Jack leave Ralph’s group?
9. Why is Jack crying?
10. Why does Simon suggest they must climb the mountain and why does he turn to Piggy for help when he suggests it?
11. Why is Piggy talking with more assurance at this meeting?
12. How does Piggy give the boys new hope?
13. Why is Ralph suddenly eager to have a list?
14. Why is Jack suddenly brilliantly happy?
15. Why are they going to dream less on Jack’s side of the island?
16. How does Jack plan to lure more biguns to his side?
17. How does Jack suggest they cope with the beast?
18. What does Jack’s choice of which pig to kill, tell you about his state of mind?
19. Why must the hunters put on paint before they raid the others for fire?
20. What is the gift for the beast a sign of?
21. Why does Simon think this is a dangerous business?
22. Why didn’t Jack want to steal the conch?
23. What does Simon come to understand about the beast?
24. Who is completely controlled by the beast?

A VIEW TO DEATH
1. What atmosphere does the description of the weather conditions create?
2. What is Simon planning to do when he asks “What else is there to do?”
3. Why is it dangerous for Simon to go and try tell the children about the beast?
4. What did Simon find on the mountain?
5. Why does Piggy want to go to the party?
6. What have the boys made of Jack?
7. How did Ralph feel part of the group?
8. How does Jack show to Ralph that he, Jack, is a brilliant chief?
9. How do you know Ralph has lost his authority over Jack?
10. What does Jack say will the boys in his group do?
11. What is Jack’s solution to fear?
12. Why are they able to chase the fear away with their dance?
13. Which desire rises from the chant they scream?
14. What are the boys compared with when they kill Simon?
15. What happens to the parachute on the mountain?
16. Why did Simon’s body disappear?
17. What is significant about the way his body disappears?
18. What do the boys on the island lack now that Simon is dead?

THE SHELL AND THE GLASSES
1. Why did Piggy suspect Ralph may have changed?
2. Why are they both staring at the chief’s seat?
3. Why is Ralph laughing at Piggy when Piggy tells him to call an assembly?
4. Why doesn’t Piggy want Ralph to talk about Simon’s murder?
5. What is it that they did that Ralph is so terribly shocked about?
6. What does Ralph know that Piggy does not know because Piggy is unable to see?
7. Why is Piggy blaming Simon for his own death?
8. Why is Ralph afraid of themselves?
9. Why do Ralph, Samneric and Piggy pretend they were not at the dance?
10. What horrors of the island must Jack’s tribe hold out against?
11. Why is Roger fascinated with the idea of Jack punishing Wilfred?
12. Why is Jack afraid of Ralph?
13. How does Jack explain the death of Simon to his hunters?
14. What has the beast become?
15. What was the double function of the fire for Ralph’s group?
16. What would be better than to be captured by Jack?
17. Why is Ralph tired of wilderness in his dreams?
18. What does Piggy think came to get him?
19. What did Jack’s group come to steal from Ralph and why?
20. Why did Jack not steal the conch?

CASTLE ROCK
1. What does it mean now that Piggy is blinded?
2. Why must Ralph blow the conch as loud as he can?
3. Why does Ralph sound as if he is defeated?
4. What is so terrible about the fact that Jack stole the spectacles?
5. Why does Piggy want to go to them all washed and cleaned up?
6. Why do the twins want to take spears?
7. Why do the twins want to go to Jack? Why will it not work?
8. Why are the twins afraid of the painted Jack and what do they mean with they will have had it if Jack gets waxy?
9. How does Jack react to Ralph’s visit?
10. Why will Jack never give back Piggy’s glasses?
11. Jack is a thief. Why does he get angry when Ralph calls him one?
12. How do the savages react to Ralph’s speech about the fire?
13. Why does Jack grab the twins?
14. What was Ralph’s final insult to Jack?
15. What was Roger doing while Piggy gave his speech?
16. Why didn’t Piggy’s speech make an impression on the hunters?
17. Why did Roger kill Piggy?
18. What was removed from the island when Piggy died?
19. How did Jack react to the killing?
20. What happened to the savages once the conch broke?
21. What do they mean when they say the ‘hangman’s horror’ surrounded Roger?

CRY OF THE HUNTERS
1. Why didn’t Ralph want to go and wash his wounds?
2. Why did Ralph say Bill was not really Bill?
3. Why was Ralph bitter when he remembered the feast?
4. Why would the savages not leave him (Ralph) alone?
5. What is the tribe’s “daylight sanity”? 
6. Why was Ralph filled with sick fear when he saw the pig’s head on the stick?
7. Why was Ralph an outcast?
8. Why did the twins join the tribe?
9. The twins joining the tribe was the final destruction of what?
10. Who hates Ralph and why?
11. Why did Roger sharpen a stick at both ends?
12. How did Jack find Ralph?
13. How did Jack try to get Ralph out of the thicket?
14. When that failed, what did Jack do?
15. Which options did Ralph have to avoid the savages?
16. Why was Ralph upset about the fire that Jack started?
17. Why did Jack stay back when the officer asked who was in charge?
18. What is ironic about the smoke the officers saw?
19. Why did the officer believe Ralph when he said two boys were killed?
20. Why did Ralph cry?
21. Who in the book portrayed the darkness of man’s heart?

THE SOUND OF THE SHELL

1. World War II was in progress. Boys in England were evacuated for safety.
2. They were attacked by another plane.
3. The plane was equipped with a detachable passenger tube that was released when the plane was attacked.
4. They were killed.
5. There were creepers and trunks of broken trees. The undergrowth was full of drops of water.
6. The weather was hot and humid
7. The sea was clear and calm. There was a lagoon. A reef surrounded the island, behind which the waves broke.
8. The rocks were huge and had a pink colour. The pink suggests flesh. The island seem alive.
9. The island is in the shape of a boat. It looks as if the island is moving backward. The island is moving backwards in time with the children on the island its passengers. Children will regress rather than progress.
10. Law, order and authority.
11. He blows on the shell and all the lost children come to them.
12. The choir is dressed in black coats. They are very orderly. Jack is in charge of the island. They wear black caps. They have silver crosses on their coats.
13. Ralph: goodness, will of man, democracy.
   Jack: emotion, personal desires, the darkness of man’s heart, anarchism, autocratic government.
   Piggy: reason, logic, science, the adult world.
   Simon: conscience, prophetic views, insight.
   Sam and Eric: Loyalty
   Roger: Pure evilness.

Answers FIRE ON THE MOUNTAIN

1. They were on an uninhabited island. There were no grown-ups. There were pigs to hunt and lots of fruit to eat. It looked like a good island.
2. Jack feels it is a good island where they can hunt and have fun.
3. If somebody wants to say something he must put his hand up, take the conch and speak. Only the person with the conch may speak.
4. He is very enthusiastic. He wants to have many rules.
5. Nobody knows they are there. How will people know where to find them? They are in a desperate situation.
6. They will be rescued. His father will come and rescue them. They must just be patient.
8. He has a mulberry coloured birthmark on his cheek.
9. He will be remembered.
10. There isn’t a beast.
11. He is just afraid and he saw it in the dark.
12. He wills them that there is no beast.
13. After the children belief Ralph, Jack says the beast may exist and if it does, he and his hunters would kill it.
14. He says his father is in the navy and the queen has a room full of maps with all the islands on it. They must just be patient and wait.
15. They ran up the mountain to begin it.
16. The children run off without Piggy. Piggy acts like a grown-up. He would have liked to plan the fire.
17. He has glasses that they can use.
18. He wants order.
19. He just wants to show he agrees with Ralph. He wants to sound important.
20. Shelters, where the littluns are, they burnt down all their food and they have to plan before they act.
21. A little one is killed. Most of their firewood is burnt as well as fruit.

**HUTS ON THE BEACH**

1. They like to have meetings and decide things but they do not adhere to the decisions.
2. The shelters are there for protection. The other boys are too lazy to build shelters. Shelters represent civilization.
3. Ralph finds it difficult to establish civilization on the island.
4. Jack is regressing fast. He is becoming wild like the island.
5. Jack wants to hunt a pig. Ralph wants to keep the signal fire going.
6. They can hunt but maybe they must work some to. Do some of the responsible jobs. Hunting is fun, not work.
7. Building shelters is responsible work and hunting is fun.
8. They scream and have nightmares.
9. The island is not good.
10. He is being hunted by something else.
12. He walks around on the island alone.
13. Simon will feel guilty if he does not help Ralph. It is morally correct to help Ralph.

**PAINTED FACES AND LONG HAIR**

1. Percival is homesick and afraid. He misses home and he is forgetting things about home. He is afraid.
2. The biguns consist out of Ralph, Jack, the hunters, Sam and Eric, Piggy and Simon. The middle ones are boys like Maurice. The littluns are all the littluns on the island like Henry, Johnny and Percival.
3. They pick fruit, green fruit. Suffer from diarrhoea and huddle together in the shelters at night. They build sand castles with roads and railways and that keeps them busy.
4. There are no adults to admonish them.
5. Civilization prevents him from hitting Henry. He is still too much aware of the rules of civilization.
6. Jack becomes a different person. He feels liberated from the constraints of society. He can hide behind the mask/ mask.
7. They are afraid of this stranger. With the painted face Jack becomes something to fear.
8. Time is a cornerstone of civilization. If they have time on the island there will be more organisation. Piggy wants to civilize the island.
9. He does not have Piggy’s specs to light the fire. Must he run up and hope there is still some live fire to light a fire or must he run down to Piggy first and maybe miss the ship.
10. He feels nothing.
11. He dislikes what Piggy has said. Simon makes him feel guilty and he gives meat to Piggy.
12. His reasoning is diminished. If the groups ever split there is only one glass to light fire with.
13. They begin a primitive dance and chant.

**BEAST FROM WATER**

1. He became aware of dirt and decay.
2. The hunters sit on the right. They do not agree with Ralph. The rest of the boys on the left, they agree with Ralph. Piggy stands outside to show he does not agree with things and wants to observe.
3. Think. Piggy is a better thinker.
4. He wants to restore order.
5. • Welcome
• Intention of meeting
• Points for discussion
• Assemblies
• Shells
• Shelters
• Lavatory
• Fire
• Fear
6. They laugh about it.
7. The fire is more important.
8. They are afraid.
9. The littluns. They should put up with the fear.
10. They are afraid of people.
11. There is no beast. Everything happens for a reason.
12. He is emotionally unstable.
13. He is a vicar’s son. He must have heard it in a sermon about Revelations where the beast comes from the sea.
14. They are the beast.
15. You cannot destroy it.
16. Ghosts are not realistic. Piggy represents reason.
17. He disobeys the rules.
18. Ralph would have no authority.
19. They would stay there forever and hunt.
20. He wants his hope that they will be rescued confirmed.

**BEAST FROM AIR**

1. Sam and Eric
2. Loyalty.
3. A dead parachutist.
4. They are afraid of the strange sound they hear.
5. It has wings. claws. teeth. is fury and has terrible eyes.
6. Restrict their movements and stay away from the beast.
7. Hunt the beast.
8. He makes the decisions on how they will act and what they will do.
9. No. He says “good riddance” if the beast gets them and he doesn’t mind leaving them there on their own.
10. The tail end part of the island where Jack has not been.
11. It keeps Jack happy and Ralph can rest a little.
12. Jack is afraid and it is Ralph’s responsibility because he is chief.
13. It is a rotten place.
14. Too many things happened since they landed on the island and they belief in different things.
15. The signal fire is out and he wants to lit it.

**SHADOWS AND TALL TREES**

1. If you pretend not to hear the sound of the sea and if you can forget about wildness of the island.
2. His hair is long and filthy. He is biting his nails.
3. Ralph is experiencing stress.
4. Helpless and hopeless.
5. Simon knows what will happen in the future.
6. He is dreaming about Davenport. A place he was very happy.
7. He thinks it is not that bad.
8. She is the wife of Richard I of England. She saved her husband’s life by sucking a wound made by a poisoned arrow.
10. He is not afraid.
11. He would have the bravery to see if there really is a beast on the island, now he leaves.
12. He hates Ralph because Ralph is chief and orders him around.
13. He says he will climb the mountain even if Ralph is too afraid to do it.
14. It is dark, they won’t see anything. They can’t light the fire.
15. He wants to prove he is more brave than Ralph.
16. Jack may lie about what happens at the top and it is silly for only two to go up.
17. He goes forward to see what Jack thinks there is. Ralph has the courage to stand and try face the beast.
18. It is dark and ashes blew into their eyes.
19. The dead parachutist sits up.

**GIFT FOR DARKNESS**

1. Piggy finds it difficult to believe something as unreasonable as a beast really exists.
2. The beast.
3. They really are just boys armed with sticks.
4. He does what only the chief is supposed to do. He is going to challenge the chief.
5. Jack can then associate himself with the beast.
6. He tries to tell the boys Ralph is a coward and Ralph behaves like Piggy.
7. They know Ralph is a good chief and Jack is dangerous.
8. He is embarrassed that nobody chose him. He wants to be chief.
9. He is embarrassed and humiliated.
10. They have to make sure. Piggy is reason he should support Simon.
11. Jack is not there to inhibit him.
12. They must build the fire on the beach.
13. He wants to know how many are still in his group and who will watch the fire.
14. He is chief.
15. Jack will not dream about rescue.
17. Ignore it and give it part of their kill.
18. He has no morals or respect for life.
19. They hide behind the paint,
20. Anarchism.
21. He realises how far Jack has regressed.
22. He disobeys it anyway.
23. The beast is in them and has already taken over some of the boys.

THE SHELL AND THE GLASSES
1. He is afraid Ralph may have changed after the horrible dance they had and Simon’s murder.
2. Ralph is not chief anymore. There is no chief.
3. There is nobody to call to the assembly.
4. Simon is not there to make Piggy feel guilty. It does not help Ralph to feel guilty either. It is as if Piggy has lost his grip on reality.
5. The way they killed Simon. The savage biting and stabbing upset Ralph.
6. Ralph knows it was murder. Ralph knows how regressed and savage the hunters are.
7. Somebody has to be blamed. Simon should not have been alone in the dark.
8. It they can deny that they killed Simon. then they can accept worse events.
9. They don’t want to admit to being part of a murder. They don’t want the guilt.
10. Fear and Ralph’s group.
11. Roger realises Jack has an authority where he does not have to answer to anybody about what he does.
12. He is afraid Ralph will tell Jack to start behaving. Ralph can spoil Jack’s tribe and civilize them again.
13. Simon was the beast. The beast disguised itself as Simon.
15. They need it for protection and as a signal.
16. They can be captured by the enemy, the reds.
17. He is tired of Jack. He wants to get away from what Jack represents. He wants a civilization without savages.
18. The beast.
19. The spectacles. They want to be in control.
20. He does not need the conch.

A VIEW TO DEATH
1. A sinister, evil atmosphere.
2. Climb the mountain to look for the beast.
3. It is dark. The children are crazy with fear. There is blood caked on his face so they will not recognise Simon immediately.
4. The dead parachutist.
5. He wants to make sure nothing wrong happens.
6. A “god”.
7. They burnt Piggy and he laughed with the children at Piggy.
8. He has provided meat for all and he just orders something and it happens.
9. Jack listens to nothing Ralph says. He will even ignore the conch.
10. Hunt and have fun.
11. Do the dance.
12. They become one as a group. They feel safe in numbers.
13. The desire to kill.
14. An animal or beast. They have claws and they bite.
15. It is blown off the mountain to the sea.
16. All evidence of his murder is removed. Nobody can now prove that he was killed.
17. It shows Simon was good, almost holy. Creatures that look heavenly carefully removes him.

CASTLE ROCK
1. He is not suppose to be able to reason.
2. He must establish his authority again.
3. He has lost hope. The fire was his hope.
4. He stole it like a thief. There will be no signal fire.
5. He wants to present civilization to them.
6. They want to defend themselves. They suspect the savages will not respond to reason.
7. Reason. Jack does not listen to reason. He will not feel guilty about anything he has done.
8. The painted Jack is not the original leader of the choir. He is different. If he gets real savage, he does what he wants to.
9. He is angry.
10. Ralph told him to.
11. He is emotional. He is supposed to get upset.
12. They laugh at him.
13. He wants to show Ralph he can do what he wants. There is no law to stop him.
14. Ralph calls Jack a beast and a swine. He compares Jack to one of the pigs he hunt. He is completely uncivilized.
15. Throwing Piggy with stones.
16. They do not understand reason anymore.
17. He wanted to stop him. He wanted to destroy civilisation.
18. Civilization and reason.
19. He warned Ralph the same would happen to him. He condoned it.
20. With the conch gone there are no more laws and Ralph is no chief.
21. Roger is associated with an executioner. He can kill.

CRY OF THE HUNTERS

1. He would not be able to hear if the hunters sneak up on him.
2. He did not recognise the painted Bill, he differed to much from the Bill that originally landed on the island.
3. He remembered Simon’s death.
4. Ralph still represented civilization. That which is good.
5. In the daylight they see things clearer and cannot hide in the darkness.
6. He realised how far Jack has regressed.
7. He was civilized, he wanted to get rescued. He would never be able to forget who he was.
8. They were forced to join the tribe.
10. Roger and Jack. Ralph represented the opposite of what Jack and Roger wanted.
11. Jack was going to put Ralph’s head on a stick after he killed him.
12. He forced the twins to betray Ralph.
13. He rolled two heavy rocks on the thicket.
14. Jack set fire to the thicket as well as the whole island.
15. He could climb a tree, he could hide really well or he could break the cordon of savages.
16. Jack was destroying all the fruit on the island and all the firewood.
17. He was not prepared to take responsibility for what he has done.
18. It is Jack’s smoke signal that saved them and not Ralph’s.
19. He knew when people were telling the truth and when not.
20. He cried for the loss of innocence. the darkness in man’s heart and the death of Piggy.