

LORD OF THE FLIES



Name: _____

Hour: _____

Reading & Assignment Calendar

Read Pages...	Assignment
7 through 19 Due by <u>Wednesday 20th</u>	
20 through 31 Due by <u>Friday 21st</u>	Choice Question 1 Due
32 through 47 Due by <u>Tuesday 26th</u>	Choice Question 2 Due
48 through 57 Due by <u>Wednesday 27th</u>	Choice Question 3 Due
58 through 67 Due by <u>Thursday 28th</u>	
68 through 75 Due by <u>Tuesday 9th (April)</u>	Choice Question 4 Due
76 through 85 Due by <u>Wednesday 10th</u>	
86 through 94 Due by <u>Thursday 11th</u>	Choice Question 5 Due
95 through 101 Due by <u>Friday 12th</u>	
102 through 108 Due by <u>Tuesday 16th</u>	Choice Question 6 Due
109 through 123 Due by <u>Wednesday 17th</u>	Choice Question 7 Due
124 through 134 Due by <u>Thursday 18th</u>	
135 through 144 Due by <u>Friday 19th</u>	Choice Question 8 Due
145 through 154 Due by <u>Tuesday 23rd</u>	Choice Question 9 Due
155 through 168 Due by <u>Wednesday 24th</u>	Choice Question 10 due
167 through 182 Due by <u>Thursday 25th</u>	Choice Question 11 Due
183 through 193 Due by <u>Friday 26th</u>	
194 through End Due by <u>Tuesday 30th</u>	Choice Question 12 Due

Lord of the Flies

Pre-Reading Anticipation Guide

Part I

For each of the statements below, determine whether you **agree** or **disagree**. You may only choose one! On the blank, write your answer.

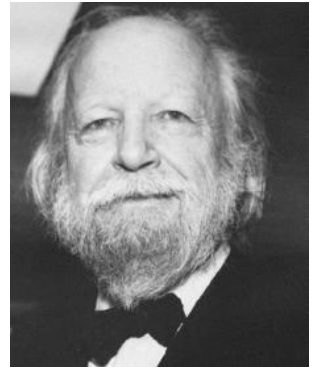
- _____ Being stranded on a tropical island would be paradise.
- _____ Children can naturally organize themselves.
- _____ Our environment can greatly impact the course of our lives.
- _____ Leaders rarely dominate weaker people.
- _____ People tend to follow a charismatic leader.
- _____ People often misjudge things they don't understand.
- _____ Children act differently from grown-ups.
- _____ There is usually a clear-cut winner in most conflicts.

Part II

Pick two of the statements above and expand on your answer. Why do you agree or disagree? Give examples and explanations that support your answer.

William Golding

William Golding was born on September 19, 1911, in Cornwall, England. Although he tried to write a novel as early as age twelve, his parents urged him to study the natural sciences. Golding followed his parents' wishes until his second year at Oxford, when he changed his focus to English literature. After graduating from Oxford, he worked briefly as a theater actor and director, wrote poetry, and then became a schoolteacher. In 1940, a year after England entered World War II, Golding joined the Royal Navy, where he served in command of a rocket-launcher and participated in the invasion of Normandy.



Golding's experience in World War II had a profound effect on his view of humanity and the evils of which it was capable. After the war, Golding resumed teaching and started to write novels. His first and greatest success came with *Lord of the Flies* (1954), which ultimately became a bestseller in both Britain and the United States after more than twenty publishers rejected it. The novel's sales enabled Golding to retire from teaching and devote himself fully to writing. Golding wrote several more novels, notably *Pincher Martin* (1956), and a play, *The Brass Butterfly* (1958). Although he never matched the popular and critical success he enjoyed with *Lord of the Flies*, he remained a respected and distinguished author for the rest of his life and was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1983. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for his outstanding work in the field of Literature. Other awards under his belt include the prestigious James Tait Black Memorial Prize in the year 1979 and a Booker Prize in 1980. These honors bestowed on him culminated in his knighthood in 1988 by Queen Elizabeth II.

Lord of the Flies tells the story of a group of English schoolboys marooned on a tropical island after their plane is shot down during a war. Though the novel is fictional, its exploration of the idea of human evil is at least partly based on Golding's experience with the real-life violence and brutality of World War II. Free from the rules and structures of civilization and society, the boys on the island in *Lord of the Flies* descend into savagery. As the boys splinter into factions, some behave peacefully and work together to maintain order and achieve common goals, while others rebel and seek only anarchy and violence. In his portrayal of the small world of the island, Golding paints a broader portrait of the fundamental human struggle between the civilizing instinct—the impulse to obey rules, behave morally, and act lawfully—and the savage instinct—the impulse to seek brute power over others, act selfishly, scorn moral rules, and indulge in violence.

Golding employs a relatively straightforward writing style in *Lord of the Flies*, one that avoids highly poetic language, lengthy description, and philosophical interludes. Much of the novel is allegorical, meaning that the characters and objects in the novel are infused with symbolic significance that conveys the novel's central themes and ideas. In portraying the various ways in which the boys on the island adapt to their new surroundings and react to their new freedom, Golding explores the broad spectrum of ways in which humans respond to stress, change, and tension.

Readers and critics have interpreted *Lord of the Flies* in widely varying ways over the years since its publication. During the 1950s and 1960s, many readings of the novel claimed that *Lord of the Flies* dramatizes the history of civilization. Some believed that the novel explores fundamental religious issues, such as original sin and the nature of good and evil. Others approached *Lord of the Flies* through the theories of the psychoanalyst Sigmund Freud, who taught that the human mind was the site of a constant battle among different impulses—the id (instinctual needs and desires), the ego (the conscious, rational mind), and the superego (the sense of conscience and morality). Still others maintained that Golding wrote the novel as a criticism of the political and social institutions of the West. Ultimately, there is some validity to each of these different readings and interpretations of *Lord of the Flies*. Although Golding's story is confined to a group of boys on a small island, it resounds with implications far beyond the bounds of the island and explores problems and questions universal to the human experience.

William Golding married Ann Brookfield on September 30th, 1939 and had two children named Judy and David. Golding died in 1993, one of the most acclaimed writers of the second half of the twentieth

century.

<http://www.williamgolding.net/>

Lord of the Flies – Powerpoint Notes

Background Information

Novel based off _____ by R.M. Ballantyne.

Ballantyne emphasized the courage of English empire builders (those who took chances to build the empire).

Key Facts

Author: _____

Genre: _____

Adventure

Setting (Place): Deserted tropical island

Setting (Time Period): 1950s

The Calm after the War...

_____ had recently ended.

Britain, the home of the boys, was an ally of the USA in WWII.

Winners in WWII!

Europe was beginning to re-build and return to a normal style of life.

The Threat of Nuclear Weapons

Cold War began in _____.

WWII ended in 1945. No time in between!

Key Players: USA and Soviet Union

Cold War was not a _____ war, but instead a war of _____ threats.

Both opponents were afraid to attack the others because they both had access to nuclear weapons.

“Nukes” could destroy everything!

Fought with words, threatened each other and attempted to make the other look foolish.

Nuclear weapons could _____.

The Soviet Union had been invaded from Eastern Europe in both WWI and WWII.

– Britain is in Eastern Europe.

Soviet Union is protecting themselves by keeping watch over Eastern Europe this time!

This put Britain at risk for being bombed by a nuke!

Move ‘Em Out!

_____ were evacuated to a safe area of the world.

Children and youth sent from England to _____.

Worked on farms, prairies, and in small towns in Ontario.

Kept children safe from the threat of nuclear warfare.

Fallout Shelters

Children (and all others) not evacuated were ready for the nukes with

_____.

Fallout Shelters

Civil defense measure intended to _____ in a nuclear war.

allowed those inside it to

“fallout” from a nuclear blast and its likely aftermath of _____ until the radioactivity had dropped to a safer level.

- Until the _____, the world experienced high international tensions and threats regarding the use of nuclear weapons.
- The Cold War officially ended in _____ (only 18 years ago!).

Lord of the Flies Represents...

Differences shown through the different boys

Systems of _____

Shown through the “government/leaders” created by the boys

Fear of society being ruined/changed

Shown through the hunting, destroying, and collaboration

Through the different conflicts in the novel

Allegory

Definition

_____ in the novel are infused with
_____ that conveys the novel’s central themes and
ideas.

Much of *L.O.T.F.* is written in an allegorical fashion.

What does this mean?

Point of View in Lord of the Flies

Mainly focuses on Ralph’s point of view
Also told from Jack and Simon’s point of view

Allows reader access to the characters' inner thoughts and has full knowledge of the story's events and of the motives.

Conveys the events of the novel without commenting on the action or intruding into the story

Lord of the Flies: Why Should I Care?

For as far back as we can see into the annals of history, culture has embraced and promoted physical violence. “No,” you protest, “surely we’ve evolved past the days of gladiatorial combat and public executions?” When’s the last time you were in a movie theater? Played a video game? Watched TV? From *Hostel* to *Resident Evil 4*, humanity has an attraction to violence. Now, supposedly, civilization masks all of these violent tendencies we have. We come up with “proper” ways to vent our bloodlust, ways like WWF and football and thumbwrestling on the six-hour school trip to D.C. BUT, put a bunch of kids on an island, with no governing authorities, no societal structure, and no consequences, and “civilization” breaks down.

Does this sound like the stuff of unrealistic literary fiction to you? In 1971 [Philip Zimbardo](#), a professor of psychology at [Stanford University](#), decided to run an experiment with faux (or fake) prisoners and faux guards. The plan was to take some volunteer undergraduates and stick them in a simulated prison in the basement of the psychology building for two weeks. Some were guards, and some were prisoners. The guards were armed with wooden batons, uniforms, and mirrored-sunglasses. The prisoners were forced to wear different clothing and referred to only by numbers. What happened? The “guards” became real guards in their own minds, and the prisoners also internalized their roles. The experiment got way out of hand way too fast, with “prisoners” suffering abuse, degradation, and humiliation from the newly sadistic “guards.” There were hunger strikes and restrictions to solitary confinement. Supposedly, the participants suffered significant psychological violence. How long did this all take? Six days. It seems that college students being stuck in a basement isn’t a situation so unlike young boys stranded on an island.

So before you write off *Lord of the Flies* as unrealistic, think about how much we respond to violence and struggles for power. It can be ugly stuff, this human nature, and it’s novels like this one that ask us to look at it, rather than turn a blind eye.

Characters – Lord of The Flies

Ralph -



Piggy -

Jack -

Roger -

Simon -

Sam and Eric-

Percival -

The Beast -

The Lord of the Flies –

Maurice -

Phil –

Henry –

Robert –

Bill –

Johnny –

Wilfred –

Uncovering the Themes

"The theme is an attempt to trace the defects of society back to the defects of human nature. The moral is that the shape of a society must depend on the ethical nature of the individual and not on any political system however apparently logical or respectable. The whole book is symbolic in nature except the rescue in the end where adult life appears, dignified and capable, but in reality enmeshed in the same evil as the symbolic life of the children on the island.

--William Golding

Loss of Innocence

Description/Definition:

Examples:

Good vs. Evil

Description/Definition:

Examples:

Rules and Order

Description/Definition:

Examples:

Fear

Description/Definition:

Examples:

Power

Description/Definition:

Examples:

Primitivism/Savages

Description/Definition:

Examples:

Lord of the Flies
Symbolism Chart

Symbol	Sketch	Explanation	Chapter/Page Number
Island			
“Scar” left on island by the plane crash			
“Beastie” (snake-like vines in the trees)			
Conch Shell			

Piggy's Glasses			
Signal Fire			
"Lord of the Flies"			
Dead Parachutist			
Boys – Biguns & Littleuns			
Boys - Ralph & Piggy - Simon - Jack & Roger			

Lord of the Flies Chapter Summaries

Record the events of each chapter, as well as the main characters involved in the chart below.

Chapter	Characters Involved	Summary of Main Events
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		

9		
10		
11		
12		

Choice Questions for *Lord of the Flies*

For our reading of William Golding's *Lord of the Flies* you will be given several options to choose from for each chapter. It is extremely important that you do not lose this sheet, since it has all of your possible assignments on it for each chapter for the entire novel. **You must choose to complete ONE of the assignments provided for EACH chapter. They will be collected on the day that your reading is due.**

Important: Each of these assignments is worth 2 points. They will be graded for understanding. In the upper right corner of the each assignment please write your name, class period, chapter, and the option you chose.

Chapter One

- Choose an important scene in chapter one. Draw this scene in detail (using color and labeling). Then explain why you chose this scene and how it impacts the overall chapter (why is it important?). **Include a quote from the chapter that connects. ½ to 1 page.**
- Pretend you are one of the boys (**except** for Ralph or Piggy). Write about arriving to the island from their perspective. Think about how that specific boy might describe it based on what you know about them so far from the chapter. What does the boy already know about the island and how do they feel? **Include a quote from the chapter that connects. ½ to 1 page.**
- Imagine you are one of the boys who is voting for chief. Out of Ralph, Piggy, Jack, and Simon, explain who you would vote for and why. **Include a quote from the chapter that connects. ½ to 1 page.**

Chapter Two

- Give two examples from the novel that show Ralph's innocence and good nature. Explain each carefully. **Include a quote from the chapter that connects. ½ to 1 page.**
- Write a description of the island and draw your best picture of it (use color and labels). Make sure your description matches that of the novel. **Include a quote from the chapter that connects. ½ to 1 page.**
- Pretend you are Piggy trying to speak with the conch. Explain how you feel about the other boys' response to you. **Include a quote from the chapter that connects. ½ to 1 page.**

Chapter Three

- Pick an important scene from this chapter and draw it in detail (using color and labels). Then write a paragraph that explains why that scene is so important. **Include a quote from the chapter that connects. ½ to 1 page.**
- Compare and contrast (similarities and differences) the jungle that Jack sees (at the beginning of the chapter) with the jungle Simon sees (at the end of the chapter). Although it is the same jungle, they see it very differently and have different feelings about it. **Include a quote from the chapter that connects. ½ to 1 page.**
- Imagine you are Ralph and explain why you are frustrated with Jack. **Include a quote from the chapter that connects. ½ to 1 page.**

Chapter Four

- Give two examples from the novel that show Jack's loss of innocence and savage nature. Explain each carefully. **Include a quote from the chapter that connects. ½ to 1 page.**

- b. Pretend you are one of the other boys and describe how you feel about both Jack and Ralph at the end of the chapter. Then explain which one you like better and why. **Include a quote from the chapter that connects. ½ to 1 page.**

Chapter Five

- a. Pretend you are one of the boys and explain why you think Jack is starting to gain control of the group. **Include a quote from the chapter that connects. ½ to 1 page.**
- b. What do you think Piggy means when he says “Unless we get frightened of people”? Who do they have to be frightened of? Why might Piggy be afraid of that? **Include a quote from the chapter that connects. ½ to 1 page.**
- c. Imagine you are Percival. Describe how you feel at the end of the chapter. **Include a quote from the chapter that connects. ½ to 1 page.**

Chapter Six

- a. Give two examples of how Ralph is becoming more mature and responsible during his time on the island. Explain each carefully. **Include a quote from the chapter that connects. ½ to 1 page.**
- b. Pick an important scene from this chapter and draw it in detail (using color and labels). Then write a paragraph that explains why that scene is so important. **Include a quote from the chapter that connects. ½ to 1 page.**
- c. What has Ralph realize about Piggy? How has his thoughts about him changed? **Include a quote from the chapter that connects. ½ to 1 page.**

Chapter Seven

- a. Pick an important scene from this chapter and draw it in detail (using color and labels). Then write a paragraph that explains why that scene is so important. **Include a quote from the chapter that connects. ½ to 1 page.**
- b. Pretend you are Ralph and describe how you felt when hunting the boar. How does this change Ralphs opinion of the hunters? **Include a quote from the chapter that connects. ½ to 1 page.**

Chapter Eight

- a. Imagine you are one of the hunters and describe what it was like killing the pig this time. **Include a quote from the chapter that connects. ½ to 1 page.**
- b. Pretend you are Simon and describe how you felt when you encountered the Lord of the Flies. What was it and what was it like? **Include a quote from the chapter that connects. ½ to 1 page.**
- c. Pretend why you are Jack and explain why you have created your own camp, or pretend you are Ralph and explain why you did not join up with Jack. **Include a quote from the chapter that connects. ½ to 1 page.**

Chapter Nine

- a. Pretend you are Ralph and explain why you and Piggy go to Jack’s camp. **Include a quote from the chapter that connects. ½ to 1 page.**
- b. Imagine you are one of the boys and describe their dance, and then describe how you felt after finding out it

was Simon and not the Beast. **Include a quote from the chapter that connects. ½ to 1 page.**

- c. How is Ralph as chief similar/different than Jack as chief? **Include a quote from the chapter that connects. ½ to 1 page.**

Chapter Ten

- a. Pretend you are either Piggy, Ralph, Sam, or Eric. Explain why you lied about being at the dance with Simon and why you don't want to talk about it. **Include a quote from the chapter that connects. ½ to 1 page.**
- b. Pick an important scene from this chapter and draw it in detail (using color and labels). Then write a paragraph that explains why that scene is so important. **Include a quote from the chapter that connects. ½ to 1 page.**
- c. In the novel, which is winning, Good/Order or Evil/Savagery? Give two examples from the chapter and explain them carefully. **Include a quote from the chapter that connects. ½ to 1 page.**

Chapter Eleven

- a. What makes Piggy a tragic hero in the novel? Explain as best as you can. **Include a quote from the chapter that connects. ½ to 1 page.**
- b. Pretend you are one of the boys who pushed the boulder towards Piggy. Describe how you feel about it? **Include a quote from the chapter that connects. ½ to 1 page.**
- c. Why does Ralph insist that he, Sam, Eric, and Piggy not be painted when they go to find Jack and his hunters? **Include a quote from the chapter that connects. ½ to 1 page.**

Chapter Twelve

- a. What are the boys going to find upon their return to civilization? How is this alike or different than on the island? **Include a quote from the chapter that connects. ½ to 1 page.**
- b. Pretend you are the naval officer. Describe what you see on the island. How do you feel about the boys? **Include a quote from the chapter that connects. ½ to 1 page.**
- c. Why do you think Golding chose to end his novel this way? What point was he trying to make and why do you think that? **Include a quote from the chapter that connects. ½ to 1 page.**