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|  | **Key quotations** | |
| Ralph | ‘boy with fair hair’ ‘there was a mildness about his mouth and eyes that proclaimed no evil’ ‘ignoring Piggy’s’ ill-omened talk, he dreamed pleasantly’ ‘There was a stillness about Ralph…that marked him out’ “We ought to have more rules” “The fire is the most important thing on the island” “I’m chief. I was chosen” “Because rules are the only thing we’ve got!” ‘Ralph too was fighting to get near, to get a handful of that brown, vulnerable flesh’ “That was murder” “Didn’t you see what we – what they did?” ‘Ralph dredged in his fading knowledge of the world’ ‘Ralph launched himself like a cat; stabbing, snarling, with the spear, and the savage doubled up’ ‘The kid needed a bath, a hair-cut, a nose-wipe and a good deal of ointment’ ‘Ralph wept for the end of innocence, the darkness in man’s heart, and the fall through the air of the true, wise friend called Piggy’ | |
| Piggy | ‘shorter than the fair boy and very fat ‘looked up through thick spectacles’ “We got to find the others. We got to do something” ‘what intelligence had been shown was traceable to Piggy’ ‘Piggy glanced nervously into hell and cradled the conch’ “The first thing we ought to have made were shelters” ‘Piggy was an outsider’ ‘disinclination for manual labour’ “If you don’t blow, we’ll soon be animals anyway” ‘Only Piggy could have the intellectual daring to suggest moving the fire’ ‘so full of pride in his contribution to the good of society’ ‘the arrow of the sun fell on him’ “It was an accident” “I’m going to him with the conch in my hands…because what’s right’s right” ‘Piggy fell forty feet and landed on his back across that square, red rock in the sea’ Piggy’s arms and legs twitched a bit, like a pig’s after it has been killed’ | |
| Jack | ‘The boy who controlled them’ ‘he shouted an order and they halted’ ‘simple arrogance’ ‘He looked around fiercely, daring them to contradict’ ‘Jack clamoured among them, the conch forgotten’ “We’re not savages. We’re English” ‘down like a sprinter’ ‘dog-like’ ‘less like a hunter than a furtive thing, ape-like among the tangle of trees’ ‘his sinewy body held up a mask that…appalled them’ ‘knowledge that they had outwitted a living thing…taken away its life like a long satisfying drink’ ‘his laughter became a bloodthirsty snarling’ ‘struck his fist into Piggy’s stomach’ “I got you meat!” ‘Jack paused, cradling the conch’ “Bollocks to the rules” ‘Jack had him by the hair and was brandishing his knife’ ‘A stain in the darkness, a stain that was Jack, detached itself and began to draw away’ ‘He was a chief now in truth; and he made stabbing motions with his spear. From his left hand dangled Piggy’s broken glasses’ About Ralph: “He isn’t a hunter. He’d never have got us meat. He isn’t a prefect’ “We’ll raid them and take fire” “We hunt and feast and have fun” ‘Jack, painted and garlanded, sat there like an idol’ ‘The Chief held up his hand’ ‘A little boy who wore the remains of a black cap on his red hair’ | |
| Simon | ‘Simon found for them the fruit they could not reach’ ‘he cocked a critical ear at the sounds of the island’ ‘what he saw seemed to make him afraid’ ‘Simon became inarticulate in his effort to express mankind’s essential illness’ ‘Simon’s effort fell about him in ruins’ ‘Simon thought of the beast, there rose before his inward sight the picture of a human at once heroic and sick’ ‘Simon stood up and took the conch from Piggy’ “Maybe there is no beast…maybe it’s only us” ‘in front of Simon, the Lord of the Flies hung on his stick and grinned’ ‘his gaze was held by that ancient, inescapable recognition’ ‘Simon was inside the mouth. He fell down and lost consciousness’ ‘the water rose further and dressed Simon’s coarse hair with brightness’ ‘sculptured marble’ ‘Simon’s dead body moved out towards the open sea’ | |
| Roger | ‘kept to himself with avoidance and secrecy’ ‘Roger gathered a handful of stones and began to throw them. Yet there was a space round Henry…into which he dare not throw….Round the squatting child was the protection of parents and school and policemen and the law’ ‘One piglet, with a demented shriek, rushed into the sea trailing Roger's spear behind it’ ‘with a sense of delirious abandonment, leaned all his weight on the lever’ ‘carried death in his hands’ ‘Roger advanced upon them as one wielding a nameless authority’ | |
| Conch shell | ‘The note boomed again…a strident blare more penetrating than before’ ‘a silent gleaming tusk’ ‘Ralph smiled and held up the conch for silence’ ‘[Jack] had not got the conch and thus spoke against the rules; but nobody minded’ “If I blow the conch and they don’t come back; then we’ve had it” ‘[Ralph] lay the conch with great care in the grass at his feet’ ‘The group of boys looked at the white shell with affectionate respect’ ‘By him stood Piggy still holding out the talisman, the fragile, shining beauty of the shell’ ‘the conch exploded into a thousand white fragments and ceased to exist’ | |
| **Key themes and ideas** | | **Setting- the island** |
| Conflict, Savagery, Civilisation, Chaos and Order, Loss of Innocence, Human Nature, Spirituality, Religion, Weakness, Strength, War, Relationships, Friendship, Power, Violence, Death, Fear, Instinct, Grief, Cruelty, Society, Outcasts, Oppression | | **Paradise**: ‘The shore was fledged with palm trees’ ‘flower and fruit grew together on the same tree’ ‘the looped fantasy of the forest creepers’ ‘pink cliff’ ‘The white surf flicked the coral reef’ ‘The water was warmer than [Ralph's] blood and he might have been swimming in a huge bath’ ‘Everywhere was the scent of ripeness’ ‘Inside [the lagoon] was peacock water, rocks and weed showing as in an aquarium’  **Hell**: ‘the long, grinding roar of the breakers on the beach’ ‘They were now used to stomach-aches and a sort of chronic diarrhoea’ ‘The swell... seemed like the breathing of some stupendous creature’ ‘scattered with decaying coconuts’ |
| **Symbols and Motifs** | |
| The conch shell, Piggy’s glasses, Fire, the Beast, the Lord of the Flies | |

**Lord of the Flies Knowledge Organiser**

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| **Social and Historical Context** | | | |
| **World War Two** | **The Cold War** | **Christianity- Original sin** | **Freud- Id, Ego, Superego** |
| World War Two spanned the years between 1939 and 1945 and involved countries from all over the world. It was fought in Europe, in Russia, North Africa and in Asia. 60 million people died and about 40 million of those were civilians. In 1939 Germany, led by Hitler and the Nazi party, invaded Poland. This is how World War 2 began. In 1940, Golding joined the Royal Navy, where he served in command of a rocket-launcher and participated in the invasion of Normandy. Some of the horrors of WW2, such as the Nazi concentration camps, Kristelnacht, the Japanese treatment of prisoners of war, and the bombing of civilians affected his view of humanity and evil. On the island, Golding explores ideas behind Nazism- Hitler’s ‘supreme’ Aryan race and the SS’s brutal way of instilling fear into German society. | The Cold War was a long period of tension between the democracies of the Western World and the communist countries of Eastern Europe. The West was led by the United States and Eastern Europe was led by the Soviet Union. These two countries became known as superpowers. Although the two superpowers never officially declared war on each other, they fought indirectly in proxy wars, the arms race, and the space race. Britain’s former ally, the Soviet Union, became a potential enemy as they had major nuclear powers. Throughout the 1950s, people in Britain feared the threat of nuclear war. The Allied nuclear attacks on Nagasaki and Hiroshima in Japan at the end of WW2 brought home to people what nuclear war meant. | The Christian idea that humanity's state of sin is the result of Adam and Eve eating the forbidden fruit from the tree of knowledge in the Garden of Eden. Christians believe that this act brought sin into the world. This idea absolves God of responsibility for evil by blaming their actions. Original sin manifests itself in the tendency for human beings to 'give in' when tempted by the evils of the society around them, rather than standing up for good, and it also helps explain why each individual finds temptation so hard to resist. Christians believe that Original sin separates individuals from God, and brings dissatisfaction and guilt into their lives. Original sin can be used to explain away such things as genocide, war, cruelty, exploitation and abuse. | Freud developed a system of classifying individual’s mental life.   * “Id” is when someone desires whatever feels good, regardless of the situation. You are born with your “Id”. * “Ego” is when our desires have some consequences. This must be learned. * “Superego” is morals, doing the right thing and thinking before acting. “Superego” must be taught.   Only the “ego” is visible, the other two traits remain hidden. The “Id” is present in everyone, but some people contain it.  Jack mostly makes his decisions using his “Id” which ultimately portrays him as selfish and evil. Ralph makes his decisions using his “Ego” and characterises him as more ‘human’. Simon makes his decisions using his “Superego” which makes him appear morally superior and angelic. |
| **Golding’s ideas and intentions** | | **Language** | **Structure and Form** |
| William Golding conveys the message that human beings must have rules, authority and government in order to maintain a safe environment. Left on their own -with freedom from discipline, rules, and governmental regulations - Golding seems to suggest that humans will return to animal instincts and a basic form of savagery. It is hard, if not impossible, for human beings to ultimately master their more primitive and savage instincts. Even when there is an attempt at maintaining order, civilized society and social co-operation, it is liable to break down. Without rules and governance, humans will ultimately lose respect for human life and lose their sense of right and wrong. Golding also seems to be implying that human nature becomes disorderly, vicious, and evil when left to its own devices. He proves that mankind needs some form of authority enforcing the rules, and proves that sheer chaos will occur in a society which is not properly governed.  Golding also draws comparisons to totalitarian governments who use violent tactics to instil fear and therefore control their populations. Throughout the novel, he seems to suggest that fear is an inherent quality in humans and portrays the damage irrational fears can have on individuals and society. His message is clear: fear is a catalyst for violence and the destruction of civil societies. | | **Satire**- use of humour or ridicule to criticise  **Simile**- comparing using ‘like’ or ‘as’  **Metaphor**- saying one thing is another  **Personification**- make object human  **Pathetic fallacy**- weather to create mood  **Pathos**- language to evoke pity  **Allusion**- reference to another literary work  **Hyperbole**- exaggerated statement  **Connotation**- associated meaning of word  **Characterisation**- built up description of character in text  **Semantic field-** words related in meaning  **Imagery**- visually descriptive language | **Conflict**- problem faced by characters  **Resolution**- point where conflict is resolved  **Foreshadowing**- clue about something later  **Foreboding**- sense that something will occur  **Juxtaposition**- two contrasted ideas  **Backstory**- insight into character’s past  **Exposition**- revelation of something  **Poetic justice**- good rewarded bad punished  **Motif**- repeated image or symbol  **Antithesis**- contrast of ideas in same grammatical structure  **Allegory**- characters/events represent ideas about religion, morals or politics |