

Lesson Name : 26

Lesson Title : Lord of the Flies Chapter 8, Section 1

Course Name : English 2 Part 2 [Honors]

Task Id : 53967286

Course Id : 15020



Essential Instruction

Read William Golding's [*Lord of the Flies*](#), Chapter 8, pages 178-192.



Symbolism

A **symbol** is a word or object that stands for a greater concept or idea. Authors use **symbols** as a way to discuss larger issues in a story.

The novel *Lord of the Flies* includes discussion of many objects and events that present a commentary on or analysis of greater ideas and meanings.

After the fight that ends with Jack leaving the camp, the boys begin to build the fire on the beach. Then, Ralph notices that Maurice and some of the other older boys have gone into the woods after Jack. Trying not to show how this affects him, he looks into the sky and makes the following reflection:

Ralph finished his inspection and looked up into the air. The sky, as if in sympathy with the great changes among them, was different today and so misty that in some places the hot air seemed white. The disc of the sun was dull silver as though it were nearer and not so hot, yet the air stifled.

He notices that the sky looks different today than it usually does, which **symbolizes** the “great changes” that have taken place, and the uncertainty that lies in the future.

Plot, Setting, and Characters

The **plot** is the storyline or the sequence of events that take place throughout a story. The **plot** for this part of Chapter 8 shows the group having split into two separate groups under the leadership of Ralph and Jack.

Jack confronts Ralph in front of the group, and no one agrees to officially overthrow him, but after a few hours, Ralph and Piggy begin to notice that there are several boys missing.

Jack's group establishes new ideals and rules and plans for a feast after a successful hunt.

The **characters** are representations of people in the story. The **characters** in a story act out the plot.

Jack's **character** is described when he is deeply embarrassed by not being able to overthrow Ralph's leadership. He called a vote and no one chose him. Here is the passage from the text that shows his physical and emotion reaction to this loss:

The silence continued, breathless and heavy and full of shame. Slowly the red drained from Jack's cheeks, then came back with a painful rush. He licked his lips and turned his head at an angle, so that his gaze avoided the embarrassment of linking with another's eye.

The **setting** is the time and place of a story. It is the location for the characters to act out the story.

The **setting** before the scene when Jack's newly assembled group goes on their first pig hunt is described in the following passage:

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.

The pigs lay, bloated bags of fat, sensuously enjoying the shadows under the trees. There was no wind and they were unsuspecting; and practice had made Jack silent as the shadows.

Internal and External Conflicts

Internal conflicts take place within a character's mind. You can see an **internal conflict** when a character struggles with a decision.

Ralph gets lost in his own **internal conflict** as he learns that many of the older and more helpful boys are going with Jack. He begins to realize the implications of having two separate camps of boys on the island. Here is the passage from the text that shows his silent reflection on the events that have just transpired, or taken place:

Ralph sat. The twins came, dragging a great log and grinning in their triumph. They dumped the log among the embers so that sparks flew.

"We can do all right on our own, can't we?"

For a long time while the log dried, caught fire and turned red hot, Ralph sat in the sand and said nothing. He did not see Piggy go to the twins and whisper to them, nor how the three boys went together into the forest.

"Here you are."

He came to himself with a jolt. Piggy and the other two were by him. They were laden with fruit.

External conflicts exist between a character and another outside force, such as another character, an animal, nature, or even society.

Ralph and Jack have yet another **external conflict** as Jack tries to get the group to overthrow Ralph's leadership and choose him to be the leader, instead. Jack is angry because Ralph mentioned that Jack's hunters would be ineffective against the beast at the mountaintop. Jack calls a meeting and verbally attacks Ralph. Here is the passage that shows this **external conflict** from the text:

“All this talk!” shouted Ralph. “Talk, talk! Who wanted it? Who called the meeting?”

Jack turned, red in the face, his chin sunk back. He glowered up under his eyebrows.

“All right then,” he said in tones of deep meaning, and menace, “all right.”

He held the conch against his chest with one hand and stabbed the air with his index finger.

“Who thinks Ralph oughtn’t to be chief?”



[Open Video in New Tab](#)



Vocabulary

Understanding vocabulary words can help you gain more meaning from the work. Let's look at some of the vocabulary from this lesson:

1. **good riddance** – phrase – used to say that one is glad that someone is leaving or that something has gone
2. **inexpertly** – adv. – done without skill
3. **tremulous** – adj. – shaking slightly especially because of nervousness
4. **prefect** – noun – an older student who is given the job of helping to watch and control younger students in a school
5. **rebuke** – verb – scold or criticize
6. **derisive** – adj – expressing contempt or ridicule