

1. Characterisation			2. Literary Techniques and Methods		QR Codes:
1. Ralph	A symbol of democracy and order; an inexperienced leader who remains dutiful and responsible; recognises his own weaknesses; his initial influence and power fades.		1. Allegory	A story, poem, or picture that can be interpreted to reveal a hidden meaning, typically a moral or political one. Goldings allegorical message is that all humans have the capacity for evil.	Key Words
2. Piggy	A symbol of intelligence and logic ; a rational thinker who is committed to protecting civilisation; Ralph’s advisor ; physically vulnerable .		2. Dystopia	An imagined state or society in which there is great suffering or injustice . At first, the island seems like a perfect paradise, but this changes.	
3. Jack	A symbol of dictatorship and savagery; former ‘head boy’ who knows how to dominate and control others; his desire to hunt develops into a desire to master and kill others.		3. Fable	A story with a central moral message . Sometimes animals are used to represent types of people. Golding wrote an essay called ‘Fable’ in which he concluded that “we are all suffering from the terrible disease of being human.”	Essays
4. Simon	A symbol of saintliness and wisdom; a Christ-like figure whose spiritual outlook is misunderstood by others; demonstrates empathy and selflessness.		4. Juxtaposition	A technique where two contrasting elements are placed next to each other for effect. Golding cleverly juxtaposes themes and characters in the book to reveal the strong differences between them.	
5. Roger	A symbol of the brutal and sadistic parts of human nature; his behaviour is cruel initially but becomes horrifying; his power grows under Jack’s harsh leadership.		5. Microcosm	A community, place, or situation that is seen as a miniature version of something much larger and more complex. The island is like a microcosm of the world in 1954.	Wider reading 
6. Samneric	A symbol of the socialised citizen who remains loyal to the group; lacking individual identity and cannot act independently; they run from conflict and lack imagination.		6. Symbolism	The use of symbols in a piece of literature to stand for or represent a key idea. There are many physical objects that are symbols in the novel: fire, the beast, Piggy’s glasses, and the conch.	
7. The Littleuns	Represent the impulsive but innocent nature of children; the people on the fringe of the real action; motivated by fear and hunger; easily led and commanded by the bigger boys.		7. Biblical allusions	Words or situations that directly reference biblical stories, characters and themes. The story can be read as an allegory of Christian characters and themes.	Copy of the text 
3. Themes and Ideas			Authorial intention and Text structure		
1. Human Nature		-Lord of the Flies is an exploration of human nature . -Hobbes’ view of human nature - humans are naturally violent - seen as a negative view of humans- 17th century -Rousseau viewed humans as ‘ naturally good ’, but corrupted by society- seen as a naive view of humans- 18th century	1. 1954 and the Cold War	Following WW2, Cold War paranoia spread. The novel is set against the backdrop of nuclear war which can be seen through the plane crash and the dead airman.	
2. Savagery vs civilisation		-The boys fail to establish an organised civilization and descend into savagery. -A conflict exists between two existing impulses : the choice to live by rules and follow commands vs the instinct to follow one’s own desires.	2. Nuclear War	Mutually Assured Destruction and the idea that civilisation could be wiped out suddenly is symbolised through the fire on the island which is a microcosm for the world.	
3. Immorality vs morality		-Golding seems to suggest that evil exists within the hearts of all humans- society’s influence viewed as positive. -The novel contains Biblical ideas of evil: the title ‘Lord of the Flies’ refers to Beelzebub - another name for the devil. The island is like a perfect ‘Garden of Eden’ invaded by a ‘Beast’	3. William Golding	During his time serving, Golding realised that when you take away boundaries, all humans have the capacity for evil and there is a ‘beast’ within us all. Golding worked in a Boys’ Grammar School. He wanted to portray in the novel how boys can be very competitive and how they value physical strength over intelligence.	
4. Corruption vs innocence		-Innocent schoolboys are corrupted by wicked instincts and group influence. -‘Kill the beast!’- the kids are brainwashed by Jack and lose their innocence. -The boys’ increasing belief in the beast indicates their increasing loss of innocence.	4. Coral Island	Coral Island was published in 1858. Golding read it at school and he used the character names Jack and Ralph in his version. He rewrote Coral Island- a typical adventure story- to be a more realistic reflection of human nature .	
5. Chaos vs order		-Ralph and Piggy cling on to elements of order and structure to prevent a slide into chaos. -Ralph and Jack demonstrate how power can lead to both order and chaos.	5. Lord of the Flies	Comes from the Hebrew word ‘ Beelzebub ’ which means ‘devil’. The pig’s head claims to be the Lord of the Flies when Simon converses with it symbolising the capacity for evil in humans.	
6. Dictatorship vs democracy		-Ralph represents fair and non-dictatorial power: allows Jack to be ‘in charge of the choir,’ allows others to speak at meetings, follows the will of the people. -Whilst Jack represents an autocratic form of government that puts the leaders above the group, Ralph seeks to create a democratic society.			