Path to savagery

*Lord of the Flies* is a classic allegorical novel by William Golding which tells a story about a group of English school boys who are trapped on a deserted Island; **just like** *Coral Island* by R. M. Ballantyne but with a twist. **In contrast** to *Coral Island* the school boys did not made out safe and sound, **instead** due to the leadership conflict between the characters Jack and Ralph there are three fatalities. Ralph rule with kindness and love, Jack rule with fear. Jack is responsible for the death of the two boys, because Jack influenced boys to be savage and Jack ruled with too much fear.

In *Lord of the Flies* Jack is not a responsible leader, because he does not enforce any rules base on the moral right or wrong and he is a dictator. Early in the story when Ralph is the leader of the group; Roger is bullying little ones by throwing rocks at them, but he aimed to miss because he is still restricted deep down by the rules of the society: “Roger stopped, picked up a Stone, aimed, and threw it at Henry- threw it to miss... Round the squatting child was the protection of parents and school and policeman and law. Roger’s arm was conditioned by a civilization that knew nothing of him and was in ruins. “(Golding, pg65). (? block quote?)

After Jack become the leader of the group. He ruled as a dictator, he punished whoever he want instead of established order with the moral right or wrong. That is why Sam and Eric got beaten up because they did not follow Jack’s order but Roger can walk away with murder. Another example of Jack’s savagery is he beat up a little one with no reason: “’He is going to beat Wilfred’ ‘What for?’ Robert shook his head doubtfully. ‘I don’t know…’ ‘I never heard him’” (Golding, pg176) Due to Jack’s savagery and the lack of order within his tribe, he enabled charter who have psychotic tendencies like Roger to become psychopath, and enabled Roger to kill Piggy with the rock. There for Jack is responsible for the death of Piggy.

 Jack ruled the boys with fear. He used fear and illusion of the “Beast” to influence the boys. Jack is always reinforcing the idea of the beast exist. When they held an assembly early in the story Jack was constantly trying to implant the idea of the beast exist within the boys:

‘He must have had a nightmare. Stumbling about among all those creepers.’ More grave nodding; they know about nightmares. ‘He says he saw the beastie, the snake-thing, and will it come back to-night?’

‘But there isn’t a beastie!’ …

Jack seized the conch. ‘Ralph’s right of course. There isn’t a snake-thing. But if there was a snake we’d hunt it and kill it. We’re going to hunt pigs and get meat for everybody. And we’ll look for the snake too-’

‘But there isn’t a snake!’

‘We’ll make sure when we go hunting.’ (Golding pg35).

Jack acknowledge the existence of the beast to introduce and maintain fear among the boys to maintain his power. **But** he influenced boys with too much fear of the beast which caused they to not recognize Simon and mistake him as the beast and beat him to death. After they kill the “Beast” (Simon), Jack told his boys that the beast will never be truly dead and they still needed to guard for it:

‘The defenders of the gate will see that the others don’t sneak in-’ A savage raised his hand and the Chief turned a bleak, painted face towards him. ‘Why should they try to sneak in, Chief?’ The Chief was vague but earnest. ‘They will. They’ll try to spoil things we do. So the watchers at the gate must be careful. And then-’…The semicircle shuddered and muttered in agreement. ‘He-came-disguised. He may come again even though we gave him the head of our kill to eat. So watch; and be careful.’ Stanley lifted his forearm off the rock and held up an interrogative finger. ‘Well?’ ‘But didn’t we, didn’t we-?’ He squirmed and looked down. ‘No!’ In the silence that followed each savage flinched away from his individual memory. ‘No! How could we-kill-it?’… ‘So leave the mountain alone,’ said the Chief, solemnly, ‘and give it the head if you go hunting.’ (Golding, pg177)

Jack reinforced the idea of the beast exist and will never be truly killed to spread fear among the boys **to** maintain his power. Jack is extremely selfish and he ruled with fear **to** maintain his power, he influence the boys to be savage and kill Simon, **there for** he is responsible for the death of Simon.

 **But the idea of the “Beast” was introduced by the little ones; in chapter one when the group had their very first assembly a little one ask what Ralph is going to do with the snake-thing, Jack played no part in that. The boys became savage are due to lack of self-control because of their age and Jack played no part in that. There for Jack is not responsible for the death of Simon.**

 Jack is Responsible for the death of the Simon and Piggy because he ruled with too much fear and influenced the boys to be savage. He didn’t fulfill the role as a responsible leader, he didn’t enforce any rules within his tribe which enable psychopath like Roger to kill Piggy without any conscious. From this classical allergically novel by William Golding we saw how humanity could be without the rule of law with William Golding’s idea of all humans are born savage…

Golding, William, and Edmund L. Epstein. *Lord of the Flies: A Novel*. New York: Perigee, 1954.