**Note the tense (present) when analyzing literature and the use of quotes. The quotes are integrated seamlessly and explained.**

*“There isn’t anyone to help you. Only me. And I’m the Beast. . . . Fancy thinking the Beast was something you could hunt and kill! . . . You knew, didn’t you? I’m part of you? Close, close, close! I’m the reason why it’s no go? Why things are the way they are?” (chapter 8)*

The Lord of the Flies spoke to Simon in a vision while resting in his little glade in the middle of the island. This conversation revealed Goldings theory that the devil resided in all humanity, and it is only the confines of civilization that contain the evil within. These words confirm Simon’s speculation in Chapter 5 that perhaps the beast is only the boys themselves. The pig’s head said, “There isn’t anyone to help you. Only me. And I’m the Beast. . . . Fancy thinking the Beast was something you could hunt and kill! . . . You knew, didn’t you? I’m part of you? Close, close, close! I’m the reason why it’s no go? Why things are the way they are?” (Golding, chapter 8) This idea of the evil on the island being within the boys is central to the novel’s exploration of innate human savagery. The Lord of the Flies identifies itself as the beast and acknowledges to Simon that it exists within all human beings. The creature’s grotesque language and bizarre appropriation of the boys’ slang (“I’m the reason why it’s no go”) makes the creature appear even more hideous and devilish, for he taunts Simon with the same colloquial, familiar language the boys use themselves. Simon, startled by his discovery, tries to convey it to the rest of the boys, but the evil and savagery within them boils to the surface, as they mistake him for the beast itself, set upon him, and kill him.

**Note the change from present tense to past tense (in yellow). ALWAYS WRITE IN PRESENT TENSE WHEN ANALYZING LITERATURE.**

Jack’s mental state in the aftermath of killing his first pig is reflective of the growing chaos. He is ecstatic: “His mind was crowded with memories; memories of the knowledge that had come to them when they closed in on the struggling pig, knowledge that they had outwitted a living thing, imposed their will upon it, taken away its life like a long satisfying drink” (chapter 4). This is another milestone in the boys’ decline into savage behavior. Golding explicitly connected Jack’s exhilaration with the feelings of power and superiority he experienced in killing the pig. Jack’s excitement stemmed not from pride at having found food and helped the group but from having “outwitted” another creature and “imposed” his will upon it. Earlier in the novel, Jack claimed that hunting is important to provide meat for the group; now, it becomes clear that Jack’s obsession with hunting is due to the satisfaction it provided his primal instincts and has nothing to do with contributing to the common good.