

What do we learn about Jack?

- Jack represents **communism, chaos, savagery** and **evil**.
- At the start, he is quick to **bully Piggy**, calling him **'Fatty'**.
- Jack is **arrogant**: he is disappointed when Ralph is elected chief, but is happy to lead the choir as **hunters**.
- Jack likes the idea of **rules** because rule-breakers could be **punished**, but he doesn't follow the rules himself.
- Jack is the first to **feel lost** in the hunt in Chapter Three.
- In Chapter Four, having agreed to split the choir into two teams to keep the fire burning, he takes the whole group hunting and **lets the fire go out**.
- He later leads his hunters in **killing a sow with piglets**.
- When he leads his own tribe, he is a **cruel leader**. He celebrates Piggy's death and attacks Ralph.



Q Three key questions

1. What type of person does Golding show Jack to be from the start?
2. What is Jack's obsession and how does it develop?
3. Which event in Chapter Four shows that Jack is irresponsible?

Answers

1. Golding shows that Jack is a bit of a bully (he picks on Piggy) and quite arrogant (he wants to be chief).
2. He quickly becomes obsessed with hunting. His violence increases until he hunts Ralph deliberately, intending to kill him.
3. Having agreed to make sure the signal fire is kept burning, he gets caught up in the hunt and lets the fire go out.

Learn

Now learn these key quotations to enhance your skills.

1. Attitude to hunting: **Jack had a 'compulsion to track down and kill that was swallowing him up.'** (Chapter Three)
2. Jack on leadership: **'Who are you, anyway? Sitting there – telling people what to do. You can't hunt, you can't sing—'** (Chapter Five)
3. Jack to his tribe: **'This head is for the beast. It's a gift.'** (Chapter Eight)

Think

How could you use one of the quotations above to complete this paragraph?

Jack's idea of leadership shows his poor judgment

How does Golding present power and leadership?

- Ralph wins a **leadership vote**, seemingly due to his association with the **conch**.
- As fear of the beast grows, Jack emphasises his **physical power** as a hunter.
- The boys effectively switch from following the **symbolic power** of the **conch** to the more **straightforward power** of **physical violence**.
- Ralph represents a **democratic** approach to leadership, establishing **rules** that are for the good of the whole group. These focus on **long-term goals** such as shelter and rescue.
- Jack represents a **dictatorial** approach to leadership. He believes he should be chief because of a few skills which are actually useless on the island, and because he has held power before.
- Jack's rules are not **logical** and his focus as a leader is on providing fun and meat, both **short-term goals**. He controls by **physical force**.

Q Three key questions

1. How do the boys initially organise power on the island?
2. What approaches to leadership are presented in the novel?
3. How does Golding suggest that one approach to leadership is better?

Answers

1. Power is initially organised by means of a vote for a chief, which Ralph easily wins.
2. Ralph and Jack represent opposite approaches to leadership: democracy and dictatorship. Jack asks to be chief and challenges Ralph's power directly several times throughout the novel.
3. Ralph's approach is shown to be superior as he takes his responsibilities seriously, planning for the future (their rescue) and thinking of the good of all the boys.

Learn

Now learn these key quotations to enhance your skills.

1. Rules: **'We've got to have rules and obey them. [...] We're English; and the English are best at everything. So we've got to do the right things.'** (Jack, Chapter Two)
2. Taking leadership seriously: **'This meeting must not be fun, but business.'** (Ralph, Chapter Five)
3. What makes a leader: **'You can't hunt, you can't sing—'** (Jack, Chapter Five)

Think

How could you use one of the quotations above to complete this paragraph?

Jack presents rules as important at the start of the novel, but his reasoning