### Outline

In what ways does Golding try to make the story believable? Is he successful; is the story believable?

**Full Outline**

Thesis: Golding's experiences of real life as a WWII combat veteran and a father provided him with many revisions of his philosophy on human nature, which he references and resonates with the children in the story and makes the story honestly believable.

**Introduction**

* Human nature shows different environments.
* Golding makes the story believable by providing vivid narrations of the plot and story, and through the characters, Ralph, Piggy, Simon, and Jack.

**Body Paragraph**

1. His multi-aspect description of the characters in the story(thoughts, actions, appearances) provides vivid imagery and symbolism in the resonance of human nature.
2. The introduction of fear, which acts as a catalyst of character development throughout the story, provides vivid and comprehensible character changes and noticeable influences in the story.

**Related Ideas**

The settings and plot were in relation to Golding's experience in WWII, in which he used his experience of his contemporary political situations as how a democratic government descends into a dictatorship. This is a reference to the old Germany and Nazi Germany in WWII, how Germany had a democratic government until Hitler showed up and ruled over the world.

**Summary**

Old Draft:

*The Lord of the Flies*,written by William H. Golding, describes how human nature can *be* under different influences through the main protagonists and antagonists, Ralph, Piggy, Simon, and Jack. As the story develops, Golding depicts the variety of 'faces' of human nature and how it can be shown under different influences, such as fear. The main characters, Ralph, Piggy, and Simon, are symbolized by Golding as the positive side of human nature, while Jack is symbolized as the negative side of human nature, who had been severely affected by the influences. Golding's narration of these characters effectively makes the story believable, through which he had expressed the theme of the story and narrated, in detail, of the whole processes of the characters (human nature) development from good to worse.

Golding describes human nature initially in two sides, rational and irrational. In chapters 1 and 2, Golding introduces the main characters, Ralph, Piggy, Simon, and Jack, as boys with good natures. Later on, as the plot develops towards chapter 5, more character development is seen through the four characters with a distinct difference between each. Piggy and Ralph are symbolized as Rational and Logical, Simon as Innocence and Kindness, and Jack as Irrational and Radical. In the quote “'Conch! Conch!' shouted Jack. 'We don't need the conch anymore. We know who ought to say things.'" and "'We need an assembly. Not for fun. Not for laughing and falling off the log, not for making jokes, or for cleverness.'" in chapter 5, is basically saying that Jack thinks they shouldn't follow the conch rules anymore and they need a proper assembly. Figuratively speaking, Jack had shown signs of aggressiveness and disliking of rules in general as an interpretation of irrationality in human nature, and the three other characters had shown their rationality by proposing an assembly regarding their survival. As one can see, the irrationality of human nature is shown through Jack's character development about his disliking of rules and Ralph, Piggy, and Simon's character development about their tendency to be rational.

New Draft:

The Lord of the Flies, written by William H. Golding, describes how human nature can be under different factors of influence through the main characters of the story, Ralph, Piggy, Simon, and Jack. As the story develops, Golding presents the descent of human nature through the characters' developments in the story, which he had presented as the main idea throughout the story as his philosophy of human nature is affected by his real-life experiences. Golding's experiences of real life as a WWII combat veteran and a father provided him with many revisions of his philosophy on human nature, which he references and resonates with the children in the story and makes the story honestly believable.

One of the factors that make the story believable is his reference to his experiences as a naval combatant in WWII in the British Royal Navy in the story. Through WWII, he realized how human nature is in its native form, that is darkness and evil. As a reference from his quote: "Human nature was inherently evil, that destruction is sown within societies and within the human mind; that evil is not beset mankind but created by mankind." Golding's philosophy is as concluded, that human nature is evil natively that is not taught by others. His philosophy is a simple summary of what he had experienced in WWII when humans brought out the worst in each other, and how the children's development of their behaviors and actions had led to a further descent into the revelation of the darkness of human nature in LOTR. LOTR included Golding's real-life experiences in WWII in order to fully provide and emphasize his philosophy about how human nature is dark natively in the story.

Another factor that makes the story extensively believable is how the story is presented through. More specifically, the story only contained boys without any girls. According to Golding's interview, he had stated: "I have never been a sister, or a mother, or a grandmother. That's one answer. Another answer is if you land with a group of little boys, they are more like a scaled-down version of society than a group of little girls would be." In summary, Golding has no experience of being a female so he cannot write from experience, and also he thinks boys would better represent society than girls if either were to be stranded on an island. From his preference, we can conclude sensibly that if girls are included in the story, it would lead the story in a whole other direction which is from 'the darkness of human nature,' to 'cooperation between children' or similar to that. It would be the opposite of what Golding wanted which is to portray 'the darkness of human nature.' Also, boys AND girls included in the story would not only bring the story in another direction but would also bring up a sensitive topic of sex. Golding stated that "Sex is too trivial a thing to get in with a story like this, which was about the problem of evil and the problem of how people are to live together in a society, not just as lovers or man and wife."

In addition, Golding's description of the boys in the story also contributes to the believability of the story. When the group of boys first 'arrived' on the island, they did not hunt but instead picked fruit to eat. They ate the fruit, spoiled or not, even when they got diarrhea from it. If there were adults to tell them what to do, then they wouldn't have had to eat the fruit and get diarrhea. Children rely on what they're told to do and what they're told to not do, which in this case no one told them to stop eating the fruit when they're infected with diarrhea. Another good example is how realistic these children interact with each other. When Jack picks a fight with Piggy in Chapter 5, Jack was trying to bully Piggy in order to gain attention and admiration from others. Or when Roger threw a rock at the little boy on the beach and deliberately misses, he was doing that for fun because he knew it would've startled the boy without hurting him, which is what an adult(which there isn't) would consider dangerous and come to stop Roger from throwing the rocks. All of these behaviors are realistic interpretations of children's manners in real life, which contributes to the believability of the story.