| English | Animal Farm | Year 8 | Term 1 |
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## 1: Vocabulary

- **Revolution**: the overthrow of a government or system, in favour of a new system.
- **Dictator**: a ruler with total power over a country, typically obtained through force.
- **Tyrant:** a cruel and brutal leader.
- **Oppression:** prolonged and unjust control of an authoritative power.
- **Democracy:** a system of government which is elected fairly by citizens of the state.
- **Exile:** the state of being banned from one's country, for political reasons.
- **Communism**: where a country is run on the idea of common ownership; all industry and production is controlled by the government and there is no class system.
- **Propaganda**: the use of media and information to promote a political cause or point of view.

## 2: Historical Context 1

- George Orwell's Animal Farm is an **allegory** for the Russian Revolution in 1917—it represents what happened in Russia from 1905 to the 1930s.
- The peasants and working class people of Russia revolted against Tsar (King) Nicholas II.
- They were led by Vladimir Lenin and a group of revolutionaries called the Bolsheviks. Together they created a new communist government and Russia became known as the Russian Soviet Union.
- In the story, the peasants and workers are represented by Boxer the horse and other animals such as the sheep.
- Tsar Nicholas II is represented by Mr Jones, the farmer.
- Lenin is represented by Old Major, the pig.
- The rich people who supported Tsar Nicholas II are represented by Mollie, the horse. They didn't want change as they were happy before the revolution.

## 3: Historical Context 2

- The Bolshevik party had two Russian leaders: Joseph Stalin and Leon Trotsky. However both leaders disagreed with each others ideas about Communism and how Russia should be run.
- As Stalin gained popularity, Trotsky was exiled. Soon after, Stalin became dictator of Soviet Russia and Stalin himself became a tyrant.
- Stalin used **propaganda** to maintain power over his people. In Stalin's case, propaganda was used to portray him as a strong and powerful, military leader.
- In the story, Napoleon the pig represents Stalin, while Snowball represents Trotsky.
- Squealer represents Russia's use of propaganda.
- Napoleon's dogs represent Stalin's secret police who tortured and killed people to keep him in power.

## 4: DAFORREST

- **D= Direct address**—addressing the reader using 'you'
- **A = Anecdotes**— short stories or examples to back up your point.
- **F = Facts**—stating things that are true.
- **O = Opinions as facts**—saying your opinion in a factual manner—e.g. English is clearly the best subject at school.
- **R = Repetition**—repeating phrases or words.
- **R = Rhetorical questions**—a question that doesn't need an answer.
- **E = Emotive language**—using words or phrases that make the reader feel emotions e.g. sympathy.
- **S = Statistics**—facts with numbers.
- **T = Triplication**—giving three examples of something or using three adjectives to describe something.

## 5: Terminology

- **Allegory:** an allegory is a story in which the characters and events are symbols of something else, often political.
- **Cyclical Structure:** when the conditions at the end of a story are in some way the same as they are at the beginning.
- **Symbolism:** the use of symbols to present ideas or themes.
- **Dramatic Irony:** when a character's words or actions is clear to the audience or reader although unknown to the character.
- **Anthropomorphism:** when human characteristics or behaviour are assigned to a god, animal, or object in a narrative.

## 6: Grammar—exclamatory sentences

- An **exclamation** is a sentence which shows that a person's feelings have been heightened. For example the speaker or writer has been shocked, impressed, surprised, horrified or delighted.
- A special punctuation mark is used to highlight this heightened emotion: the exclamation mark (!).
- Any type of sentence can be uttered with a strong tone of voice and to show this in writing, you would use an exclamation mark:
- Statement: You played that brilliantly!
- Command: Sit down now!
- Exclamation: Oh dear!
- Exclamation: What a lovely day it is!