

| 1: Characters | 2: Terminology | 3: Vocabulary |
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| <p>Old Major-Old Major is Mr Jones' prize boar. He is very intelligent, well-respected, an excellent speaker and an inspiration to the animals.</p> <p>Napoleon- Napoleon is a threatening tyrant . He is one of the three pigs that take Old Major's ideas and turn them into 'Animalism'</p> <p>Snowball- He is an intelligent and animated pig. He comes up with new ideas and cares about the working animals. His plans revolve around providing education and better conditions on the farm.</p> <p>Boxer- a horse, is a tragic hero. He is a hard worker, strong, loyal and caring.</p> <p>Mr Jones- Mr Jones is the owner of Manor Farm. He neglects the animals, spends most of his time drinking and reading the newspaper and not feeding them.</p> <p>Squealer- Squealer is another of the three important pigs. He is clever and a good speaker and he is excellent at persuading the other animals. He ends up being Napoleon's spokesperson</p> <p>Benjamin- Benjamin is an old, pessimistic donkey. He is a realist. He is close friends with Boxer.</p> <p>Clover - the mother figure of the farm. A kind and caring horse that sees the faults in Napoleon's rule but like Boxer, lacks the words to express herself.</p> <p>The dogs - there are good dogs: Bluebell, Jessie and Pitcher, then there are Napoleon's dogs that he uses to police the farm.</p> <p>Mollie - a horse that is happy to be ruled by humans</p> | <p>Allegory: an allegory is a story in which the characters and events are symbols of something else, often political.</p> <p>Cyclical Structure: when the conditions at the end of a story are in some way the same as they are at the beginning.</p> <p>Symbolism: the use of symbols to present ideas or themes.</p> <p>Dramatic Irony: when a character's words or actions is clear to the audience or reader although unknown to the character.</p> <p>Anthropomorphism: when human characteristics or behaviour are assigned to a god, animal, or object in a narrative.</p> | <p>Revolution: the overthrow of a government or system, in favour of a new system.</p> <p>Dictator: a ruler with total power over a country, typically obtained through force.</p> <p>Tyrant: a cruel and brutal leader.</p> <p>Oppression: prolonged and unjust control of an authoritative power.</p> <p>Democracy: a system of government which is elected fairly by citizens of the state.</p> <p>Exile: the state of being banned from one's country, for political reasons.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Propaganda: the use of media and information to promote a political cause or point of view.</p> |
| 4: Vocabulary 2 | 5: Historical Context 1 | 6: Historical Context 2 |
| <p>Conspiracy: a secret plan to cause harm .</p> <p>Egotistical: a self-centred tone.</p> <p>Equality: the state of having equal and fair opportunity and rights.</p> <p>Hierarchy: a structure of authority and power.</p> <p>Satirical: a sarcastic and mocking tone.</p> <p>Comrade: a colleague or close friend.</p> <p>Overthrow: remove forcibly from power; e.g. <i>The pigs planned to overthrow Mr Jones.</i></p> <p>Slaughter: kill (people or animals) in a cruel or violent way.</p> | <p>George Orwell's <i>Animal Farm</i> is an allegory for the Russian Revolution in 1917—it represents what happened in Russia from 1905 to the 1930s.</p> <p>The peasants and working class people of Russia revolted against Tsar (King) Nicholas II.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>In the story, the peasants and workers are represented by Boxer the horse and other animals such as the sheep.</p> <p>Tsar Nicholas II is represented by Mr Jones, the farmer.</p> <p>Lenin is represented by Old Major, the pig.</p> <p>The rich people who supported Tsar Nicholas II are represented by Mollie, the horse. They didn't want change as they were</p> | <p>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.</p> <p>As Stalin gained popularity, Trotsky was exiled. Soon after, Stalin became dictator of Soviet Russia and Stalin himself became a tyrant.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>In the story, Napoleon the pig represents Stalin, while Snowball represents Trotsky.</p> <p>Squealer represents Russia's use of propaganda.</p> <p>Napoleon's dogs represent Stalin's secret police who tortured and killed people to keep him in power.</p> |