

Section A: T2 Vocabulary

1	bourgeoisie	The wealthy and powerful people in society who own the means of production.
2	comrade	Used to refer to fellow members of a group to emphasise equality and solidarity.
3	democracy	A system of government where power is held by the people
4	idealist	A person who is guided by ideals, often unrealistically aiming for perfection.
5	faction	A small, organised, group within a larger one, often in politics, that challenges the leaders.
6	proletariat	The working class, especially those who lack their own means of production.
7	propaganda	Information used to promote a political cause or point of view.
8	rhetoric	The art of effective or persuasive speaking or writing.
9	scapegoat	A person or group blamed for the wrongdoings, mistakes, or faults of others.
10	solidarity	Unity within a group. There might be "solidarity" between soldiers, for example.

Section B1: Narrative – Chapter summaries

1	Old Major inspires the animals of to rebel, teaching them a song called "Beasts of England." After his death the animals plan for a future free from human control.
2	Led by Snowball & Napoleon, the animals overthrow Mr. Jones and take over the farm, renaming it Animal Farm. They establish rules called the Seven Commandments.
3	The animals work to harvest crops, with Boxer becoming known for his strong work ethic. The pigs start to lead and use Squealer to explain their decisions to the others.
4	Word of the animals' rebellion spreads, leading to an attack by humans that the animals repel in the Battle of the Cowshed. Snowball and Boxer become heroes
5	Snowball and Napoleon clash, leading Napoleon to force Snowball off the farm and take control. He starts making decisions alone and stops the animals' meetings.
6	Under Napoleon's rule, the animals work harder, especially on rebuilding a windmill. It collapses in a storm, blamed on sabotage by Snowball.
7	Food shortages cause hardship, and Napoleon uses false information to claim success. He starts purging animals accused of collaborating with Snowball.
8	The windmill is rebuilt but destroyed by humans. The animals fight back, but suffer losses. Napoleon claims a "victory" and consolidates power.
9	Boxer is hurt and sold off to the knacker, despite his loyalty and hard work. Napoleon continues to gain control and live luxuriously.
10	The pigs become indistinguishable from the humans they rebelled against. The Commandments are altered. Life is no better than it was under the humans.

Section B2: Narrative – Character profiles

1	Napoleon	A power-hungry boar who becomes leader of Animal Farm through manipulation. Represents Stalin.
2	Snowball	An idealistic pig who co-leads the revolution but is driven out by Napoleon's treachery.
3	Boxer	A loyal and strong horse whose motto "I will work harder" epitomises his dedication. Represents the working class.
4	Squealer	A persuasive pig who acts as Napoleon's propagandist to manipulate the animals. Represents 'propaganda'.
5	Old Major	A pig who has a vision of animal equality and rebellion that the revolution on the farm. Represents Karl Marx.
6	Mr. Jones	The owner of Manor Farm, whose cruelty prompt the animals to revolt. Represents Tsar Nicholas II

Section C: Historical Contexts

1	The Russian Revolution	The story represents the events of the <u>Russian Revolution</u> of 1917, where the Tsar Nicholas II was overthrown by Lenin and later Stalin – a harsh leader.
2	Totalitarianism	A totalitarian regime is a where a government has total control over every single aspect of life, e.g. Nazi Germany,
3	Propaganda	Squealer's use of propaganda to spread lies is similar to the way propaganda was used by Stalin in Russia to maintain control.
4	Marxism	Karl Marx was a Russian man who spread the idea that the rich exploit the poor. Some people call this the "bourgeois" exploiting the "proletariat"
5	Writer's Intention	Stories are often written to express opinions about real-life. George Orwell wrote <i>Animal Farm</i> to warn people against governments holding too much power.

Section D: Literary concepts / T3 vocabulary

7	Benjamin	A cynical and wise donkey who is sceptical of the revolution and understands its corruption.	1	Dystopia	A type of society that is extremely oppressive. The rulers of these societies control people with violence and lies. "Dystopian fiction" is a popular genre of novel.
8	Mollie	A vain and materialistic horse who is more concerned with her own comfort and luxury.	2	Fable & Allegory	Fable: a simple story that uses animals to teach a lesson. Allegory = a story that has a "surface" meaning & a "hidden" meaning used to comment on society.
9	Moses	A tame raven who spreads stories about a heaven called "Sugarcandy Mountain". Represents religion.	3	Anthropomorphism	A writing technique where animals are given human characteristics (e.g. talking)