

Animal Farm

Name _____

Chapter One

Vocabulary

scullery (15)

mincing (17)

tyranny (20)

dissentients (21)

enmity (21)

Short Answer

1. Who owns Manor Farm?
2. What problem does he have?
3. Who is Old Major?
4. Why does Old Major assemble the animals?
5. List the ideals outlined by Old Major that should occur after the rebellion.
6. What broke up the meeting?
7. What political idea in Russian history does Old Major represent?
8. To what political figure in Russian history does Jones correspond?
9. Here are the words to the St. Matthew's School Song. List two ways that it is similar to "Beasts of England."

St. Matthew's hat off to thee,
To our colors loyal we'll ever be
Firm and strong united are we
Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah!
Cheer for the Red and White!

Animal Farm

Chapter Two

Name _____

Vocabulary

pre-eminent (25)

expounded (26)

spinney (31)

unalterable (32)

Short Answer

1. Who are the three main pigs?
2. The pigs formulate the teachings of Old Major into a system of thought. What is it called?
3. The animals encounter a couple of problems as they begin to discuss the coming rebellion. Name one of them.
4. What two leaders emerge after the rebellion?
5. What is done with the farmhouse?
6. What have the pigs been doing for the past three months?
7. Who came up with the Seven Commandments?
8. What seems funny about the working conditions after the rebellion?
9. Who was taking the milk?
10. Who was sent to explain why the milk was being used by the pigs?
11. Name **one** of the arguments that he used to explain why the milk was going to the pigs.

Animal Farm
Chapter Three

Name _____

Vocabulary

grudging (36)

parasitical (36)

obstinate (37)

cryptic (38)

Short Answer

1. How well did the animals work together? Why do you think so?

2. Are all the animals equal? Describe any “classes” or rankings of animals that you see.

3. What shows that there are already problems in the leadership of the new government?

4. Who among the workers is most admired? Why?

5. To what do you think the hoof and horn on the flag correspond?

6. Who was taking the milk?

7. Who was sent to explain why the milk was being used by the pigs?

8. Name **one** of the arguments that he used to explain why the milk was going to the pigs.

Animal Farm

Chapter Four

Name _____

Vocabulary

tractable (46)

irrepressible (46)

ignominious (48)

posthumously (50)

Short Answer

1. How did Napoleon and Snowball spread the news of the rebellion to the animals on neighboring farms?
2. Did Pilkington and Frederick offer to help Jones at first?
3. How did they react to their own animals' singing "Beasts of England"?
4. What name was given to the battle in which Jones and his friends tried to retake Animal Farm?
5. Where was Mollie during the battle?
6. Where did Snowball learn his battle techniques?
7. Why did Snowball give the sound for retreat?
8. What makes Boxer seem particularly human and lovable?
9. What does Napoleon tell Boxer that shows him to be ruthless?
10. Name two human rituals (traditions) that the animals used to celebrate their victory.

Animal Farm

Chapter Five

Name _____

Vocabulary

pretext (51)
publican (52)
manifestly (52)
factions (55)
eloquence (57)
sordid (57)
articulate (59)
disinterred (60)

Short Answer

1. If Mollie was a person, what would she be like?
2. To what does the power struggle between Napoleon and Snowball relate historically?
3. What idea did Snowball have to improve conditions on the farm?
4. The animal divided into two factions (they took two sides). What slogans did _____ they come up with?
5. At the meeting about the windmill, Snowball begins to win over the animals. What does Napoleon do about this? What happens to Snowball? To what event does this relate historically?
6. Look again at the Seven Commandments. Which one is no longer in effect?
7. Name one change that is made after Snowball is kicked out. Who is it that convinces the animals that Napoleon was actually helping them?
8. What phrase always stopped any arguments from the animals?

9. What two phrases does Boxer use frequently?
10. When Squealer explains about the windmill and the end of the chapter, what causes the animals to go along with his explanation?
11. Who do the fierce dogs symbolize?

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Chapter Six

Vocabulary

laborious (64)

arable (65)

repose (70)

perpendicularity (71)

flagstaff (71)

malignity (72)

Short Answer

1. What was ironic about the animals working on the windmill on Sundays?
2. Why was the windmill so hard to build?
3. Without whom would the windmill have been impossible?
4. What did Napoleon tell the hens about giving up their eggs?
5. How is Snowball used as a scapegoat?
6. Which commandment is changed, and how?

Animal Farm
Chapter Seven

Name _____

Vocabulary

chaff (75)

mangels (75)

infanticide (75)

capitulated (77)

coccidiosis (77)

stupefied (79)

categorically (81)

Countenance (82)

Short Answer

1. What was one of the strongest motivations for completing the rebuilding of the windmill?
2. Why did it finally become necessary for the hens to surrender all their eggs?
3. What did the hens do to rebel against this?
4. What else is revealed about Snowball?
5. What do the confessions and executions of the pigs, hens, goose, and sheep symbolize? Which of the Seven Commandments does this violate?
6. What does Boxer think was the cause of the frightening slaughter of fellow animals? What is his solution?

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Chapter Nine

Vocabulary

superannuated (105)

complicity (109)

knacker (113)

Short Answer

1. What species of animal is increasing in number? Decreasing?
2. Why are only the young pigs being educated, and why are they discouraged from playing with other young animals?
3. How was the president of the new Republic elected?
4. What happens to Boxer? Why is this so tragic?
5. How did the pigs use Boxer's death to get the animals to work harder?

Animal Farm Characters and Who they Symbolize

Level I

1. Old Major.....
2. Jones.....
3. Moses.....
4. Napoleon.....
5. Snowball.....
6. Animal Farm.....
7. Napoleon's dogs.....

Level II

1. Squealer.....
2. Confessions and executions.....
3. Hoof and horn of flag.....
- 4.. Stalin becomes a dictator.....
5. Chasing away Jones.....
6. Animal rebellion.....
7. Snowball driven from the th farm.....

Level III

1. Foxwood Farm (Pilkington).....
2. Pinchfield Farm (Frederick).....
3. Battle of the Cowshed.....
4. Battle of the Windmill.....
5. Building of the windmill.....
6. The pigs' green tail ribbons.....
7. Napoleon and Pilkington both play an ace of spades.....

Animal Farm

Name _____

Unit Summary and Project Ideas

As a summary to the novel Animal Farm, complete the crossword puzzle below and then choose one of the project ideas on the back.

Project Ideas for Animal Farm

1. Make a crossword puzzle using all of the vocabulary words.
2. Write a chapter eleven for animal. Have it be either a ten-minutes-later or a ten-years-later sequel.
3. Suppose the animals revolt again, this time against Napoleon. Map out plans for a successful revolt. Be sure to include a suggested leader, a list of new commandments, plans for feeding the troops, and a campaign strategy for gaining the support of the sheep.
4. Make a chart showing the changes in Napoleon from the beginning of the rebellion to the end of the book. The chart should include a description of how his personality changed as well as drawings showing how his appearance changed.
5. Construct a time line showing the events in the novel and their historical parallels.
6. Write a report on one of the following historical figures: Karl Marx, Nikolai Lenin, Joseph Stalin, Leon Trotsky, Czar Nicholas II.

A Brief History of Communism in Russia

Terms:

capitalist system	free enterprise; if you work hard you can get ahead; you can start your own business and become a millionaire, or lose every penny
socialist	a person who wants to change society
communist system	everyone works to his or her ability and receives according to his or her need; totally economic equality; no one gets ahead, but no one starves either.
Czarist government	a government ruled by a Czar, who had absolute powers similar to a king
Deported	sent away from a country into exile
Idealistic	overly optimistic thinking
Totalitarianism	a one-party-rules-everything type of government

In the mid 1800's, the capitalist system was going strong in Europe and America. But, the profits of businesses came at the expense of workers who labored 14 to 18 hours a day under unsafe conditions. There were no child labor laws, and wages were barely livable for the common worker.

In 1847, an international workers' group asked **Karl Marx**, a German philosopher, to draw up a plan for their organization. The group was called the Communist League. Marx wrote a plan called *The Manifesto of the Communist Party*.

Marx envisioned a workers' revolt followed by a kind of paradise where each person would work according to his or her ability and receive according to his or her need. Marx saw the final stage of his communist system being total worldwide economic equality.

About this time, labor laws were passed in Western Europe and America that made the work place more safer and more tolerable of workers. The worldwide revolution that Marx foresaw never came to pass.

The people that followed Marx's thinking were called Socialists. The Socialists split into two groups. The milder group wanted to bring about communism slowly by passing new laws. The other group (we'll call them Communists) stuck to Marx's original idea of a major worker revolt. The Communists were a small extremist group compared to the total number of Socialists. They formed a political party called the **Bolshevik Party**, which was led by a man named **Nikolai Lenin**.

Russia at this time was being poorly managed by a Czarist government, ruled by **Czar Nicholas II**. Most of the Russian people were still underpaid workers on land owned by a small number of wealthy landlords.

In **1917** a revolution occurred in Russia. The Bolshevik Party successfully overthrew Czar Nicholas II. Besides Lenin, there were two other men who were leaders in the Bolshevik party: **Leon Trotsky**, a man who believed in using terrorism, and **Joseph Stalin**, a strong ruthless man.

In 1926, Lenin died, and there was a power struggle between Trotsky and Stalin. Stalin gained control and Trotsky went to Mexico and was later assassinated. As the new Russian leader, Stalin deported to Siberia all those who did not agree with him. His secret police also used random arrests, torture, and mass executions to maintain his dictatorship. Anyone could be a victim of these killings, or “**purges**” for no apparent reason.

The idealistic goals of Marx, had turned into a system that was in many ways more terrifying than the rule by the Czars. There was no freedom in the new system, which was based on military rule. Forced labor created wealth for a limited few, while the lives of most people changed very little or got worse. Terrorist police prevented uprisings by unhappy people.

The communist type of government that came about after the revolution in 1917 was “totalitarian”. Totalitarianism is when one party or group has total control of everything.

About the Author

Although George Orwell requested that no biography be written about him, it is necessary to know a little about him if you are to understand his writings.

He was born Eric High Blair in India in 1903, the middle child of an English government official stationed there. At the age of eight, he was sent to an expensive prep school in England. He was accepted at a reduced tuition rate, and this caused him to be treated as a sort of “charity case” by his snobbish peers. Because of this, his life was marked by a constant sense of failure, and a feeling that the rich and powerful made all the rules in life. These feelings caused him to identify with the underdog and sympathize with victims of poverty.

In 1936, at the age of 33, Orwell went to Spain to write newspaper articles about the Spanish Civil War, but instead he joined a military group that was trying to revolt and overthrow Spain’s government. This group was backed by Trotsky-ite Communists. He was wounded severely, and was discharged from the hospital just in time to escape from the country. He was lucky to get away, because the Communists had outlawed the military group that he had been a part of. Feeling let down by the Communists, Orwell figured that all revolutions fail because those who get the power are corrupted by it. This theme is found in all his writings.

When he returned to England, Orwell and his wife lived in a small village where they kept chickens, geese, and goats, and grew vegetables and fruits. His friends recall that he had a great sense of responsibility for the well-being of the animals, and was especially fond of horses.

Orwell’s health prevented him from serving in the second world war, but he ended up working for England’s **British Broadcasting Company (BBC)** , which used propaganda to make “our side” look good. In World War II, Russia was on “our side.” During the war, England gave orders to the BBC to speak out in favor of Communism and make it sound really good. Of course, George Orwell was not very happy about doing that.

Orwell wrote Animal Farm during the closing years of the war, and finally got it published in 1945. It had been rejected by four publishers because of its theme. Publication of the book was timely because it was just at this point people were beginning to find out about the true aims and methods of the Russian Communists.

It is generally agreed that Orwell’s purpose in writing Animal Farm was to warn the world about the dangers of **totalitarianism** and well as to poke fun at (satire) people who think a perfect society is possible.

From his own experiences, Orwell developed this idea: Power always corrupts, and therefore revolutions always fail. New masters are always corrupted by new power. In other words, **ABSOLUTE POWER CORRUPTS ABSOLUTELY**.