

TOPIC FUNDAMENTALS – ANIMAL FARM: Edexcel English Literature: Paper 1 (1ET0/01), Section B – Post-1914 British play or novel. Marks: Total 40: 16 (AO1) 16 (AO3) , 8 (AO4)		SKILLS: you will explore aspects of plot, characterisation, events and settings; distinguish between what is stated explicitly and what is implied; explain motivation, sequence of events, and the relationship between actions or events. You will identify themes; support a point of view by referring to evidence in the text; use understanding of writer’s social, historical and cultural contexts to inform evaluation; make an informed personal response that derives from analysis and evaluation of the text. You will write effectively about literature by discussing and maintain a point of view; select and emphasise key points; use relevant quotations and detailed textual references. You will use accurate punctuation and grammar.			
Answer one question from a choice of two. Each question will be preceded by a short quotation, to provide a stimulus for the response. Questions will focus on one or more of the following areas: plot, setting(s), characters(s) and themes(s) and will require you to explore the question in relation to the context.		AO1: read, understand and respond to texts: - Maintain a critical style and develop an informed personal response. - Use textual references, including quotations, to support and illustrate interpretations.	AO3: Show understanding of the relationships between text and the context in which they were written. This can be historical as well as authorial.	AO4: Use a range of vocabulary and sentence structures for clarity, purpose and effect, with accurate spelling and punctuation.	
Key concepts (THE BIG IDEAS)		Timeline of events	Characters and themes	2 quotations to exemplify the theme/character	
Communism	A political and economic theory of social organisation which advocates that the means of production, distribution, and exchange should be owned or regulated by the community rather than individuals or government. <i>A Communist is someone who believes in this approach.</i>	1848: Karl Marx writes the communist manifesto 1894: Tsar Nicholas II takes power 1914-1918: First World War takes place	<i>Power</i> corrupts noble ideas.	1) "At this there was a terrible baying sound outside, and nine enormous dogs wearing brass-studded collars came bounding into the barn." 2) "all that year the animals worked like slaves"	
Hierarchy	A system in which members of an organisation or society are ranked according to relative status or authority. (Adj: Hierarchical)	March 1917: Tsar Nicholas II abdicates 1917: October Revolution takes place	Corrupt leaders use <i>propaganda</i> and lies to control people.	1) "You do not imagine, I hope, that we pigs are doing this in a spirit of selfishness and privilege? Many of us actually dislike milk and apples." 2) "Reading out the figures in a shrill, rapid voice, he proved to them in detail that they had more oats, more hay, more turnips than they had had in Jones's day"	
Indoctrination	Teaching someone to accept a set of beliefs without thinking. <i>You would describe someone as being indoctrinated. The animals have been completely indoctrinated by the pigs' lies.</i>	1918: Tsar Nicholas II and his family executed 1922: Creation of the Soviet Union			
Obfuscation	The deliberate act of making things less clear. The pigs obfuscate the truth by using propaganda.	1924: Lenin dies; Stalin emerges as party leader; rival Leon Trotsky is dismissed	<i>Knowledge</i> is power.	1) "The birds did not understand Snowball's long words, but they accepted his explanation." 2) "We pigs are brainworkers."	
Socialism	A theory or system of social organisation which advocates for a fair distribution of wealth and power in society, by redistributing the means of production, overseen by the state. It is an end in itself or a transition to Communism. <i>George Orwell was a Socialist.</i>	1936-38: The Great Purge or the Great Terror, in which around 1 million political rivals etc killed 1939-1945: Second World War takes place	Corrupt leaders use <i>violence</i> and <i>fear</i> to control people.	1) "there was a pile of corpses lying before Napoleon's feet." 2) "These scenes of terror and slaughter were not what they had looked forward to on that night when old Major first stirred them to rebellion."	
Totalitarianism:	A system of government that is centralised and dictatorial and requires complete subservience to the state.	1940: Leon Trotsky is murdered. 1945: Animal Farm finally published	<i>Napoleon</i> uses violence and fear to control	1) "a large, rather fierce-looking Berkshire boar" 2) "Napoleon acted swiftly and ruthlessly."	
Utopia	An imagined perfect place or society. Utopian is used to describe a place like this. The utopian dream of Animal Farm comes to an end.	Chapter Summaries Chapter 1: It has begun. Old Major inspires the rebellion and sets out the principles of what will become Animalism.	<i>Snowball</i> is a brave leader and passionate speaker, who is overthrown by Napoleon's tactics..	1) "a more vivacious pig than Napoleon, quicker in speech and more inventive" 2) "someone was certain to say that Snowball had come in the night and done it"	
Key figures					
Karl Marx	Radical German thinker who wrote 'The Communist Manifesto' with Engels	Chapter 2: Rebellion ensues. The rebellion brings hope and the 7 commandments become the rules to live by.	<i>Squealer</i> uses propaganda and lies to manipulate.	1) "he could turn black into white" 2) "Surely, comrades, you do not want Jones back?"	
Joseph Stalin	General Secretary of the Bolshevik party who assumed leadership of the Communist Party after Lenin's death.	Chapter 3: Pig superiority. The pigs assume leadership while the animals work.	<i>Boxer's</i> strength and power is exploited and he is discarded	1) "universally respected for his steadiness of character and tremendous powers of work." 2) "A thin stream of blood had trickled out of his mouth"	
Vladimir Lenin	Masterminded the Bolshevik take-over of power in Russia in 1917, and was the architect and first head of the USSR.	Chapter 4: Time for war. Victory at the Battle of the cowshed as the humans get wind.	<i>Benjamin</i> is more intelligent than the other animals and does not challenge Animalism until it is too late.	1) "Benjamin, as usual, said that he refused to meddle in such matters," 2) "Fools! Fools!" shouted Benjamin, prancing round them and stamping the earth"	
Leon Trotsky	Key figure in the October revolution, Trotsky lost out to Stalin in the battle for power in Russia.	Chapter 5: Run for your life. Mollie and Snowball leave the farm.			
Tsar Nicolas II	Nicholas II was the last tsar of Russia. He was deposed during the Russian Revolution and executed by the Bolsheviks.	Chapter 6: Windmill bricks. The animals work like slaves. Chapter 7: Hens go to heaven. The scapegoat Snowball is used as an excuse for execution; history is rewritten.	All <i>humans</i> are presented as corrupt in the book, but the pigs come to resemble them.	1) "the last traces of Jones's hated reign" 2) Frederick: "If you have your lower animals to contend with, we have our lower classes!"	
Pravda	Russian broadsheet newspaper, used for Soviet propaganda.	Chapter 8: Totalitarian state. Napoleon declares himself 'Leader'; Ideals are eroded. Chapter 9: Boxer's decline. Life is hard, and for Boxer, it ends.	<i>Old Major</i> is an inspiring speaker whose speech foreshadows the good and bad things that happen as a result.	1) "Let us face it: our lives are miserable, laborious, and short." 2) "And among us animals let there be perfect unity, perfect comradeship in the struggle."	
The Bolsheviks	Meaning 'one of the majority', this was a section of the Russian Social-Democratic Workers' Party led by Lenin.	Chapter 10: Pigs are like men. Full circle – the pigs are no different to the humans.	<i>Religion</i> is unwanted when it conflicts with the state but wanted when it distracts from the state.	1) "The animals hated Moses because he told tales and did no work, but some of them believed in Sugarcandy Mountain" 2) "Their lives now, they reasoned, were hungry and laborious; was it not right and just that a better world should exist somewhere else?"	
Ideas about Language and Structure					
Fable	A fable is a story that teaches a lesson or moral. <i>Orwell uses the actions of the animals to teach the reader lessons about equality, power, corruption and freedom.</i>	Cyclical (or circular) Narrative Structure	A story that ends in the same place it began. <i>By the end the animals are in the same position as they were at the start. Orwell uses this to show the harm of communism.</i>	Propaganda (see below) Scapegoating	Biased information used to promote a point of view Blaming an innocent party to create a common enemy
Allegory	An allegory is a story which is an extended metaphor and symbolises a real life event/situation, in this case the history of the Russian Revolution.	Omniscient narrator	A narrator who knows and sees everything. <i>Animal Farm has a Third person Omniscient narrator. We might also call the narrator ironic and detached.</i>	Selection Assertion	Picking and choosing the information to share Stating something as a fact

Satire	The use of humour, irony, exaggeration, or ridicule to expose and criticise people's stupidity or vices , particularly in the context of contemporary politics and other topical issues.	Tone	The mood or atmosphere created by the writer. <i>The optimistic tone of Chapter 1 and Old Major's speech is replaced by an atmosphere of creeping dread. Used by Orwell to show the way that communism fails.</i>	Bandwagon	Encouraging people to think or act in some way simply because other people are doing so
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