

Vocabulary	Chapter	Plot	Characters			
Abundance	1 Old Major's speech	Mr Jones, the owner of Manor Farm falls asleep in a drunken stupor. All the animals of Manor Farm meet in the big barn where <i>Old Major</i> delivers a speech arguing for a rebellion against the men. The Animals sing 'Beasts of England', a song from Old Major's dream.	Mr Jones	<i>Drunken owner of Animal Farm. Embodies the tyranny of man.</i>	Boxer	Devoted citizen and immensely strong. Innocent and naive.
Advocated			Mr Pilkington	<i>Owner of Foxwood . Sells land to Napoleon and praises his methods.</i>	Clover	<i>Maternal , caring and loyal. Senses hypocrisy but cannot articulate it.</i>
Canvassing	2 The rebellion	<i>Old Major dies and the pigs adapt his speech, forming the principles of Animalism. The pigs plan the rebellion even though some animals (like Mollie) are concerned. The rebellion happens faster than expected after Mr. Jones forgets to feed the animals. The animals of Mr. Jones house and leave it as a museum. Napoleon steals milk.</i>	Mr Frederick	<i>Cutthroat businessmen. Trades with and manipulates Napoleon.</i>	Mollie	<i>Shallow and childish. Craves ribbons and sugar. Deserts the farm</i>
ceremonial			Mr Whymper	<i>Sly, greedy and self interested. Solicior who aids Napoleon's tyranny.</i>	Benjamin	<i>Stubborn, cynical and apathetic. Only stirred to passion by Boxer's removal</i>
Comrade	3 The pigs emerge as leaders.	The animals complete the harvest faster than ever. Snowball sets up the Sunday assemblies where Napoleon and Snowball often argue. Snowball's committees fail, yet he is able to bring literacy to the animals with minor success. Napoleon teaches the sheep 'four legs good two legs bad' and takes the dogs for 'education'. Cow's milk and windfall apples are given to pigs, Squealer convinces the animals that this is a good idea.	Moses	<i>Tamed raven of Jones. Spreads the idea of Sugarcandy Mountain.</i>	Dogs + Sheep	<i>Instruments of fear and control, educated by Napoleon.</i>
Dejectedly			Snowball	<i>Devoted to animalism and the education of lesser animals. Hero at the battle of the cowshed.</i>	Napoleon	<i>Expels Snowball. Executes animals. Establishes himself as dictator. Controls with fear. Becomes Jones.</i>
Denounced	4 Battle of the Cowshed	News of the rebellion spreads, Frederick, Jones and Pilkington complain about Animal Farm's success. In October, a group of men try to seize the farm. Led by Snowball's brilliance, the animals repel the attack, which is names 'The Battle of the Cowshed'.	Squealer	<i>Mouthpiece of Napoleon. Uses propaganda to control the animals.</i>	Old Major	<i>Wise, old pig. Inspires the rebellion with his rhetoric.</i>
eloquence			5 Snowball's expulsion.	Mollie deserts the farm. The pigs grow in influence, suggesting ideas on which the animals must vote. Snowball and Napoleon continue to disagree, especially over the construction of a windmill. When the Windmill is put to vote, Snowball is expelled from animal farm. Later, Napoleon announces that the Windmill will be built.		
emboldened	6 Building the windmill	The animals work harder than ever, Boxer proves himself to be an inspiration. Napoleon begins trading with humans and hires Mr Whymper. Jones gives up trying to reclaim the farm. The animals begin sleeping with beds, and Muriel and Clover notice a change in the commandments 'with sheets'. Squealer persuades the animals that this is acceptable. In November, a storm topples the half complete windmill. Napoleon blames this on Snowball.	Themes			
expulsion			Context			
Liberty	7 Rebuilding the windmill and the executions	The animals struggle against starvation. After learning that they must sacrifice their eggs, the hens stage a demonstration. Napoleon denies their rations and 9 hens starve as a result. The animals are led to believe Snowball has been returning to the farm – his role at the battle of the Cowshed is adapted by Squealer. In spring, Napoleon calls a meeting and several 'traitors', who confess to being in league with Snowball, are executed, including protesting hens and pigs. <i>Beasts of England</i> is outlawed.	Tyranny, Leadership and Corruption		An allegorical tale with direct links to the history of the Soviet Union in the early 20 th century.	
Maxim			Class, Education and Control over the intellectually inferior		The book charts the corruptions of Communist ideals of equality, where workers are promised equality and freedom and are eventually repressed and treated as bad, if not worse, as under the previous rule of the capitalist 'Tsar' .	
Negotiations	8 Trading with humans and the destruction of the windmill.	Clover and Benjamin notice a change in the commandments: 'killing without cause'. The next year brings more work and less food, despite Squealer's figures and statistics to the contrary. More executions occur. Napoleon's is seen in public less often. Napoleon trades Frederick and Pilkington off against each other, and sells a pile of timber to Frederick, who tricks Napoleon with forged banknotes. Napoleon pronounces the death sentence on him. Frederick, with 14 other men, attack the farm and blow up the windmill, which rallies the animals to fight back. Several animals die, Boxer is injured but Squealer convinces the animals of their victory. The pigs find a crate of whiskey, Napoleon fears he is dying and proclaims that drinking alcohol is punishable by death. He then recovers and orders the retirement paddock to be planted with barley.	Lies and deceit		Old Major represents Karl Marx , putting forward the communist ideals which will free them from the tyranny of capitalism (represented by Jones).	
Posthumously			Acceptance, Foolishness and naivety		Snowball represents Trotsky , a passionate component of Animalism (Communism) who is expelled by Napoleon (Stalin) .	
Precuations	9 Boxer's fate	Once again, the animals are faced with rebuilding the windmill. 31 pigs are born, and Napoleon orders for a schoolhouse to be built for their education. Rations are yet again reduced. Animal Farm is proclaimed a republic with Napoleon as president. Boxer is injured working and Napoleon sends for a vet. A van arrives, Boxer is taken away but Benjamin reads the its side and learns that Boxer is being slaughtered. Squealer manages to convince the animals otherwise. Boxer is never seen again.	Violence		Napoleon follows a similar rise to power as Stalin , using fear and propaganda to control the masses, including show trials and executions.	
Presided			Pride and Ceremony		By the end of the novel, the ideals of communism have been so far abused and forgotten, that Napoleon meets and forms agreements with former oppressors.	
Principle	10 Pigs and humans come together.	Years pass. Muriel, Jessie, Pincher are dead. Clover is 14. No animal has ever retired. The farm has grown in size and population. Two windmills are complete. Clover nptices the pigs walk on two legs. The commandments are delated and replaced with "All animals are equal but some are more equal than others." The pigs start carrying whips and wearing Mr Jones' clothes. In the final scene, human farmers visit the farm and meet the other pigs. Toasts are exchanged and Napoleon changes the farm's name back to Manor farm. The pigs and humans play cards. A quarrel brakes out. Onlooking animals can not discriminate between pigs and humans.	Dreams, hopes and future plans			
Procession						
Procured						
Prophecy						
Readjustment						
Recitation						
Seclusion						
Sentimentality						
Stupefied						
Superintended						
Suppressed						
Surmounted						
Treachery						
Unanimously						