

ANIMAL FARM

Essential Questions:

What responsibility do I have toward society?

What is satire? Is *Animal Farm* an effective example of satire?

What is allegory? In what way is *Animal Farm* an allegory?

Chapters 1 - 10

Chapter 1

1. Describe how the animals arrange themselves as they gather to hear Old Major. Why is this arrangement significant? What might this arrangement say about future meetings or events?
2. Describe in detail how Old Major uses rhetoric (ethos, logos, and pathos) to persuade the animals to rebel—you must explain EACH type of rhetoric and have supporting details from the story for EACH type of rhetoric. *Quote with intro and commentary + cite.
3. What mottos does Old Major give the animals?
4. What are the commandments Old Major gives the animals? How can each of the commandments be considered a vice?

Chapter 2

5. Describe Napoleon, Snowball, and Squealer using SPECIFIC examples from the novel (at least three traits for each character). You need to include
6. Why don't the pigs like Moses' stories about Sugarcandy Mountain? Details!
7. What causes the animals to finally rebel against Mr. Jones and his four farmhands?
8. Trace the development of the Rebellion—point out which characters played or did not play a key role in the rebellion.
9. Based upon the descriptions of Napoleon, Snowball, and Squealer, predict the roles they will play in the revolution after the rebellion. How does their behavior foreshadow their eventual leadership positions?

Chapter 3

1. Look for the hints Orwell gives the reader that reveals satire → Even though all animals are considered equal, Orwell's narrative indicates that the pigs are actually *more* equal. Find (a) two examples from the text that use the term "clever" to indicate how the pigs are more equal; (b) one example from the text that uses the term "superior" to indicate how the pigs are more equal; and (c) one example from the text that uses the term "perfectly" to indicate how the pigs are more equal. You need to include quotations from the text.
2. Describe Boxer using SPECIFIC examples from this chapter (three).
3. What is Boxer's motto?
4. Since the "stupider" animals were unable to learn the Seven Commandments by heart, what did Snowball declare was the essential principle of Animalism?
5. Find and describe the three rhetorical appeals (ethos, logos, and pathos) Squealer uses to convince the other animals that it is in their best interest not to have the milk. *Quote EACH appeal with intro and commentary + cite.

Chapter 4

6. Give examples of how the ANIMALS spread the concepts of Animalism to other farms. Be specific.
7. Give examples of how MAN spread negative rumors of the concepts of Animalism to other farmers. Be specific.

Chapter 5

1. What changes does Napoleon make after his dogs chase Snowball off the farm?
2. Why don't the other animals protest Napoleon's decisions?
3. How do the animals arrange themselves in Chapter 5 when they enter the barn to receive their orders, as compared to the description in Chapter 1? How is this arrangement significant?
4. What is the importance of the dogs accompanying Squealer when he comes to talk to the animals (hint: think of rhetoric)?
5. The irony is quite strong at various times in this chapter. Find two incidents or comments from Chapter 5 that use irony. Be sure to explain EACH ironic situation.
6. Satire is becoming more and more apparent at this point in the novel—an indicator of such is ideas or actions that go against the Seven Commandments, although the animals either do not realize it or question it. Find and explain one example of satire.

Chapter 6

1. Satire is becoming more and more apparent at this point in the novel—an indicator of such is when the other animals are obviously being treated unfairly by the pigs, but the animals do not realize or understand they are being treated unfairly.
1. Find and explain two examples of unfair treatment.

2. The windmill and the building of the windmill take on several meanings throughout the novel. What does the windmill symbolize for Snowball, Napoleon, and the other animals?
3. What does the destruction of the windmill symbolize?
4. How does Napoleon blame Snowball?
5. Why do the animals accept Napoleon's explanation, even though they know he is lying?
6. With the need to open trade negotiations with Man and the desire to solidify his power, Napoleon now casts Snowball as the villain and the symbol of all the animals' problems. Using specifics from the novel describe Snowball and Napoleon from Napoleon's point of view; be sure to describe Napoleon as the symbol of the benevolent leader, and Snowball as the traitor.

Chapter 7

7. Give two examples of how Squealer's and Napoleon's unfairness and cruelty reveals satire in this chapter.
8. Give one example of EACH type of irony in this chapter.
9. Give one example of EACH type of rhetoric in this chapter.
10. Explain how Napoleon uses Snowball as a scapegoat for all that goes wrong on the farm. Why does Napoleon do this?
11. Explain why the animals confess to being traitors. Be sure to include ALL the animals who confess with your response. Be sure to include all the possible reasons the animals confess—use good detail!
12. Why does Napoleon order the animals to stop singing *Beasts of England*? Be sure to explain why stopping the singing of the song will benefit Napoleon.

Chapter 8

13. Satire is becoming more and more apparent at this point in the novel—an indicator of such is when the animals are obviously lied to by the pigs, but the animals do not realize they are being lied to or can't do anything about being lied to by the pigs. Find and explain two examples of the animals being lied to by the pigs + explain WHY the animals do nothing.
14. Find and describe all three rhetorical appeals (ethos, logos, and pathos) Squealer uses in this chapter.
15. Satire is becoming more and more apparent at this point in the novel—an indicator of such is any propaganda linked to Napoleon. Find and explain three examples of Napoleon's propaganda throughout this chapter.
16. How has Napoleon paid for the timber? Describe and explain the irony involved in who outsmarts whom in the negotiations for the timber.
17. Why is the conversation between Boxer and Squealer over the celebration of the animals' "victory" ironic? Be sure to include what the greatest loss of the Battle of the Windmill and to include who the animal casualties are when explaining the irony.
18. Describe the ironic humor in Napoleon's "brush with death," being sure to explain what his real issue was.
19. Describe what Squealer was doing when he fell off the ladder. Why does Squealer get away with his actions?

Chapter 9

1. Describe Boxer's health at the beginning of this chapter. What is his expectation regarding his twelfth birthday?
2. Describe and EXPLAIN the rhetorical appeals (logos, ethos, and pathos) Squealer uses to deceitfully explain the animals' rations
3. What rule regarding meetings between pigs and other animals is now announced? EXPLAIN.
4. What does Napoleon do to compensate for lack of food and lots of work?
5. Who do the pigs allow to return to the farm and why? EXPLAIN.
6. What is Boxer told to expect after he injures himself?
7. What do Benjamin and the others realize too late as Boxer is being taken away?
8. How does Squealer squelch the "wicked rumor" that Boxer was betrayed? Which rhetorical appeals does he use? EXPLAIN.
9. What are two ways that Napoleon uses Boxer's death to his advantage?

Chapter 10

1. Describe the satire the author demonstrates through the pigs' new behavior and the single commandment to which the Seven Commandments have been reduced—be sure to explain how ironic humor reveals satire (Hint: Essentially, how have the pigs adopted man's ways and how does the author ridicule this?) You should have at least TWO DETAILED PARAGRAPHS (8 sentences each para.) for your response and at least 4 QUOTES TOTAL as evidence to support your write-up.
2. Describe why Orwell ends the novel as he does—with the humans touring Animal Farm and then the pigs and the humans celebrating in the house together?

Literary Devices Notes

Irony -

a.

b.

c.

Satire -

Allegory -

Rhetorical Appeals-

Ethos -

Logos -

Pathos -