

'Animal Farm': Knowledge Organiser

Chapter breakdown

1	The animals gather to listen to old Major. He gives them a vision of a life without man.
2	The animals rebel and overthrow Jones. The commandments are written.
3	The animals' first harvest is a success. The pigs keep the milk and apples to themselves.
4	The Battle of the Cowshed: Jones attempts to reclaim the farm.
5	Snowball and Napoleon debate the windmill. Napoleon uses dogs to chase Snowball from the farm. Napoleon makes himself leader.
6	Work begins on the windmill. The pigs move into the farmhouse. Winds destroy the windmill.
7	Work on the windmill starts again. Napoleon demands eggs from the hens. Napoleon slaughters animals at the show trials.
8	Napoleon betrays Mr. Pilkington and sells timber to Mr. Frederick. Frederick pays with counterfeit money. Frederick attacks the farm. The animals suffer losses in the Battle of the Windmill. The windmill is destroyed.
9	Boxer is sold to the knacker's yard.
10	The pigs are leaders on the farm. They start walking on two legs and carrying whips. There is no difference between the pigs and the humans they sought to overthrow at the start of the novel.

The seven commandments

1	Whatever goes upon two legs is an enemy.
2	Whatever goes upon four legs, or has wings, is a friend.
3	No animal shall wear clothes.
4	No animal shall sleep in a bed.
5	No animal shall drink alcohol.
6	No animal shall kill any other animal.
7	All animals are equal.

Characters

Napoleon

'a large, rather fierce-looking Berkshire boar, the only Berkshire on the farm, not much of a talker, but with a reputation for getting his own way.'

Snowball

'a more vivacious pig than Napoleon, quicker in speech and more inventive, but was not considered to have the same depth of character.'

Squealer

'with very round cheeks, twinkling eyes, nimble movements, and a shrill voice. He was a brilliant talker, and when he was arguing some difficult point he had a way of skipping from side to side and whisking his tail which was somehow very persuasive. The others said of Squealer that he could turn black into white.'

Boxer

'an enormous beast, nearly eighteen hands high, and as strong as any two ordinary horses put together... in fact he was not of first-rate intelligence, but he was universally respected for his steadiness of character and tremendous powers of work.'

Key words

allegory – a story with two meanings. It has a literal meaning, which is what actually happens in the story. But it also has a deeper meaning. The deeper meaning is often a moral. It teaches you a lesson about life.

tyrant – someone who has total power and uses it in a cruel and unfair way. A **tyranny** is a situation in which a leader or government has too much power and uses that power in a cruel and unfair way.

rebellion – a rebellion is a situation in which people fight against those who are in charge of them.

harvest – the time when crops are cut and collected from fields.

corrupt – when people use their power in a dishonest way order to make life better for themselves.

propaganda – Information that is meant to make people think a certain way. The information may not be true.

cult of personality – a cult of personality is where a leader convinces people to worship him or her, and treat them like a god.

treacherous – If you betray someone who trusts you, you could be described as **treacherous**.

Biographical information

1	'Animal Farm' was written in 1945.
2	It was written by George Orwell.
3	Orwell was born in 1903.
4	'Animal Farm' was influenced by the events of World War II.
5	Orwell wanted to write about the cruel leaders of Europe during World War II.
6	'Animal Farm' is an allegory for the events of the Russian Revolution.



King James' Bible



William Tyndale

Sympathising with the Lollards, William Tyndale made it his life's work to translate the Bible from Greek and Latin into the common language of English.

Various officials took offence to this and Tyndale became a wanted man for ten years – only finally being arrested after a friend turned him in. His punishment was strangulation and his body burnt for heresy.

Whether purposely or accidentally, shortly after his death an official English Bible was released without crediting Tyndale, and again 80 years later with King James' Bible.



Woodcut of Tyndale's martyrdom



Tyndale's 1526 New Testament

Creative Writing!

- Adjective attack
- Past participle start
- The 'as if' pivot
- Whoever/whenever/whichever
- Subordinate clause

Angry and enslaved, I needed to break free. Free of these shackles. Pulled apart from my family, as if I was nothing more than animal, these men have no shame. Whoever thought they were kind, whenever that may have been possible, it was clearly no longer true. These monsters, because that's what they were, needed to pay.

Old Testament

1200 - 165 BC

Beowulf

1000 AD

William Tyndale

1494-1536

King James Bible

1611

John Milton – Paradise Lost

1667

William Blake – Songs of Innocence and Experience

1789

Bob Marley

1945-1981

New Testament

50-100 AD

Medieval mystery plays

13th – 16th centuries

William Shakespeare

1564-1616

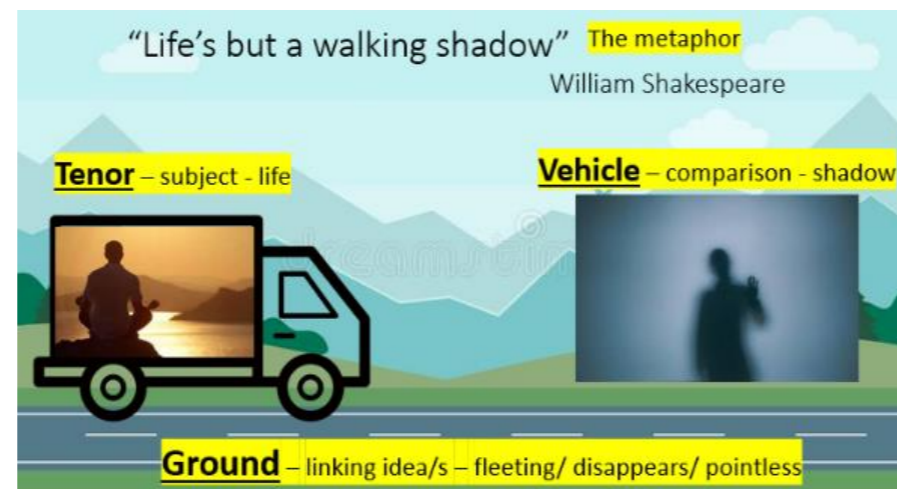
John Bunyan – Pilgrim's Progress

1678

Emily Dickinson

1830-1886

Parts of a metaphor



Stories from the Bible:

Section and story		Summary of story
Genesis 1-2	Creation of the world	God spent six days creating all life – the plants, the sea, the animals. He took rest on the seventh day and blessed it.
Genesis 3	Adam and Eve	God created Adam and then Eve from his rib. He forbids them from eating the apple of knowledge. After listening to the temptation of a snake and eating the forbidden fruit, Adam and Eve (and all of humanity) are punished.
Genesis 6-9	Noah and the Ark	Having seen the evil rooted in his creation, God decides to destroy man. He saves Noah (as he is righteous) and his family, as well as a male and female of all animals. After months at sea, the flood retracts and those on the ark are able to leave.
Judges 14-16	The Adventures of Samson	Samson, an Israelite, started a one-man war (with riddles and violence) against Philistines who had overtaken his land. Eventually, Delilah was able to manipulate him into revealing his weakness (his hair), which led to his loss of strength and sight. At the end of the story, Samson prays to God for the ability to fight for the Israelites once more and pulls a building down upon them.
Samuel 16-17	David and Goliath	The fighting between the Philistines and the Israelites continue. King Samuel has been told by God that Saul is no longer fit to rule and the city must be destroyed. The Philistines put forward their champion, Goliath, and challenge the Israelites to a one-on-one fight for control. David, who had absolute faith in God, put himself forwards as the Israelite champion. He enters the battle with no armour, only a staff and five pebbles – defeating Goliath with one stone to the forehead. He was chosen as the next King.
1 Kings 3	The Judgement of Solomon	Two women approach King Solomon with a child; both women claim to be the child's mother. Solomon declares the child should be cut in half so each woman can have a part; one mother agrees and the other refuses, saying she'd prefer the child to live without her than to be split. King Solomon decides the woman who refuses must be the real mother and allows her to take the whole child.
Daniel 1-6	The Story of Daniel	Due to Daniel's wisdom (bestowed by God), people began to plot against him. The ruler, Darius the Mede, was persuaded to punish Daniel for worshipping God instead of he, the ruler. Daniel was put into a pit of lions, but God protected him and he survived. Upon seeing this, Darius declares that all should follow God and put the original plotters into the lion's den instead.
Matthew 5-7	Sermon on the Mount	Jesus gives a speech from a mountainside in front of a large crowd. During this sermon, he teaches his followers the Lord's Prayer, various commandments and explained what human lives are considered blessed by God.
John 11	Story of Lazarus	Lazarus, a man incredibly unwell, dies in Bethany. Jesus arrives with his disciples four days after Lazarus' death, but promises to show the glory of God. He persuades Lazarus' sister to show him to the grave and move the stone that seals the body; once moved aside, Lazarus, now alive again, walks resurrected from the dead as an example of God's power.



King James' Bible



Epithets to describe

Samson:

- Tempestuous
- Potent
- Staunch



Epithets to describe

Daniel:

- Uncompromising
- Scholarly
- Resolute

Vocabulary and Terminology

Benevolent (adj) Benevolence (n)	Well-meaning and kindly.
Audacious (adj) Audacity (n)	Willing to take bold risks.
Righteous (adj) Righteousness (n)	Always doing the right thing; following God's instructions.
Erudite (adj) Erudition (n)	Showing great learning and knowledge.
Dauntless (adj) Dauntlessness (n) Daunt (v)	Showing fearlessness and determination.
Humble (adj) Humility (n)	Having a modest sense of your importance.
Allusion	An indirect reference; referring to something without explicitly saying it. <u>Example:</u> Describing someone as 'Einstein' means that they are extremely smart.
Irony	Stating one thing when actually meaning the opposite (like sarcasm). <u>Example:</u> "Great job," she said with heavy sarcasm.
Road to Damascus	An important point in someone's life where a large shift happens (in their ideas of beliefs). <u>Example:</u> A person who suddenly 'finds' God and changes religions.
Symbolism	An item/image that represents something larger. <u>Example:</u> a crown symbolises power and authority.
Allegory	A story that can be interpreted to reveal a hidden meaning (usually a moral one). <u>Example:</u> Tortoise and the Hare is an allegory for not always being the first to finish.

Using epithets within a topic statement:

Teach	Model	Write
<p><u>One sentence</u> to answer the question with <u>using one excellent epithet.</u></p> <p><u>Try beginning with a discourse marker of contrast</u></p> <p>Whereas Despite Although At first glance</p> <p><u>Use a comma to separate viewpoints</u></p>	<p><i>Despite Tyndale being persecuted, he is implacable in translating the Bible.</i></p> <p><i>Because Noah is righteous, he is chosen by God to survive.</i></p> <p><i>At first glance, Solomon appears heartless, but is astute in his judgements.</i></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> At first glance, [text or character] appears... but at a deeper level/ on closer inspection/ it is arguable that...</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Because [first idea], [second idea]</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Despite [character] being..., they...</p>

Embedding quotations:

Teach	Model	Write
<p><u>Introduce where you've got the idea from</u></p> <p>or</p> <p><u>Introduce the concept to be discussed</u></p>	<p><i>At the start of Adam and Eve, God explicitly told Adam "..."</i></p> <p><i>Due to his size, David had to "..."</i></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> When [where], [concept]</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> On being told [concept], [outcome]</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> At the start/middle/end, [concept]</p>



William Blake – a poet in the 1700s who believed "the Bible was the greatest work of poetry ever written".

Much of his poetry and art is inspired by the Bible.



Emily Dickinson – a poet in 1800s who was brought up in a deeply religious household.

All of her poetry reflects a distinct and scholarly understanding of the Bible.



Bob Marley – a performer in the 1900s who would often carry a copy of the King James' Bible with him.

His strong belief was well-known to those around him and evident in his poetry.

Key Quotations

There's a skirmish of wit between them.
(Leonato, Act 1 Scene 1)

In time the savage bull doth bear the yoke.
(Don Pedro, Act 1 Scene 1)

He that hath a beard is more than a youth,
and he that hath no beard is less than a man:
and he that is more than a youth is not for me,
and he that is less than a man, I am not for
him.
(Beatrice, Act 2 Scene 1)

As merry as the day is long.
(Beatrice, Act 2 Scene 1)

Speak low if you speak love.
(Don Pedro, Act 2 Scene 1)

Friendship is constant in all other things,
Save in the office and affairs of love.
(Claudio, Act 2 Scene 1)

She speaks poniards, and every word stabs.
(Benedick, Act 2 Scene 1)

I will not be sworn, but love may transform
me to an oyster.
(Benedick, Act 2 Scene 3)

When I said I would die a bachelor, I did not think I should live till I were married.
(Benedick, Act 2 Scene 3)

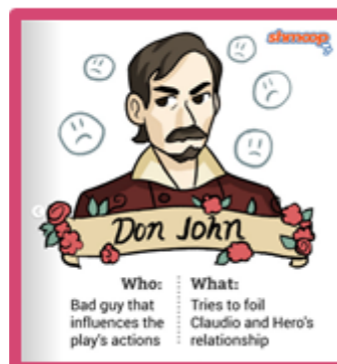
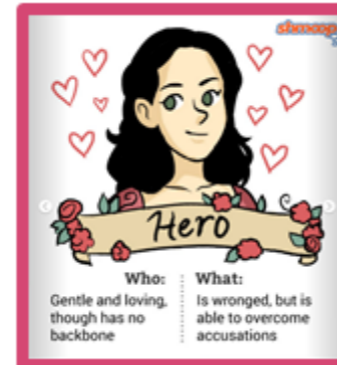
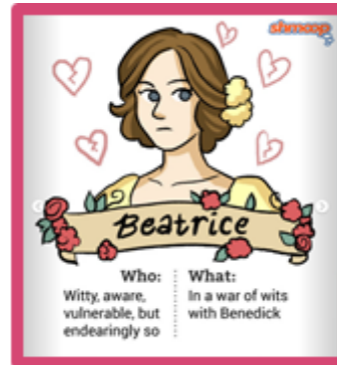
Some Cupid kills with arrows, some with traps.
(Hero, Act 3, Scene 1)

Everyone cannot master a grief but he that has it.
(Benedick, Act 3 Scene 2)

Are you good men and true?
(Dogberry, Act 3 Scene 3)

I love you with so much of my heart that none is left to protest.
(Beatrice, Act 4 Scene 1)

For there was never yet philosopher
That could endure the toothache patiently.



memorise

In a false quarrel there is no true valour.
(Benedick, Act 5 Scene 1)

Thou and I are too wise to woo peaceably.
(Benedick, Act 5 Scene 2)

Peace! I will stop your mouth.
(Leonato, Act 5 Scene 3)

Context: Shakespeare and the Elizabethan Era

The most influential writer in all of English literature, William Shakespeare was born in 1564 to a successful middle-class glove-maker in Stratford-upon-Avon, England. Shakespeare attended grammar school, but his formal education proceeded no further. In 1582 he married an older woman, Anne Hathaway, and had three children with her. Around 1590 he left his family behind and traveled to London to work as an actor and playwright. Public and critical acclaim quickly followed, and Shakespeare eventually became the most popular playwright in England and part-owner of the Globe Theater. His career bridged the reigns of Elizabeth I (ruled 1558–1603) and James I (ruled 1603–1625), and he was a favorite of both monarchs.

Much Ado About Nothing is generally considered one of Shakespeare's best comedies, because it combines elements of robust hilarity with more serious meditations on honor, shame, and court politics. It was probably written in 1598 and 1599, as Shakespeare was approaching the middle of his career. Like As You Like It and Twelfth Night, Much Ado About Nothing, though interspersed with darker concerns, is a joyful comedy that ends with multiple marriages and no deaths.

Big Picture - This unit teaches another Shakespeare play. Why study Shakespeare?

His plays have a universal appeal, and his themes still resonate today. Whether it's tragedy, love, loss, anger, despair or jealousy, there are things we can understand about human nature in each of his plays. Not only this, but Shakespeare's language commands imagination and inspiration. We can learn a great deal about language— and how to analyse language— by exploring his plays. It's great to try and watch them if you can, too!

Key Themes

Love and Masquerade

-Love in the play is always involved with tricks, games and disguises, every romance takes place through some form of deception. -Every step in romance takes place by way of masquerade. **Hero** is won for **Claudio** by **Don Pedro** in disguise. **Benedick** and **Beatrice** are brought together through an elaborate prank. Claudio can be reconciled with Hero only after her faked death. Altogether, these things suggest that love—like a play or masquerade—is a game based on appearances, poses and the manipulation of situations.

Wit and Warfare

-Much Ado constantly compares the social world (relationships/ banter etc) with warfare. -War of wit and love are compared to real wars in a metaphor that extends through every part of the play. The rivalry of **Benedick** and **Beatrice** is called a "merry war," and the language they use with and about each other is almost always military. -Like generals, the characters execute careful strategies and tricks.

Language and Communication

-*Much Ado dwells on the way that language and communication affect our perception of reality.*
- Tricks of language alone repeatedly change the entire situation of the play. Overheard conversations cause **Benedick** and **Beatrice** to fall in love, and the sonnets they have written one another stop them from separating once the prank behind their romance has been revealed.

Marriage and Freedom

-In *Much Ado*, romantic experiences are always connected to issues of freedom and shame. If dignity comes from having a strong and free will, then love, desire and marriage are a threat to it. - This is the position taken by most of the characters. **Benedick**, for example, compares the married man to a tame, humiliated animal. The events of the play confirm this position on love and dignity taken by most of the characters

- Act 1
- Soldiers arrive at Leonato's house after fighting in a war.
 - Claudio falls in love with Hero and plans to marry her.
 - Benedick and Beatrice argue and swear off marriage forever.
 - Don John plans to make trouble for Claudio.

- Act 2
- At a masked ball Don Pedro convinces Hero to marry Claudio.
 - Group decide to trick Benedick and Beatrice into falling in love.
 - Don John plans to make Claudio think Hero is unfaithful.
 - Don Pedro and Claudio trick Benedick into thinking Beatrice loves him.

- Act 3
- Hero tricks Beatrice into thinking Benedick loves her.
 - Don John tell Claudio he can prove that Hero is unfaithful.
 - Hero Prepares for her wedding and mocks Beatrice's attitude to love.
 - Leonarto and Dogberry discuss interrogating criminals.

- Act 4
- Claudio accuses Hero of being unfaithful.
 - Beatrice, Benedick and the priest argue she is innocent.
 - Beatrice convinces Benedick to challenge Claudio to a duel.
 - The guards interrogate men who helped Don John.

- Act 5
- Leonarto and Benedick challenge Claudio to a duel.
 - Borachio reveals his role in tricking Claudio.
 - Leonarto tells Claudio he must be punished for his behaviour
 - At the wedding Hero reveals herself, Benedick and Beatrice reveal their love for each other.
 - Don John is arrested.



If stuck for writing analytically, here's paragraph support:

S - Statement *(Provide a statement or idea.)*

E - Evidence *(Embed a quotation.)*

I - Inference *(Explain and detail your understanding of the quotation/moment selected)*

Z - Zoom in *(look at specific words/ techniques/language features – and impact)*

Z—Zoom OUT *on context*

E - Effect on the audience / effect the writer intended *(writer's intentions)*

TERMINOLOGY / KEY TERMS

Term	Definition	Term	Definition
Rhyming couplets	A rhyming pair of lines in verse.	Dramatic irony	When the audience knows something that the characters don't.
Antithesis	A person or thing that is the direct opposite of someone or something else.	Virtuous	Having or showing high moral standards
Thee, thine, thou	A more familiar and informal way of saying "you".	Pernicious	Harmful or dangerous
You	A more formal term used for addressing strangers/ politeness.	Malice	The desire to harm someone.
Shakespearean	Something characteristic of William Shakespeare or his works.	Deceit	The action or practice of deceiving someone by concealing or misrepresenting the truth.
Elizabethan	The era in which Shakespeare wrote Much Ado.	Courtly love	Courtly love is a French concept that is based on gallantry and chivalry.
Monologue	A Speech by a single character which expresses their thoughts/ feelings.	Cynical	Cynicism is an attitude characterized by a general distrust of others' motives.
Comedy	Comedy is a genre of fiction intended to be humorous or amusing by inducing laughter.	Masquerade	A false show or pretence, also a type of party where everyone wears masks.
Juxtaposition	When two things are placed close together with contrasting effect.	Imagery	Visually descriptive or figurative language