

Animal Farm by George Orwell, published August 1945 just after the end of World War Two before the capitalist United Kingdom (UK) and communist Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) changed from allies to enemies																					
The Communist Manifesto	Karl Marx's text popularises the idea of <b>communism</b> and highlights the need for the <b>proletariat</b> fight back against the <b>oppression</b> of the <b>bourgeoisie</b> in order to live equally. Marx discussed the importance of the "means of production" (things that can be used to produce e.g. farms). "Workers of the world, unite!"	Marx's theories are represented in <i>Animal Farm</i> through Old Major, the boar who sparks the 'Animalism' movement.	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Satire</td><td>Criticizing ideas in a humorous way</td></tr> <tr><td>Allegory</td><td>Story with hidden meaning</td></tr> <tr><td>Economy</td><td>A country's money and goods</td></tr> </table>	Satire	Criticizing ideas in a humorous way	Allegory	Story with hidden meaning	Economy	A country's money and goods												
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The Russian Revolution: The Tsar ('King')	Before the <b>revolution</b> , Russia was ruled by Tsar Nicholas II who had <b>totalitarian</b> power in Russia. Life for the <b>proletariat</b> was very difficult. They worked for little pay, food, and were exposed to dangerous working conditions. The <b>bourgeoisie</b> treated the <b>proletariat</b> like slaves, giving them few rights and treating them almost like animals.	Mr Jones in <i>Animal Farm</i> can be seen to represent the Tsar and <b>bourgeoisie</b> and their neglectful, <b>authoritarian</b> leadership style. The <b>proletariat</b> are represented by the animals.	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Communism</td><td>All property and production shared</td></tr> <tr><td>Socialism</td><td>Private property, shared production</td></tr> <tr><td>Capitalism</td><td>Private property and production</td></tr> <tr><td>Oppression</td><td>Harsh or cruel treatment</td></tr> </table>	Communism	All property and production shared	Socialism	Private property, shared production	Capitalism	Private property and production	Oppression	Harsh or cruel treatment										
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The Russian Revolution	In 1917, the Russian <b>proletariat</b> rebelled against the government of Tsar Nicholas II. The <b>revolution</b> began when workers decided to strike and got together to discuss politics. Then they began to <b>mutiny</b> . The Tsar ordered the army to control the riot. However, many of the soldiers refused to shoot at the Russian people and the army began to <b>mutiny</b> against the Tsar. The Tsar was forced to give up his throne and a new government took over which was run by two political parties: the Petrograd Soviet (representing the workers and soldiers) and the Provisional Government (the old government). The Tsar and his family were eventually executed by the new government.	The animals' <b>rebellion</b> against the <b>oppression</b> of Mr Jones directly mirrors the Russian Revolution. Mr Jones can be seen as the <b>hubristic</b> Tsar, Old Major as <b>Marx</b> who inspires the ideas for revolution, and Snowball as <b>Lenin</b> who leads the mutiny against Old Major.	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Bourgeoisie</td><td>Middle classes e.g. business owners</td></tr> <tr><td>Proletariat</td><td>Working classes e.g. farmers</td></tr> <tr><td>USSR</td><td>Group Soviet countries 1922-1991</td></tr> <tr><td>Revolution</td><td>Overthrowing authority</td></tr> <tr><td>Mutiny</td><td>Fighting against authority</td></tr> <tr><td>Rebellion</td><td>Disobeying authority</td></tr> <tr><td>Successor</td><td>The inheritor of leadership</td></tr> </table>	Bourgeoisie	Middle classes e.g. business owners	Proletariat	Working classes e.g. farmers	USSR	Group Soviet countries 1922-1991	Revolution	Overthrowing authority	Mutiny	Fighting against authority	Rebellion	Disobeying authority	Successor	The inheritor of leadership				
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Vladimir Lenin	One of the main <b>factions</b> of the Petrograd Soviet was a group called the Bolsheviks. They were led by Lenin and believed that the new Russian government should be a <b>communist</b> government. In October of 1917, Lenin took full control of the government in the Bolshevik Revolution. Russia was now the first <b>communist</b> country in the world.	Like Marx, Lenin is also reflected through Old Major. While Marx wrote and spoke about <b>Communism</b> , Lenin was seen in Russia as the man who actually made <b>communism</b> a reality.	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Dissent</td><td>Going against prevalent ideas</td></tr> <tr><td>Faction</td><td>A dissenting group within a group</td></tr> <tr><td>Military</td><td>Relating to army or police</td></tr> <tr><td>Ostracised</td><td>Exiled (kicked out); outcast</td></tr> </table>	Dissent	Going against prevalent ideas	Faction	A dissenting group within a group	Military	Relating to army or police	Ostracised	Exiled (kicked out); outcast										
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Leon Trotsky	Trotsky carried out the role of <b>military</b> leader during the Russian Revolution and was considered second in command after Lenin. However, when Lenin was dying and choosing a <b>successor</b> , he surprisingly selected Joseph Stalin instead of Trotsky. In 1928, Trotsky was exiled by Stalin. In 1940, Stalin sent an assassin to Trotsky's new home in Mexico. He was killed with an ice axe.	Trotsky is depicted in <i>Animal Farm</i> as Snowball, the successor to Old Major with great hopes and aspirations from the farm who is brutally outcast from the society he helped to build by Napoleon.	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Egalitarian</td><td>Free and equal treatment</td></tr> <tr><td>Duplicitous</td><td>Two-faced; manipulative</td></tr> <tr><td>Totalitarian</td><td>Complete control of a group</td></tr> <tr><td>Authoritarian</td><td>Strict restriction of freedom</td></tr> </table>	Egalitarian	Free and equal treatment	Duplicitous	Two-faced; manipulative	Totalitarian	Complete control of a group	Authoritarian	Strict restriction of freedom										
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Joseph Stalin	Up until he was chosen to lead Russia, Stalin was a "barely perceptible shadow," as Trotsky put it. In other words, Stalin was seen as insignificant. When he became the new leader Stalin advanced his own ideas for the future of the USSR. In 1924, he introduced the idea of " <b>socialism</b> in one country." which meant Russia would focus on looking after itself rather than trying to spread <b>communism</b> to other countries. This went directly against Trotsky and Lenin's' emphasis on world <b>revolution</b> . Stalin has been labelled "one of the most notorious figures in history". In other words, he is famous for the wrong reasons. Data found after the opening of the secret Soviet archives in the 1990s suggests that Stalin's leadership was responsible for 9 million deaths, with 6 million of these being deliberate killings and many of the rest due to poverty.	Napoleon, having dismissed Snowball's ideas without contributing any of his own, shockingly comes to power after violently <b>ostracising</b> Snowball. His promises of an <b>egalitarian</b> society quickly begin to fall apart, showing his own <b>duplicitous</b> intentions of gaining <b>totalitarian</b> control over the farm. Napoleon eventually returns the conditions of the animals to how they were at the start of the novel.	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Industrialise</td><td>Developing technology/machinery</td></tr> <tr><td>Propaganda</td><td>False or biased media; fake news</td></tr> <tr><td>Manipulation</td><td>Tricking; lying; deceiving</td></tr> <tr><td>Submission</td><td>Showing obedience and inferiority</td></tr> <tr><td>Subservience</td><td>Extreme submission and obedience</td></tr> <tr><td>Dystopia</td><td>Worst imaginable world</td></tr> <tr><td>Utopia</td><td>Best imaginable world</td></tr> <tr><td>Conform</td><td>Obeing; following ideas</td></tr> <tr><td>Subvert</td><td>Disobeying; going against ideas</td></tr> </table>	Industrialise	Developing technology/machinery	Propaganda	False or biased media; fake news	Manipulation	Tricking; lying; deceiving	Submission	Showing obedience and inferiority	Subservience	Extreme submission and obedience	Dystopia	Worst imaginable world	Utopia	Best imaginable world	Conform	Obeing; following ideas	Subvert	Disobeying; going against ideas
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Stalin's Cult of Personality	Soviet media was full of <b>propaganda</b> and constantly praised Stalin, describing him as "Great", "Beloved", "Bold", "Wise", "Inspirer", and "Genius". It portrayed him as a caring yet strong father figure, with the Soviet Russian people as his "children".	After Snowball is <b>exiled</b> , Napoleon claims ownership of Snowball's windmill idea using Squealer to motivate everyone to work as hard as possible.	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Obligation</td><td>Duty; something you must do</td></tr> <tr><td>Inevitable</td><td>Definitely going to happen</td></tr> <tr><td>Atrocity</td><td>Awful event e.g. mass killing</td></tr> </table>	Obligation	Duty; something you must do	Inevitable	Definitely going to happen	Atrocity	Awful event e.g. mass killing												
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Five Year Plan	The rapid <b>industrialisation</b> of Russia was originally suggested by Trotsky and dismissed by Stalin who said it was equivalent to suggesting that a peasant buys a "gramophone instead of a cow." However, Stalin's first Five Year Plan was introduced in 1928 and concentrated on the development of iron and steel, machine-tools, electric power and transport. Stalin set workers high targets. He demanded a 111% increase in coal production, 200% increase in iron production and 335% increase in electric power. He justified these demands by claiming that if rapid <b>industrialisation</b> did not take place, the Soviet Union would be <b>vulnerable</b> to an invasion from <b>capitalist</b> countries in the west.	After the windmill falls for the first time, the animals put all effort and focus into rebuilding, which leads to a terrible harvest and lack of food for those working so hard to build the windmill. The farmers on the outside delight to see <i>Animal Farm</i> failing. "Starvation seemed to stare them in the face."	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Heroism</td><td>Bravery; courage</td></tr> <tr><td>Patriotic</td><td>Love for one's country</td></tr> <tr><td>Poignant</td><td>Causing sadness or regret</td></tr> <tr><td>Vulnerable</td><td>Open to physical or emotional harm</td></tr> <tr><td>Corrupt</td><td>Dishonest for personal gain</td></tr> <tr><td>Admire</td><td>Looking up to someone; respect</td></tr> <tr><td>Glorify</td><td>Make something appear good</td></tr> </table>	Heroism	Bravery; courage	Patriotic	Love for one's country	Poignant	Causing sadness or regret	Vulnerable	Open to physical or emotional harm	Corrupt	Dishonest for personal gain	Admire	Looking up to someone; respect	Glorify	Make something appear good				
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The Great Purge/The Moscow Trials	By the mid-1930s, Stalin believed anyone with ties to the Bolsheviks or Lenin's government was a threat to his leadership and needed to be executed. The Moscow Trials were clearly staged events. The accused admitted to being traitors and spies before being executed. Later, historians learned that the defendants agreed to these forced confessions only after being interrogated, threatened and tortured.	Animals are executed by Napoleon's dogs having confessed to <b>conspiring</b> against his leadership. These executions increase subservience among the other animals as their fear increases.	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Propagate</td><td>Spread an idea</td></tr> <tr><td>Compassion</td><td>Empathy; sympathy</td></tr> <tr><td>Hubris</td><td>Excessive arrogance or pride</td></tr> <tr><td>Condemn</td><td>Criticise; say something is wrong</td></tr> </table>	Propagate	Spread an idea	Compassion	Empathy; sympathy	Hubris	Excessive arrogance or pride	Condemn	Criticise; say something is wrong										
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Orwell	An English 20th Century novelist. By the 1930s he had begun to consider himself a <b>socialist</b> . Late in 1936, Orwell travelled to Spain to join a <b>revolution</b> . He was forced to flee in fear of his life from Soviet-backed <b>communists</b> who were suppressing revolutionary <b>socialist dissenters</b> . The experience turned him into a lifelong anti-Stalinist.	Orwell's anti- <b>authoritarian</b> message is very clear across <i>Animal Farm</i> , as he critiques the pigs' use of <b>manipulation</b> , <b>propaganda</b> and fear to control the other animals.	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Camaraderie</td><td>Trust/friendship in a group</td></tr> <tr><td>Sardonic</td><td>A mocking or sarcastic tone</td></tr> <tr><td>Voiceless</td><td>Unable to speak out or be heard</td></tr> <tr><td>Mouthpiece</td><td>Speaking on behalf of someone else</td></tr> </table>	Camaraderie	Trust/friendship in a group	Sardonic	A mocking or sarcastic tone	Voiceless	Unable to speak out or be heard	Mouthpiece	Speaking on behalf of someone else										
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