

Name _____ Date _____ Period _____

Animal Farm by George Orwell

Themes:

- ☐ **Language is a powerful tool for persuasion**
- ☐
- ☐ **Individuals must fight for rights and equality under the law**
- ☐
- ☐ **Absolute power leads to corruption**

Characters: 16

This section is worth 32 points – 2 each.

Character	Brief Description in your own words	Quote from the text that illustrates the character. Include page number and proper citation. Textbook p. 987 – parenthetical citation
Mr. and Mrs. Jones	Mr. and Mrs. Jones own <i>Manor Farm</i>; both are selfish in that they do not take good care of their animals. He especially, gets drunk often.	Mr. Jones spent his time "sitting in the taproom of the Red Lion in Willingdon complaining... of the monstrous injustice he had suffered in being turned out of his property by a pack of good-for-nothing animals"(33).
Old Major	Old Major is a prize-winning boar; he is old, but respected by the other animals.	
Bluebell, Jessie, and Pincher	They are farm dogs; Pincher is male. The puppies of Bluebell and Jessie will become Napoleon's personal guards and hit-squad.	
Boxer	He is a work horse that can do the work of three horses. He is	

	not intelligent, but faithful to principles of Animalism and does what he is told. Has amazingly self-disciplined and loyalty.	
Clover	She is the motherly mare that has given birth to four foals, but they were sold. She is a faithful follower of Animalism, and she can read only a few letters.	
Muriel	She is a white goat that she can read better than the horses can, so she reads the Commandments for Clover.	
Benjamin	He is the cynical donkey, and the oldest animal on the farm. He refuses to get involved in either side of debates. Furthermore, he is a loyal friend to Boxer.	
Mollie	Molly is a vain and silly mare that pulls the Jones's carriage whenever they ride into town. She enjoys a life of luxury and is willing to leave Animal Farm to escape the work (traitor).	
Moses	Moses is Mr. Jones's pet raven; he is a spy and tattle-tale. The animals hated him because he tells silly stories and does no work	
The Cat	The cat is interested only in what is best for her; she's not trustworthy and is totally selfish.	
Snowball	Snowball is a lively boar being raised by Jones for sale. He is an ardent believer in Animalism, organizes committees to accomplish goals, reads Mr. Jones's books, and comes up with idea for the windmill. He	

	leads animals in The Battle of the Cowshed and is wounded.	
Napoleon	Large, fierce-looking boar being raised for sale. <u>He doesn't talk much</u> but works behind the scenes to get his way. (He's a sneaky plotter.)	
Squealer	Most persuasive speaker; can tell animals that black is white and they believe him. Hops from side to side and whisks his tail when he talks. <u>Serves as mouthpiece for Napoleon.</u>	
The sheep	Act as a group and have no individual character. They are totally controlled by Napoleon, who uses them to harass anyone who would argue against him.	
Mr. Pilkington	Owns Foxwood farm. Lives a life of leisure, hunting and fishing, and is careless about his farm.	
Mr. Frederick	Owns Pinchfield Farm. He is a tough shrewd man constantly involved in lawsuits; and manages his farm very efficiently. Cheats Animal Farm; blows up their windmill.	
Mr. Whymper	A solicitor (lawyer) Liaison between Napoleon and the neighboring farms.	

***Animal Farm* SHORT ANSWER STUDY GUIDE QUESTIONS**

Chapters 1-3

1. For what purpose did Major call the meeting of the animals?
2. After they vote and decide rats are "comrades", Major summarizes his points for the animals to remember. These are the principles of Animalism:
3. What is "Beasts of England"? For what does it stand?
4. Why did the pigs get the job of teaching and organizing?
5. What actually brought about the rebellion?
6. What were the 7 commandments?
These closely resemble the directives that Old Major gave the animals which are the principles of "Animalism":
7. Who gained leadership of the animals? Why?
8. Describe the animal's flag?

9. What happened to the milk and apples? How did Squealer explain the use?

Chapters 4 – 6

10. What was the Battle of the Cowshed?

11. What was Snowball's role in the Battle of the Cowshed?

12. Describe the relationship between Napoleon and Snowball.

13. What topic divided the animals? Which pig was for and which was against?

14. How did Napoleon get rid of Snowball and gain full control of the animals?

15. How did Squealer justify Napoleon's take-over to the others?

16. What two sayings did Boxer adopt?

17. Why did Napoleon in fact change his mind and decide to have the animals build the windmill?

18. For what purpose did Napoleon begin trading?

19. Why did the pigs say they had to move into the house?

20. Who did Napoleon blame for the windmill disaster? Why?

Chapters 7-8

21. Why did the hens have to give up their eggs?
22. How has Snowball's role been changed by the end of Chapter 6?
23. Why did Napoleon begin executing animals?
24. Whom did Boxer blame for the executions? What was his solution?
25. Why did the animals sing the "Beasts of England" song slowly and mournfully as they were gathered on the knoll?
26. Why was the singing of "Beasts of England" banned?
27. In what ways has Napoleon set himself apart from the other animals?
28. How did Frederick cheat Napoleon?
29. What moved the animals to attack Frederick and his men at the Battle of the Windmill?
30. Why was Comrade Napoleon "dying"?

Chapters 9-10

31. What special treatment did pigs and piglets get?
32. What happened to Boxer?

33. The animals on the farm worked hard. What was their comfort in retirement?

34. What was Clover startled to discover?

35. What commandment took the place of the Seven Commandments?

36. What did the other animals see when they looked in to the farmhouse?