Group Presentation- Animal Farm Chapter 2

1. Story Arc:

Exposition: When Mr. Jones lost the lawsuit, this led him to become depressed and neglects to feed the animals pgs.15-18

Rising Action: The animals saw this vulnerability as an opportunity to revolt and start attacking the men. They come up with a plan to attack them.

Climax: The animal's rebel against the four men including Mr. Jones. Each animal has their own job and position to attack. The animals drive the men out of the farm.

Falling Action: The animals then destroy all traces of Jones, eat heartily, and celebrate their freedom. They later take a tour of Jones house but decide to leave it untouched.

Resolution: Snowball changes the sign reading “Manor Farm” to “Animal Farm” and paints the Seven Commandments of Animalism on the wall of the barn.

1. Dominant literary techniques: Allusion
   * The seven commandments/ laws which is an allusion to the bible.
   * Moses the raven is also an allusion to a character in the bible named Moses hence is why he talks about sugar candy mountain which is also an allusion of heaven.
   * This affects the animals by giving them hope of the afterlife, so they do not fear death. Religion is relatively important during the Russian revolution since Christianity was being promoted.
   * Another example of an allusion is Communism to Animalism.
2. The seven commandments of Animalism.

* These seven commandments were painted in “great white letters” on the barn so the animals could remember the rules.
* These commandments were created by the pigs so the rest of the animals in the barn understand the basic ideas underlying Animalism.
* The pigs said Mr. Jones, the former owner of the farm, would come back if the animals did not follow the rules. The pigs had also said there would be consequences for it. Due to these reasons, the animals followed the commandments well.
* This is an example of visual and evoking fear propaganda. The animals feared the consequences of what would happen if they had not followed the commandments. It could also be considered visual propaganda as it was written on the barn. The pigs made sure the animals remembered the commandments, which can be an example of repetition propaganda.

1. Most important idea author wants to communicate in the chapter:

* The author wants to share the idea of the mistreatment of workers and animal abuse.
* “The harness-room at the end of the stables was broken open; the bits, the nose-rings, the dog-chains, the cruel knives with which Mr. Jones had been used to castrate the pigs and lambs, were all flung down the well” (Orwell 20-21).
* This demonstrates the equipment Mr. Jones would use to hurt and mistreat the animals. It also references how workers were treated while working in factories back then.  
   - Another important idea is how the pigs produced Animalism, and how the pigs control it as well. The author wants to show us that from the start, that the pigs have been in control.

1. Main idea of chapter:

* The main idea of this chapter is the formation of Animalism in the control of the pigs. The pigs build up on Old Major’s old teaching to make Animalism. They want animals to covert and to continue the idea of Old Major’s rebellion.
* Allegorical parallel: The animal's rebellion and invasion of the farm mirror the revolution that occurred in Russia during 1917