



REVOLUTION

! YOUR ESSAY MUST MEET ALL THE CRITERIA FOR THE INTRODUCTION, BODY PARAGRAPHS, AS WELL AS CONCLUSION; OTHERWISE, YOUR ESSAY WILL NOT BE MARKED! !



! COMPLETE THE COVER LIST BELOW TO ENSURE YOU HAVE MET ALL THE CRITERIA !

Cover Checklist- ✓ Tick Each Section When Complete.

- ☒ PREP STEP - Make a copy of this document.
- ☒ PREP STEP - Share your essay outline template with your tutor.
- ☒ PREP STEP - Copy and paste the link for your essay outline into your study system.
- ☒ STEP 1 - Outline your 100% essay - **START WITH THE CONCLUSION & WORK BACKWARDS**
- ☒ STEP 2 - Use the TTECEA checklist for details
- ☒ STEP 3 - Revise your essay - check for coherence & cohesion, redundant repetition, clarity, vocabulary, etc.
- ☒ STEP 4 - Edit your essay.
- ☒ STEP 5 - Put your essay together as one complete piece.

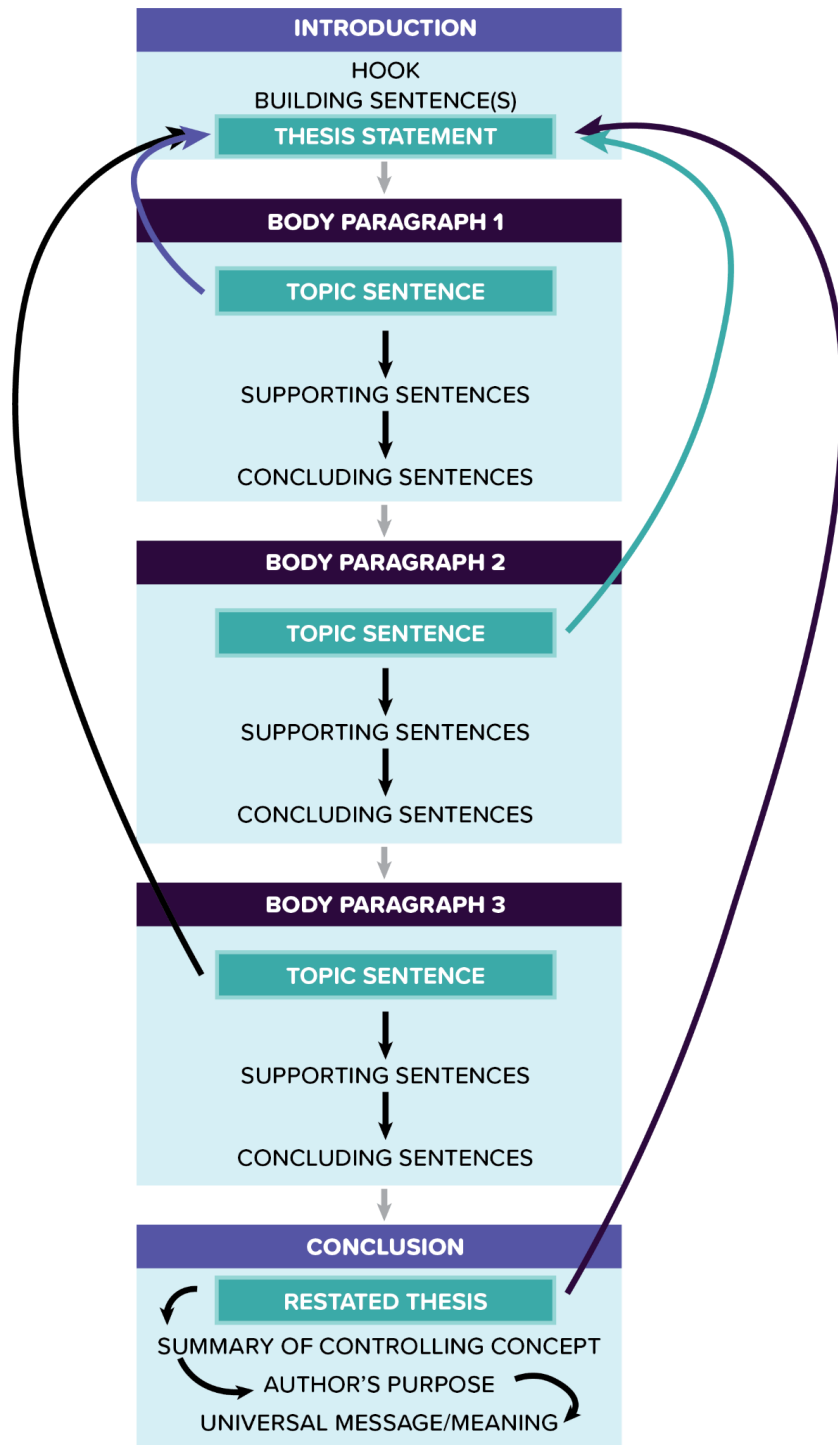
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100% ESSAY STRUCTURE OVERVIEW







ESSAY PLAN

I. Introduction

- A. Orwell's disillusionment with the Russian Revolution and Spanish Civil War
- B. Portrayal of the corrupting influence of power during revolutionary times through Napoleon and Snowball

II. Napoleon as a symbol of Stalin and the dangerous archetype of individuals who seize power during revolutions

- A. Expulsion of Snowball using dogs
- B. Diction emphasizing the ferocity and violence of the power struggle
- C. Symbolism of dogs representing military force
- D. Historical parallel with Stalin and Trotsky

III. Snowball's potential to become "a Napoleon"

- A. Personal ambition as a rival for leadership
- B. Pathetic fallacy of harsh January weather mirroring their debates
- C. Escalating animosity between Snowball and Napoleon
- D. Power struggles resembling Stalin and Trotsky

IV. Napoleon's negative character arc and portrayal of the corruption of revolutionary ideals

- A. Betrayal of Boxer and profiting from animals' labor
- B. Occupation of Jones's house and indulgence in luxuries
- C. Manipulation and brainwashing of other farm animals
- D. Rapid descent into adopting human-like characteristics
- E. Cyclical nature of power and failure of the revolution

V. Conclusion

- A. Corruptive nature of power in revolutionary periods
- B. Revolution not being the answer to problems of hunger, hardship, and disappointment
- C. Warning against the corrupting influence of power and the potential for revolutions to be subverted by self-serving individuals
- D. Importance of vigilance, skepticism, and adherence to democratic principles





STEP 1: OUTLINING - Complete Your 100% Essay Outline

Criteria	Status	INTRODUCTION - Do not make this too detailed.
Hook AO1 <div>fact/statistic ▾</div>	<div>Complete ▾</div> (only mark complete when steps 1-5 are ALL complete)	In 'Animal Farm,' Orwell expresses his disillusionment with two significant revolutions: the Russian Revolution of 1917 and the Spanish Civil War in the 1930s.
Building sentence(s) AO3 <div><input type="checkbox"/> counter-argument OR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> some contextual info</div>	<div>Complete ▾</div> (only mark complete when steps 1-5 are ALL complete)	Having personally experienced the latter, he was deeply affected by the cynical betrayal of ideals during that conflict. This experience, combined with his analysis and comprehension of the Russian Revolution, serves as the foundation for 'Animal Farm.' Rather than witnessing a system founded on justice and liberty - his vision of authentic socialism - Orwell observed the emergence of the complete opposite: a regime characterised by injustice and oppression.
Thesis statement AO1 <div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> key-idea-1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> key-idea-2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> key-idea-3</div>	<div>Complete ▾</div> (only mark complete when steps 1-5 are ALL complete)	Consequently, this essay will explore how George Orwell portrays the corrupting influence of power during revolutionary times through the characters of Napoleon and Snowball, whose actions reveal the potential for betrayal of the revolution's initial ideals.
Criteria	Status	BODY PARAGRAPH 1 - only focus on KEY IDEA #1
WHAT? Topic sentence AO1 <div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> key-idea-1</div>	<div>Complete ▾</div> (only mark complete when steps 1-5 are ALL complete)	Orwell's 'Animal Farm' is a cautionary tale that extends beyond the Russian and Spanish revolutions, serving as an allegory for all revolutions that are betrayed by the insatiable lust for power.
HOW? Supporting sentences AO2 <div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> terminology <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> evidence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> close-analysis <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> effects*</div>	<div>Complete ▾</div> (only mark complete when steps 1-5 are ALL complete)	To that end, Napoleon represents not only Stalin but also the dangerous archetype of individuals who seize power during revolutionary times. For example, after the animals consent to adopt Snowball's windmill proposal, Napoleon decides to consolidate his power and eliminate his rival, Snowball, by releasing his 'nine enormous dogs wearing brass-studded collars', which made 'a terrible baying sound' in chapter five. They effectively expel Snowball, enabling Napoleon to establish a despotic regime over the remaining animals. In particular, Orwell's choice of diction, such as 'terrible baying,' 'enormous dogs,' 'brass-studded collars,' and 'snapping jaws,' serves to





		<p>emphasise the ferocity and the sudden, violent nature of the attack. The use of these powerful descriptors evokes fear and apprehension in the reader, effectively demonstrating the unpredictable and dangerous aspects of a power struggle within a revolution. Additionally, the dogs likely symbolise the utilisation of military force by political leaders to eliminate rivals. In this case, Napoleon has raised the dogs (in other words, secretly developed a military force) in anticipation of such a situation, but he refrains from deploying them until the majority of animals decide against his desires. Consequently, Orwell highlights how military power can be wielded in stark contrast to the democratic or socialist ideals of equality, from Orwell's view; military power evolves into a means for leaders possessing greater military strength but lesser social support to impose their will upon others.</p>
<p>WHY? Concluding sentence(s) AO2/AO3</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> author's purpose</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (final thought / context about the key idea)</p>	<p>Complete ▾</p> <p>(only mark complete when steps 1-5 are ALL complete)</p>	<p>The specific historical parallel here is how, in the USSR, Stalin (represented by Napoleon) resorted to force to triumph over Trotsky (Snowball) after they disagreed on the nation's future direction. Orwell emphasises the irony of this action by illustrating the blatant violation of Animalism's principles in Napoleon's assault on another animal.</p>
Criteria	Status	BODY PARAGRAPH 2 - only focus on KEY IDEA #2
<p>WHAT? Topic sentence AO1</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> key idea 2</p>	<p>Complete ▾</p> <p>(only mark complete when steps 1-5 are ALL complete)</p>	<p>Additionally, the character of Snowball, who is often seen as a representation of Trotsky as well as Lenin, is particularly illuminating, as he, too, could have become 'a Napoleon'.</p>
<p>HOW? Supporting sentences AO2</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> terminology</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> evidence</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> close analysis</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> effects*</p>	<p>Complete ▾</p> <p>(only mark complete when steps 1-5 are ALL complete)</p>	<p>Though his schemes and plans may have been beneficial, a close examination of the text reveals no moral force behind Snowball's actions, as there is with Boxer, but rather evidence of personal ambition as a rival for leadership. To illustrate, the deteriorating relationship between Napoleon and Snowball is reflected in the pathetic fallacy of the harsh January weather described as 'bitterly hard' at the start of chapter 5. This language mirrors the essence of their debates, which on the surface seem to be about policy, but in reality, they are vying for control. In particular, the adverb 'bitterly' not only intensifies the harshness of the weather but also implies a sense of resentment and hostility, which permeates the atmosphere of the farm. This hostility mirrors the escalating animosity between Snowball and</p>





		<p>Napoleon as they compete for dominance. The adjective 'hard' further emphasises the severity of the situation, suggesting that the farm and its inhabitants are experiencing a challenging and unforgiving period. Orwell's use of pathetic fallacy in this quote serves to heighten the reader's emotions, potentially eliciting feelings of unease, tension, or even dread as these debates resemble the growing power struggles between Stalin and Trotsky, especially after Lenin's death. The two pigs are in constant conflict, much like their historical counterparts, emphasising their differences. Consequently, as the reader becomes more emotionally invested in the story, they may also begin to question the viability and effectiveness of revolution as a means to bring about positive change.</p>
<p>WHY? Concluding sentence(s) AO2/AO3</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> author's purpose</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (final thought / context about the key idea)</p>	<p>Complete ▾</p> <p>(only mark complete when steps 1-5 are ALL complete)</p>	<p>The harsh conditions and growing animosity between the leaders of the revolution could lead the reader to doubt whether the revolution can truly succeed in creating a better society for the animals.</p>
Criteria	Status	BODY PARAGRAPH 3 - only focus on KEY IDEA #3
<p>WHAT? Topic sentence AO1</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> key idea 3</p>	<p>Complete ▾</p> <p>(only mark complete when steps 1-5 are ALL complete)</p>	<p>Moreover, Napoleon's negative character arc, which Orwell structures so that Napoleon transforms into a dictatorial leader by the end of the book, serves as a compelling portrayal of the corruption of revolutionary ideals.</p>
<p>HOW? Supporting sentences AO2</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> terminology</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> evidence</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> close analysis</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> effects*</p>	<p>Complete ▾</p> <p>(only mark complete when steps 1-5 are ALL complete)</p>	<p>For example, as Napoleon sends Boxer to a 'horse slaughterer' and profits from the animals' labour, the reader experiences a sense of betrayal, reflecting on the initial vision of equality and unity. Additionally, the pigs' occupation of Jones's house, their indulgence in alcohol and luxuries, and their blatant disregard for the original seven commandments further evoke a sense of moral outrage. Consequently, Orwell's depiction of Napoleon's manipulation and brainwashing of the other farm animals underscores the dangers of unchecked power. Therefore, the animals' inability to remember the idealistic beginning of Animal Farm and their coerced belief in the 'truest happiness' through hard work and frugality may be intended by Orwell to be both disheartening and infuriating for the reader. Perhaps the author's purpose here is to highlight how revolutionary movements can be subverted to serve the ambitions of the powerful. Additionally,</p>





		<p>the shocking image of Napoleon and the other pigs walking on two legs, violating one of the commandments, and the sheep's indoctrinated chant of 'Four legs good, two legs better!' further emphasise the corruption of the revolution, leaving the reader with a sense of despair as the remaining commandment is changed to 'All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others.' This rapid descent into the pigs adopting human-like characteristics, such as wearing clothes, carrying whips, and fraternising with humans, culminates in the erasure of the animals' revolutionary symbols and the renaming of the farm back to 'Manor Farm.'</p>
<p><u>WHY? Concluding sentence(s) AO2/AO3</u></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> author's purpose</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (final thought / context about the key idea)</p>	<p>Complete ▾</p> <p>(only mark complete when steps 1-5 are ALL complete)</p>	<p>Thus, the inability of the animals to differentiate between the pigs and the men at the end serves as a chilling reminder of the cyclical nature of power and the ultimate failure of the revolution, urging the reader to question the feasibility of achieving lasting change through such means.</p>
Criteria	Status	CONCLUSION - <u>CRUCIAL!</u>
<p><u>Restated thesis AO1</u></p> <p>(Re-write your thesis statement in different words.)</p>	<p>Complete ▾</p> <p>(only mark complete when steps 1-5 are ALL complete)</p>	<p>In conclusion, George Orwell depicts the corruptive nature of power in revolutionary periods through the characters of Napoleon and Snowball, demonstrating how their actions can lead to the abandonment of a revolution's founding principles.</p>
<p><u>Summary of controlling concept AO1</u></p> <p>How does your thesis link to the central theme of the text?</p>	<p>Complete ▾</p> <p>(only mark complete when steps 1-5 are ALL complete)</p>	<p>'Animal Farm' suggests that revolution is not the answer to problems of hunger, hardship, and disappointment, as different types of revolutionary leadership share a common root: personal ambition or the desire for power in one form or another. Orwell believed that Lenin would have become a dictator had he lived longer and that the Russian people would have fared no better under Trotsky's leadership than Stalin's.</p>
<p><u>Summary of author's central purpose AO1/AO3</u></p> <p>How does the controlling concept reflect the MAIN reason that the author wrote the text?</p>	<p>Complete ▾</p> <p>(only mark complete when steps 1-5 are ALL complete)</p>	<p>By naming Napoleon after the French Emperor Bonaparte, Orwell implies that a revolution in the name of the people, liberty, and justice will inevitably lead to the rise of an opportunist exploiting the new political situation for personal gain. Consequently, 'Animal Farm' can be seen as a warning against the corrupting influence of power and the potential for revolutions to be subverted by self-serving individuals.</p>





Universal message AO1

(What is the MAIN
message of the text?
Focus on the end.)

Complete ▾

(only mark complete
when steps 1-5 are ALL
complete)

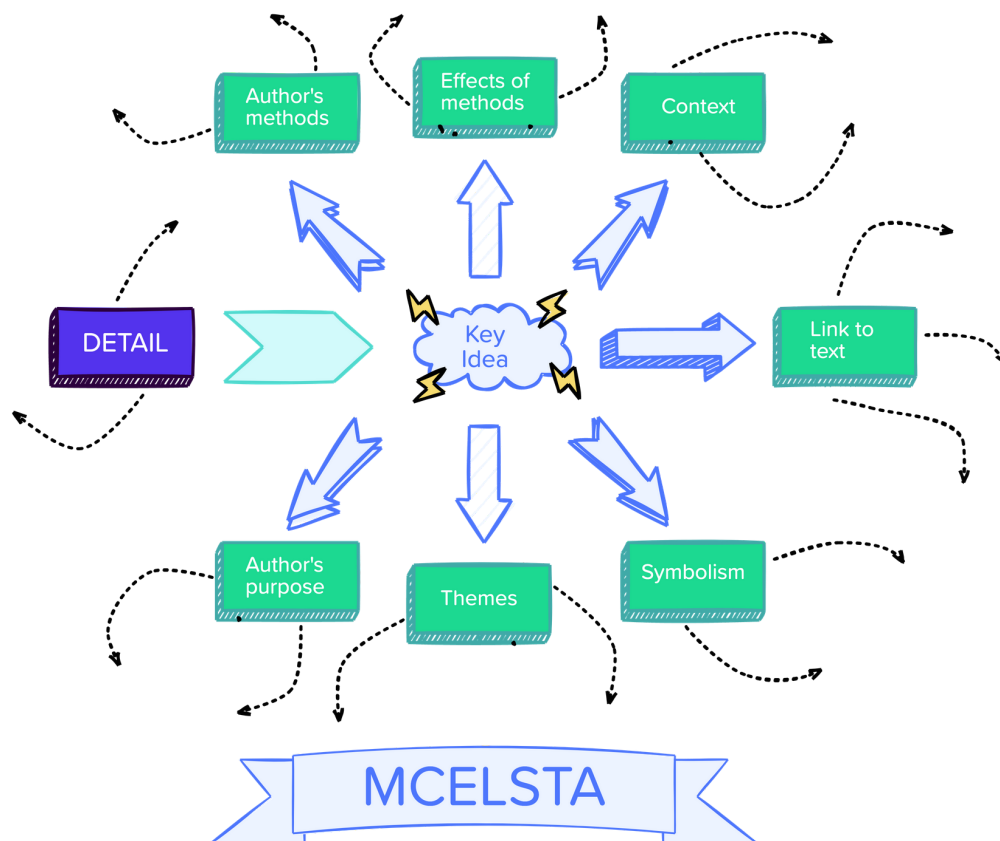
Through the allegorical story of the farm animals' rebellion against their human oppressors, Orwell emphasises the importance of maintaining vigilance, scepticism, and a strong adherence to democratic principles in order to prevent the rise of tyranny and the betrayal of the ideals that initially inspired the revolution.



STEP 2: ADDING DETAIL-Complete the *TTECEA* Checklist for Detail

1. To achieve a grade 9 level of detail, ensure that you link your key idea in each of your body paragraphs to as many of the elements of the *TTECEA* mnemonic as possible (aim to write about 650-950 words maximum for the entire essay)
2. You do not need to have each of the *TTECEA* elements in each paragraph, but make sure you have all of them in the entirety of your essay.
3. Each item on the checklist should only have 2 main purposes:
 - a. **to link to your key idea in each paragraph**
 - b. **and support your argument.**

- ☒ **TOPIC SENTENCE:** Introduce the key idea of your body paragraph.
- ☐ **TECHNIQUE:** Select a key technique the author uses (one you can explore in detail, eg, metaphor, simile, etc).
- ☒ **EVIDENCE:** EMBED a quote to back up your ideas.
- ☐ **CLOSE ANALYSIS:** Break the technique into smaller pieces, zoom in and analyse them PERCEPTIVELY.
- ☐ **EFFECTS ON THE READER*:** Explore what the author's method makes us focus on, feel (emotionally) or think.
- ☒ **AUTHOR'S PURPOSE:** Explore why they might want to make us feel a certain way about certain ideas.





STEP 3: REVISING - Revise Your Essay

Ensure you have revised the following aspects of your essay:





- ☒ Removed/replaced ALL redundant repetition.
- ☒ Replaced ALL instances of the word 'shows' with more accurate and specific verbs for inferring effects of the author's methods (check toolkit).
- ☒ Revised essay for coherence: are the ideas in each of the paragraphs clearly connected to each other?
- ☒ Revised essay for cohesion: check the toolkit for help.
- ☒ Removed all instances of the following words and replace them with specific details of the topics you are exploring:
 - How
 - Shows
 - Some
 - Something
 - Thing
 - This
 - Way
 - What
- ☒ Your vocabulary is academic – no informal language unless quoting directly.
- ☒ Revised essay for clarity – is your essay easy to read? Ask a peer to read it and give you feedback.





STEP 4: EDITING - Edit Your Essay

Ensure you have edited the following aspects of spelling, punctuation, and grammar:

- ☒ All words are spelt correctly.
- ☒ All sentences and names begin with a capital see guidelines below 
- ☒ All sentences end with a full stop.
- ☒  No sentences are separated with a comma  
- ☒ I used a comma before and after the following words or phrases:
 - for example,
 - however
- ☒ I have used ellipses to indicate missing words in quotes.
- ☒ I have used at least one semicolon to separate or join closely related sentences:
 - The language paper focuses on various forms of writing; the literature paper focuses primarily on academic essay writing.
 - There are five keys to a grade 9 essay: structure, conceptualisation, context, detail, and convincing evidence.
- ☒ I have used a colon to introduce a quote, phrase, word, etc.

HOW TO REMEMBER CAPITALS - **ABLE PRINTS**:

- **Abbreviations: U.K., USA, UAE**
- **Beginnings of sentences: Nobody** saw it coming.
- **Languages: French, Spanish, Italian, Arabic,**
- **Emphasis - I LOVE CHEESE!** (avoid this)

- **Places: Africa, Mecca, London, Zimbabwe**
- **Religions and words related to them: Islam/Muslim, Christianity/Christian, Judaism/Jewish, Hinduism/Hindu**
- **I, as in me**
- **Names (specific) of people, places, businesses, e.g., Shakespeare, Apple, London.**
- **Titles of books, movies, or programmes, e.g., The Lion King, Macbeth,**
- **Special days: Eid, Christmas, Diwali**

SPAG RULES

<https://www.grammarly.com/blog/category/handbook/>





STEP 5: COMPLETE - Put Your Essay Together as One Complete Piece

In 'Animal Farm,' Orwell expresses his disillusionment with two significant revolutions: the Russian Revolution of 1917 and the Spanish Civil War in the 1930s. Having personally experienced the latter, he was deeply affected by the cynical betrayal of ideals during that conflict. This experience, combined with his analysis and comprehension of the Russian Revolution, serves as the foundation for 'Animal Farm.' Rather than witnessing a system founded on justice and liberty - his vision of authentic socialism - Orwell observed the emergence of the complete opposite: a regime characterised by injustice and oppression. Consequently, this essay will explore how George Orwell portrays the corrupting influence of power during revolutionary times through the characters of Napoleon and Snowball, whose actions reveal the potential for betrayal of the revolution's initial ideals.

Orwell's 'Animal Farm' is a cautionary tale that extends beyond the Russian and Spanish revolutions, serving as an allegory for all revolutions that are betrayed by the insatiable lust for power. To that end, Napoleon represents not only Stalin but also the dangerous archetype of individuals who seize power during revolutionary times. For example, after the animals consent to adopt Snowball's windmill proposal, Napoleon decides to consolidate his power and eliminate his rival, Snowball, by releasing his 'nine enormous dogs wearing brass-studded collars', which made 'a terrible baying sound' in chapter five. They effectively expel Snowball, enabling Napoleon to establish a despotic regime over the remaining animals. In particular, Orwell's choice of diction, such as 'terrible baying,' 'enormous dogs,' 'brass-studded collars,' and 'snapping jaws,' serves to emphasise the ferocity and the sudden, violent nature of the attack. The use of these powerful descriptors evokes fear and apprehension in the reader, effectively demonstrating the unpredictable and dangerous aspects of a power struggle within a revolution. Additionally, the dogs likely symbolise the utilisation of military force by political leaders to eliminate rivals. In this case, Napoleon has raised the dogs (in other words, secretly developed a military force) in anticipation of such a situation, but he refrains from deploying them until the majority of animals decide against his desires. Consequently, Orwell highlights how military power can be wielded in stark contrast to the democratic or socialist ideals of equality, from Orwell's view; military power evolves into a means for leaders possessing greater military strength but lesser social support to impose their will upon others. The specific historical parallel here is how, in the USSR, Stalin (represented by Napoleon) resorted to force to triumph over Trotsky (Snowball) after they disagreed on the nation's future direction. Orwell emphasises the irony of this action by illustrating the blatant violation of Animalism's principles in Napoleon's assault on another animal.

Additionally, the character of Snowball, who is often seen as a representation of Trotsky as well as Lenin, is particularly illuminating, as he, too, could have become 'a Napoleon'. Though his schemes and plans may have been beneficial, a close examination of the text reveals no moral force behind Snowball's actions, as there is with Boxer, but rather evidence of personal ambition as a rival for leadership. To illustrate, the deteriorating relationship between Napoleon and Snowball is reflected in the pathetic fallacy of the harsh January weather described as 'bitterly hard' at the start of chapter 5. This language mirrors the essence of their debates, which on the surface seem to be about policy, but in reality, they are vying for control. In particular, the adverb 'bitterly' not only intensifies the harshness of the weather but also implies a sense of resentment and hostility, which permeates the atmosphere of the farm. This hostility mirrors the escalating animosity between Snowball and Napoleon as they compete for dominance. The adjective 'hard' further emphasises the severity of the situation, suggesting that the farm and its inhabitants are experiencing a challenging and unforgiving period. Orwell's use of pathetic fallacy in this quote serves to heighten the reader's emotions, potentially eliciting feelings of unease, tension, or even dread as these debates resemble the growing power struggles between Stalin and Trotsky, especially after Lenin's death. The two pigs are in constant conflict, much like their historical counterparts, emphasising their differences. Consequently, as the reader becomes





more emotionally invested in the story, they may also begin to question the viability and effectiveness of revolution as a means to bring about positive change. The harsh conditions and growing animosity between the leaders of the revolution could lead the reader to doubt whether the revolution can truly succeed in creating a better society for the animals.

Moreover, Napoleon's negative character arc, which Orwell structures so that Napoleon transforms into a dictatorial leader by the end of the book, serves as a compelling portrayal of the corruption of revolutionary ideals. For example, as Napoleon sends Boxer to a 'horse slaughterer' and profits from the animals' labour, the reader experiences a sense of betrayal, reflecting on the initial vision of equality and unity. Additionally, the pigs' occupation of Jones's house, their indulgence in alcohol and luxuries, and their blatant disregard for the original seven commandments further evoke a sense of moral outrage. Consequently, Orwell's depiction of Napoleon's manipulation and brainwashing of the other farm animals underscores the dangers of unchecked power. Therefore, the animals' inability to remember the idealistic beginning of Animal Farm and their coerced belief in the 'truest happiness' through hard work and frugality may be intended by Orwell to be both disheartening and infuriating for the reader. Perhaps the author's purpose here is to highlight how revolutionary movements can be subverted to serve the ambitions of the powerful. Additionally, the shocking image of Napoleon and the other pigs walking on two legs, violating one of the commandments, and the sheep's indoctrinated chant of 'Four legs good, two legs better!' further emphasise the corruption of the revolution, leaving the reader with a sense of despair as the remaining commandment is changed to 'All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others.' This rapid descent into the pigs adopting human-like characteristics, such as wearing clothes, carrying whips, and fraternising with humans, culminates in the erasure of the animals' revolutionary symbols and the renaming of the farm back to 'Manor Farm.' Thus, the inability of the animals to differentiate between the pigs and the men at the end serves as a chilling reminder of the cyclical nature of power and the ultimate failure of the revolution, urging the reader to question the feasibility of achieving lasting change through such means.

In conclusion, George Orwell depicts the corruptive nature of power in revolutionary periods through the characters of Napoleon and Snowball, demonstrating how their actions can lead to the abandonment of a revolution's founding principles. 'Animal Farm' suggests that revolution is not the answer to problems of hunger, hardship, and disappointment, as different types of revolutionary leadership share a common root: personal ambition or the desire for power in one form or another. Orwell believed that Lenin would have become a dictator had he lived longer and that the Russian people would have fared no better under Trotsky's leadership than Stalin's. By naming Napoleon after the French Emperor Bonaparte, Orwell implies that a revolution in the name of the people, liberty, and justice will inevitably lead to the rise of an opportunist exploiting the new political situation for personal gain. Consequently, 'Animal Farm' can be seen as a warning against the corrupting influence of power and the potential for revolutions to be subverted by self-serving individuals. Through the allegorical story of the farm animals' rebellion against their human oppressors, Orwell emphasises the importance of maintaining vigilance, scepticism, and a strong adherence to democratic principles in order to prevent the rise of tyranny and the betrayal of the ideals that initially inspired the revolution.



