1. **READ** *Animal Farm* by George Orwell and the attached essay, “Critical Essays: The Russian Revolution.” This novella is an allegory (a story that can be read on two distinct levels): The characters and events represent figures and elements of the Russian Revolution. The essay will help you see the historical connections that Orwell was making.

2. **WRITE** a 2-3 page essay (in MLA format as attached) on the following topic:

   George Orwell published *Animal Farm* in 1945; the allegory contains characters and events that represent people and occurrences connected to the Russian Revolution. Despite being 60 years removed from the events it depicts, the novella is still studied in high schools across the country. Your topic will be to explore the novel's relevance to the modern world.

   Choose three modern (post-Cold War) figures or events that can be connected to characters and/or events from the book. Explain this connection.

   **You are NOT writing an essay about Orwell’s intended connections to the Russian Revolution. You ARE writing an essay in which you draw your own connections to modern people and/or occurrences.**

   For example, you might write about a modern dictator who resembles Napoleon. The corresponding paragraph would focus on explaining the similarities between Napoleon and your chosen dictator.

   **PLAGIARISM WARNING:** You will probably have to do some research in order to complete this paper. Be sure to adequately paraphrase and cite your sources. If you are unfamiliar with how to do this, the OWL at Purdue has excellent resources that will help you: https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/ (click the “Research and Citation” links on the left side of the page, particularly the sub-sections “Using Research,” “Quoting, Paraphrasing, and Summarizing,” and “Avoiding Plagiarism”). Remember to include a Works Cited page. We have also attached basic guidelines for how to do in-text citations using MLA style. **PLAGIARISM WILL NOT BE TOLERATED.**

3. **TEST** over the novel on the first day of classes, August 1.

   All grades will count on the first nine-weeks grading period.

   All summer assignments will be due from students on the first full day of classes on **August 1, 2017**. Please bring your paper to your Honors English teacher. Put your paper in her hand, and make sure she has marked your name off the master list. Assignments will be graded. Students who fail to turn in summer assignments on time are given a two-week grace period with D as the highest possible grade on the assignment. Failure to adhere to this policy results in dismissal from the honors program.
Critical Essays: The Russian Revolution

One of Orwell's goals in writing Animal Farm was to portray the Russian (or Bolshevik) Revolution of 1917 as one that resulted in a government more oppressive, totalitarian, and deadly than the one it overthrew. Many of the characters and events of Orwell's novel parallel those of the Russian Revolution: In short, Manor Farm is a model of Russia, and old Major, Snowball, and Napoleon represent the dominant figures of the Russian Revolution.

Mr. Jones is modeled on Tsar Nicholas II (1868-1918), the last Russian emperor. His rule (1894-1917) was marked by his insistence that he was the uncontestable ruler of the nation. During his reign, the Russian people experienced terrible poverty and upheaval, marked by the Bloody Sunday massacre in 1905 when unarmed protesters demanding social reforms were shot down by the army near Nicholas' palace. As the animals under Jones lead lives of hunger and want, the lives of millions of Russians worsened during Nicholas' reign. When Russia entered World War I and subsequently lost more men than any country in any previous war, the outraged and desperate people began a series of strikes and mutinies that signaled the end of Tsarist control. When his own generals withdrew their support of him, Nicholas abdicated his throne in the hopes of avoiding an all-out civil war — but the civil war arrived in the form of the Bolshevik Revolution, when Nicholas, like Jones, was removed from his place of rule and then died shortly thereafter.

Old Major is the animal version of V. I. Lenin (1870-1924), the leader of the Bolshevik Party that seized control in the 1917 Revolution. As old Major outlines the principles of Animalism, a theory holding that all animals are equal and must revolt against their oppressors, Lenin was inspired by Karl Marx's theory of Communism, which urges the "workers of the world" to unite against their economic oppressors. As Animalism imagines a world where all animals share in the prosperity of the farm, Communism argues that a "communal" way of life will allow all people to live lives of economic equality. Old Major dies before he can see the final results of the revolution, as Lenin did before witnessing the ways in which his disciples carried on the work of reform.

Old Major is absolute in his hatred of Man, as Lenin was uncompromising in his views: He is widely believed to have been responsible for giving the order to kill Nicholas and his family after the Bolsheviks had gained control. Lenin was responsible for changing Russia into the U.S.S.R., as old Major is responsible for transforming Manor Farm into Animal Farm. The U.S.S.R.'s flag depicted a hammer and sickle — the tools of the rebelling workers — so the flag of Animal Farm features a horn and hoof.
One of Lenin's allies was Leon Trotsky (1879-1940), another Marxist thinker who participated in a number of revolutionary demonstrations and uprisings. His counterpart in *Animal Farm* is Snowball, who, like Trotsky, felt that a worldwide series of rebellions was necessary to achieve the revolution's ultimate aims. Snowball's plans for the windmill and programs reflect Trotsky's intellectual character and ideas about the best ways to transform Marx's theories into practice. Trotsky was also the leader of Lenin's Red Army, as Snowball directs the army of animals that repel Jones.

Eventually, Trotsky was exiled from the U.S.S.R. and killed by the agents of Joseph Stalin (1979-1953), as Snowball is chased off of the farm by Napoleon — Orwell's stand-in for Stalin. Like Napoleon, Stalin was unconcerned with debates and ideas. Instead, he valued power for its own sake and by 1927 had assumed complete control of the Communist Party through acts of terror and brutality. Napoleon's dogs are like Stalin's KGB, his secret police that he used to eliminate all opposition. As Napoleon gains control under the guise of improving the animals' lives, Stalin used a great deal of propaganda — symbolized by Squealer in the novel — to present himself as an idealist working for change. His plan to build the windmill reflects Stalin's Five Year Plan for revitalizing the nation's industry and agriculture. Stalin's ordering Lenin's body to be placed in the shrine-like Lenin's Tomb parallels Napoleon's unearthing of old Major's skull, and his creation of the Order of the Green Banner parallels Stalin's creation of the Order of Lenin. Thanks, in part, to animals like Boxer (who swallow whole all of their leader's lies), Stalin became one of the world's most feared and brutal dictators.

Numerous events in the novel are based on ones that occurred during Stalin's rule. The Battle of the Cowshed parallels the Civil War that occurred after the 1917 Revolution. Jones; Frederick represents Adolf Hitler (1889-1945), who forged an alliance with Stalin in 1939 — but who then found himself fighting Stalin's army in 1941. Frederick seems like an ally of Napoleon's, but his forged banknotes reveal his true character. The confessions and executions of the animals reflect the various purges and "show trials" that Stalin conducted to rid himself of any possible threat of dissent. In 1921, the sailors at the Kronshdadt military base unsuccessfully rebelled against Communist rule, as the hens attempt to rebel against Napoleon. The Battle of the Windmill reflects the U.S.S.R.'s involvement in World War II — specifically the Battle of Stalingrad in 1943, when Stalin's forces defeated Hitler's (as Napoleon's defeat Frederick). Finally, the card game at the novel's end parallels the Tehran Conference (November 28-December 1, 1943), where Stalin, Winston Churchill, and Franklin D. Roosevelt met to discuss the ways to forge a lasting peace after the war — a peace that Orwell mocks by having Napoleon and Pilkington flatter each other and then betray their duplicitous natures by cheating in the card game.

source: http://www.cliffsnotes.com/literature/a/animal-farm/critical-essays/the-russian-revolution
Mrs. Hayes’s Guide to MLA-Style Internal (Parenthetical) Citation

The purpose of internal citations are to direct the reader of your paper to the appropriate entry on your Works Cited page. From there, the reader can follow up on your research. As a result, your internal citation must match your Works Cited page entries. As your Works Cited page is arranged by what comes first in the bibliographic entry, that is also how your internal citations are written.

1. Cite anything that is not an original thought. Basically, if you got the info from someplace other than your own brain, you need to cite it.
2. Citations are part of the sentence that contains the info that you are citing, so the period has to come AFTER the citation.
3. If you cite the same source consecutively, you do not need to include the author’s last name in subsequent citations, only the first. (Basically, use the last name when you change paragraphs or when you change which source you’re citing.)
4. If you mention the author’s name in the sentence, you do not need to repeat it in the citation.
5. If your source is electronic and does not have page numbers, like a website, only include the author’s last name. If there is no author listed, use the title of the page (in quotation marks) only.

EXAMPLES!!!

One Author
The publication of *Frankenstein* by Mary Shelley in 1818 is marked by many as the birth of the science fiction novel (Freedman 253).

Consecutive Usage of Same Source
In order to accomplish his experiments, Frankenstein requires solitude and he does not share his knowledge with others (Rauch 230). In doing so, he neglects his responsibility as a scientist to contribute knowledge to the greater collaboration that is in service of a greater communal good (233).

No Page Number
In the waning days of the Enlightenment, then, the Gothic developed as a recognition that rationalism is not the only or best means of looking at the world (Haddox).

No Author or Page Number
These fictions tend to be “based on speculative scientific discoveries or developments” (“Science Fiction”).

Notice how everything matches up with the beginning of the bibliography entry from the Works Cited page (and notice the usefulness of the hanging indent)

THE FOLLOWING WEBSITE IS A USEFUL TOOL IN CREATING AN MLA STYLE BIBLIOGRAPHY ENTRY FOR YOUR SOURCES: www.easybib.com
When typing a theme paper, always be sure to set the page up with one-inch margins and double spacing. Use a standard 12-point font such as Times New Roman, Courier, or Arial. Be sure to place your last name and page number in the top right-hand corner. The paper should be titled with a unique title that should not be underlined, italicized, or put in quotation marks.

In formal writing, contractions are not acceptable and should be spelled out. Be sure to always write in literary present tense when writing about literature and write consistently in third person. Do not use first person pronouns (I, me, us, we, our, etc.) or second person pronouns (you, your) unless they appear in a quotation.

Theme paper assignments are weighted heavily, counting as two separate grades. The first grade is for content, and the second is for grammar. The grammar grade is based on grammatical errors based on the rules of Hodges’ Harbrace Handbook.

Cheating includes, but is not limited to, unauthorized assistance from material, people or devices when writing reports or essays, taking tests or quizzes, or completing academic assignments. Plagiarism includes, but is not limited to, paraphrasing, summarizing, or direct quotation of published or unpublished work of another person, including online or computerized services, without proper documentation of the original source. All assignments are to be entirely the student’s own work. Cheating, plagiarism, or purchasing of assignments will result in disciplinary action and a zero on the assignment.