Wednesday, November 15, 2017		Section			
Quiz 4: Poems (15 minutes, 10	points)				
1. "Beasts of England"	2.	3.			
Beasts of England, beasts of Ireland, Beasts of every land and clime, Hearken to my joyful tidings	Animal Farm, Animal Farm, Never through me shalt thou come to harm!	Friend of the fatherless! Fountain of happiness! Lord of the swill-bucket! Oh, how my			
Of the golden future time.		soul is on			
		Fire when I gaze at thy			
		Calm and commanding eye, Like the sun in the sky,			
		Comrade Napoleon!			
1. (2) Below is the first stanza of the popular folk song mentioned in <i>Animal Farm</i> as having a "stirring tune" somewhat like "Beasts of England." Give at least one more similarity you see between the two songs.					
In a cavern, in a canyon Excavating for a mine Lived a miner, forty-niner And his daughter, Clementin	ne.				
printed in the boxes above. How are they different from	of three poems that appear at var From their lines, what do you kn one another? Write a brief sent	now about who the speakers are? ence describing each speaker.			
	3. (2) What should be the title of the second and third poems in the boxes?				
2)					
3)					

Name

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4. (3) Read the student response below to the following prompt and complete the missing section. Prompt: Discuss movement in the story as reflected in the poems.

The Circle of Lies

A revolution is a circular movement and Orwell's short novel *Animal Farm* revolves around fancy words that mark three phases of political action with three anthems. The first poem, a folk song old Major remembers from childhood in a dream, opens with the plural "beasts" that is repeated three times, each time tagged with a small variation that has a big meaning. The expanding modification of beasts from "England" to "Ireland" to "every land and clime" reaches out to include all animals to hear its "joyful tidings". The poem's metrically regular, almost perfect end-stopped lines and true rhymes (clime-time) call is a promise to all animals that a metaphorical utopian "golden future" awaits them.

The second poem, with its straight repetition of Animal Farm at the beginning, shifts the focus from addressing the population to the land. This curious apostrophe not only turns away from those who can hear to an inanimate object which cannot, but also turns away from the well-being of the animals ("in a golden future time") to the well-being of the land (it shall never "come to harm"). The promise given in the first poem, by the second one, shows a worrying condition. The expansiveness of all animals now narrows to only the farm and a restriction on wellness: the animals' well-being can only come if the farm is protected. The move in the story marked by the strong vow in this second poem ("Never through me shalt thou come to harm!") ironically shows the original promise to falter. The animals are not guaranteed care but the farm is. The animals can suffer so long as the farm does not.

From the plural to the singular, from all the animals (or allegorically people) to a particular one (or person), the course of the prose story, punctuated by each of these poems, shows a changing focus from the masses to an individual. The anthems move from a dream that motivates all the animals to action to a requirement that the action serves the land to a celebration of an individual. By the last poem, the beautiful words turn out to be a promise that is empty and the animals are all but forgotten.