Knowledge Organiser- OF MICE AND MEN Year 9



Events Time Line

Chapter 1: We meet George and Lennie on their way to the ranch. They are forced to stay the night outside by a stream. They discuss their dream for the future and how this makes them different from other workers.

Chapter 2: George and Lennie make it to the ranch where they meet old Candy and his dog. The boss is cross with them for their lateness. They learn about Crooks, the "stable buck", and they meet Curley, the boss's aggressive son—who has recently married. When Lennie sees Curley's Wife his thinks she is pretty. George thinks she will bring trouble. We also meet the calm, authoritative Slim.

Chapter 3: Slim gains George's trust — so George tells him about the problems Lennie has caused in the past. The bunk house pressurises Candy into allowing his precious old dog to be shot. George and Lennie discuss their dream; Candy overhears and asks to join them. Lennie is smiling at the idea of their dream ranch when an angry Curley picks on him. Lennie, terrified, crushes Curley's hand in self-defence.

Chapter 4: Crooks and Lennie spend the evening talking. We discover how racism has ruined Crooks's life. Crooks is intrigued by the idea of the dream; however, the vicious racist threats of Curley's Wife make him retreat back into his lonely world.

Chapter 5: In the barn alone, Lennie accidently kills his pet puppy. When Curley's Wife comes in, we tells Lennie that she also had dreams of her own. Unfortunately, Lennie is too rough with her and accidentally breaks her neck. Lennie runs off. Candy finds the body and tells George. Soon, an angry Curley has raised a group to hunt down Lennie.

Chapter 5: Lennie runs to the clearing where he and George slept at the start of the novel. Upset about what he has done, and the likely loss of his dream of raising rabbits, he has hallucinations of his angry Aunt Clara and a giant rabbit. George finds him. As the group hunting Lennie gets closer and closer, George sooths Lennie by telling him about their dream again. He shoots Lennie. The hunting party arrive. Slim tries to console George—but others fail to see why he is so upset.

Some Context

Of Mice and Men: published in 1937

set in 1930s California: unskilled workers, looking for temporary jobs

The Great Depression: a period of economic decline, poverty and unemployment from 1929 until the mid 1930s

migrant workers: people who travelled from place to place for work, rarely staying in the same place for long

The American Dream: a desire for home ownership and opportunity gained through hard work not birth right; a sense that America is the land of opportunity

women's role in the 1930s: tending to be limited to domestic duties, getting married, rearing children

racism: America was a place of legalised racism, using what were called Jim Crow laws; the Ku Klux Klan and other racist organisations lynched black people who wee seen as threats to white power

Some Key Themes

hopes and dreams

authority

loneliness and isolation

friendship

violence

prejudice

inequality

Key Characters





GEORGE MILTON

LENNIE SMALL







THE BOSS

SLiM

CANDY







CURLEY'S WIFE CROOKS

CARLSON



Some Useful Words

- Arcadia: (noun) a perfect place of peace and rural tranquillity
- haven: (noun) a place a shelter
- itinerant: (adjective and noun/type of person) travelling around, constantly journeying
- transient: (adjective and noun/type of person) not staying long, temporary
- destitute: (adjective) without any means of support; lacking food, clothes, money
- inequity: (noun) unfairness, bias, favouritism

Some Key Techniques

- foreshadowing: when an event or detail hints to a future event or detail
- irony: can be when what happens is the opposite to what was expected or intended; eg Lennie is smiling about his dream of the rabbits when Curley picks on him and ruins the dream.
- character archetypes: in some ways, some characters represent a kind of person and the prejudice they suffer: Candy for ageism, Crooks for racism, Curley's Wife for sexism, Lennie for disablist prejudice. A character like Curley could represent "the bully". Slim "the wise".
- narrative voice: the perspective of the person telling the story; eg why does the narrator not show emotions or outrage at the events?
- settings: the clearing as an escape, Crooks' room as a prison, the farm as a microcosm of American society.
- dialogue: much of what we learn about the characters is from what they say. Steinbeck himself said he wanted the novel to be able to be read like a play.
- characterisation: this is how a writer creates our sense of the characters. As well as dialogue, Steinbeck is fond of using small, suggestive details: Crooks' gold glasses, Curley's Wife's poorly curled hair, the Western Magazines they read.
- symbolism: what might the rabbits symbolise? Or Candy's unwanted dog? Or the dream farm?

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Plot Questions

One	0	When the two main characters enter the clearing, who leads the way?
	0	Name the town from which George and Lennie have just come.
	•	What has Lennie already accidentally killed in this early chapter?
	•	What does George tell Lennie would happen if Lennie was to try to live on his own in the undergrowth?
	0	Why is the boss angry with George and Lennie?
Two	0	What did "Smitty" do to Crooks at Christmas?
	•	What do the men read and "scoff at and secretly believe"?
	•	Who does Candy describe as a "nice fella"?
Three	0	What does Slim give to Lennie?
	0	What colour is the dress of the girl touched by Lennie in Weed?
	•	What kind of pistol does Carlson use to shoot the dog?
Four	0	Who lives with Crooks in his room by the barn?
	0	Who interrupts the conversation of Crooks, Lennie and Candy?
	•	As well as a tattered dictionary, what other book does Crooks own?
	•	What precious, golden object does Crooks possess?
Five	0	Two deaths occur in this Section: name both.
	0	Whom is Curley's Wife discussing here: "He ain't a nice fella"?
	•	What was Curley's Wife dream?
	•	Who calls Curley's wife a "God damn tramp" and a "lousy tart" as she lies dead in the straw?
Six	0	To where does Lennie run?
	0	Lennie imagines being told off by his Aunt Clara. Who/what else does he imagine telling him off?
	•	What are Lennie's last words?
	•	Who gets to have the last words in the whole novel?
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Character Questions

- Who wears "high-healed boots and spurs to prove he was not a labouring man"?
 What colour are Curley's Wife's fingernails, shoes and ostrich feather decorations?
 Who was once a prize boxer?
 Who has hair "like sausages"?
 What is the name of the Aunt who once looked after Lennie?
 Who is described as a "little guy" who hates "big guys"?
 Why is Crooks called "Crooks"?
- What is Curley's Wife's actual name?
- Who is the only character to console George after he kills Lennie?
- Who admits that he is so lonely he sees things he thinks might not really be there?
- Who has a face filled with "discontent and the ache for attention"?
- ⊕ Who tells Lennie, "Books ain't no good"?
- What is the name of the woman who runs the brothel in town—who shares her name with a relative of Lennie's?
- Who lives his life hiding behind a "terrible protective dignity"?
- Who adds to the pressure upon Candy to shoot his dog by commenting, "I wisht somebody'd shoot me if I get old an' a cripple"?

Ideas Questions

- Which word best describes Curley?
 courageous insecure
 considerate inclusive
- Which word best describes Crooks?segregated sedentarysegmented sentimental
- Which word best describes George?frenetic fantasticalfragrant frustrated
- Which word best describes the ending?farcical fatefulfanciful facetious
- Which word best describes George and Lennie's dream?
 archaic artesian
 Arcadian aristocratic
- Which best describes the life and death of Curley's Wife?
 pathetic
 pastiche
 pastoral
- Which character most fits the adjective transient?
 Curley Crooks
 George the Boss
- Which character suffers most from inequity?
 Curley Crooks
 George the Boss

