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Advanced Placement in  
English Literature and Composition

Teaching Unit  
Individual Learning Packet

*Animal Farm*

by George Orwell

Written by Eva Richardson

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# *Animal Farm*

## Objectives

By the end of this Unit, the student will be able to:

1. discuss and analyze the allegorical significance of characters and events in *Animal Farm*.
2. discuss the use of irony and its effects on the reader throughout the text.
3. trace the development of the character of Napoleon.
4. analyze the character of Boxer as a symbolic depiction of working classes in early-twentieth-century Soviet Union.
5. discuss the novel as a critical commentary on the shortcomings and flaws inherent in human nature.
6. discuss the novel as a critical commentary on the dangers of distorted Socialism and Soviet Communism.
7. examine the elements of fable in the text and analyze the advantages of the fable format for conveying social and political criticism.
8. analyze the elements and effects of propaganda.
9. trace the elements of authoritarianism and totalitarianism throughout the text.
10. explain the role of religion in the text and tie it to the role of religion in the Soviet Union.
11. respond to writing prompts similar to those that will appear on the Advanced Placement in English Literature and Composition exam.
12. respond to multiple choice questions similar to those that will appear on the Advanced Placement in English Literature and Composition exam.
13. offer a close reading of *Animal Farm* and support all assertions and interpretations with direct evidence from the text, from authoritative critical knowledge of the genre, or from authoritative criticism of the novel.

# *Animal Farm*

## **Background Information**

### **The Russian Revolution:**

The Russian Revolution consisted of two separate revolutions that radically changed the political system and way of life in early-twentieth-century Russia and culminated in the establishment of the Soviet Union, or the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR).

### **The February Revolution of 1917:**

In February 1917, a popular revolution led to the overthrow of Czar Nicholas II of Russia, who had reigned as the Emperor and Autocrat of Russia since November 1894. A conservative ruler, Czar Nicholas, the last of the Romanov Dynasty, had long been considered inadequate due to the corruption that pervaded his government and his inability to comprehend the changing needs of the Russian economy. Poverty was wide-spread among Russia's working-class. The growth of urban industries and manufacturing enterprises created a new base of urban workers, but these workers were not paid livable wages and worked long hours only to live in dire poverty. Russian workers began to resent Nicholas for his failure to bring the Russian economy up to the standards of other European countries.

Calls for increased economic opportunity and political equality were fueled by Nicholas's empty promises for reform and a growing desire for a more democratic society. When Russia engaged in World War I, its military suffered considerable losses, and additional food shortages ensued. Failing to implement the reforms he had previously promised, Czar Nicholas helplessly witnessed as, on February 23, 1917, Russian workers left factories unattended, abandoned their work stations, and took to the streets in protest. They demanded food and vociferously articulated their criticism of the government. Workers were soon joined by students, dissenting members of the military, teachers, and other Russian citizens who sympathized with their demands. Without the support of either the military or his cabinet members, Czar Nicholas II was forced to abdicate on March 2, 1917. A Provisional Government, designed to lead the way toward a Russian republic, was implemented immediately.

### The October Revolution of 1917:

The second stage of the Russian Revolution occurred in October 1917 when the Bolshevik Party, under the leadership of Vladimir Lenin and the workers' soviets (councils), abruptly terminated the authority of the Provisional Government. The Bolsheviks claimed to represent the needs and interests of Russia's urban workers and peasants. They promised a redistribution of land to the peasants and a guarantee of democratic liberties, thus championing the **socialist** ideals formulated by the influential economic philosopher Karl Marx in the late nineteenth century. This precipitated the Russian Civil War that ended in 1921 with the formation of the Soviet Union (USSR).

Lenin argued that these goals could be achieved only if the Provisional Government was replaced and governmental power firmly assigned to the Bolsheviks. After Lenin's death in 1924, Leon Trotsky, an important fighter in the early revolution, and Joseph Stalin engaged in a struggle for power. Trotsky was soon exiled from Russia, allowing Joseph Stalin to take over the Bolshevik party—now called the **Communist** Party—and to redefine Marx's original **socialist** ideals. Lenin's and later, Stalin's rule quickly departed from the original socialist and democratic demands of the Russian Revolution, and the Soviet Union devolved into a government-controlled totalitarian state.

### The Ideologies of Socialism and Communism:

#### Socialism:

Socialism is an ideology advocating the distribution of wealth among all members of a society, achieved through community control over its citizens' possessions and means of production. This social control can be administered through small councils or groups or by the government on behalf of the people.

In the late nineteenth century, Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels formulated the principles of modern socialism. Marx and Engels believed that any capitalist society would ultimately face the inevitable struggle between the poor working classes and the rich bourgeoisie (those who owned the factories that employed the workers). This confrontation, according to Marx and Engels, would be followed by a socialist revolution. The socialist movement would completely eliminate the idea of private ownership of capital by placing ownership of the means of production into the hands of the State, thus ending the war between the classes.

Once a society had passed through the stages of capitalism and socialism, Marx envisioned that it would reach a third and final stage. Marx believed this stage would be marked by a completely classless society he characterized as **Communist**.

### **Communism:**

The Russian Revolution of 1917 was fueled by Marxist Socialist ideals. The Russian population desired a more democratic government and sympathized with the plight of the working poor. Under Lenin's guidance, the Bolshevik Party—later called the Communist Party—united all means of production under state control and created a government controlled by workers' soviets (councils). Over the next few years, however, the government became increasingly authoritarian. Revolutionary fighter Leon Trotsky still clung to the democratic ideals of the original socialist movement, but he, and others, were overpowered by the leadership of Joseph Stalin, who eventually exiled Trotsky and took over the government almost single-handedly.

Stalin proclaimed that he would realize the ideals of **Socialism** and Marxist **Communism** by generating a massive program of industrialization. Although Stalin still claimed to follow the principles of Marx and Lenin, it soon became clear that he had seized power in order to reinvent the Soviet Union as an authoritarian state in which *he* would function as an absolute dictator. Stalin maintained his power by threatening and eliminating his enemies, using propaganda to maintain social control, and utilizing a personal police force to execute his orders. Stalin's communism is considered by many critics—among them George Orwell—to be a perversion and misinterpretation of the communist and socialist ideals of Karl Marx.

## **Elements of Totalitarianism and Authoritarianism:**

### **Totalitarianism:**

In a totalitarian state, the government exercises firm control over the public and private lives of its citizens and usually follows a particular ideology. For example, Stalin proclaimed the Soviet Union to be an ensign of Communist ideology. In addition, totalitarian states are led by dictators who retain strict control over their subjects.

### **Authoritarianism:**

Authoritarianism is a form of government control comparable or almost identical to totalitarianism. In an authoritarian state, the government, under the leadership of a dictator, strictly controls the population, often through overt oppression or the elimination of democratic rights and liberties. In an authoritarian state, the government single-handedly writes and enacts laws. Citizens have no real opportunities for participation. Authoritarian states rely heavily on **propaganda** in order to control the population. Some techniques frequently employed in the maintenance of absolute control are the oversimplification of ideas, false and exaggerated patriotism, the promotion of group mentality, censorship, and an elaborate leadership cult. Hitler's dictatorship in Nazi Germany, or Stalin's oppressive government in the Soviet Union, are examples of authoritarianism.

## The Theme of Propaganda:

Propaganda is a form of communication that intends to affect people's beliefs and behaviors rather than merely communicate ideas. Most forms of propaganda rely heavily on emotional, rather than rational, appeal. It is often intentionally misleading, relying on half-truth, generalities, logical fallacies and outright lies in order to achieve its ends.

Propagandistic ideas may seem plausible and compelling, but are often fallacious, incorrect, and dangerous. Propaganda is often directed against a particular political, religious, cultural, or social group, or employed in order to promote a specific political agenda. Thus, it is often used during times of war or crisis in order to stir up hatred against a particular country or group.

Some techniques frequently employed in the creation of propaganda are the oversimplification of ideas, broad generalizations and stereotyping, false and exaggerated patriotism, the promotion of a group mentality, censorship, and the use of oversimplified language and slogans. Additionally, propaganda is often designed to create a false sense of collective fear or collective euphoria in order to lure people to blindly accept the policies or ideas of their leaders. One of the most crucial characteristics of propaganda is the **deliberate manipulation of language**.

In *Animal Farm*, Orwell relies heavily on the theme of propaganda in order to voice his criticism of the Communist regime that had taken control of the Soviet Union following the revolutions of 1917. Although Orwell himself was sympathetic to Marxist socialist ideals, he considered Soviet Communism to be a perverted version of Socialism. Indeed, *Animal Farm* clearly illustrates that Orwell recognized the Soviet Communist regime as a totalitarian and undemocratic government.

The **manipulation of language** stands at the core of *Animal Farm*. In chapter I, Major the pig rouses the other animals by telling them of a dream he had in which he envisioned a future free of oppression and human dictatorship. The animals are excited about the prospect of equality and self-determination; they wholeheartedly embrace Major's socialist ideals. After Major's death, however, the other pigs—predominantly Napoleon—begin the gradual manipulation of language characteristic of a successful propaganda machinery. The pigs become responsible for the oversimplification and falsification of the Seven Commandments originally painted on the wall of the barn and for spreading slogans such as “four legs good, two legs bad,” which even the least intelligent of the animals can comprehend.

In addition to creating a sense of collective belonging, these slogans, as well as the propaganda song *Beasts of England*, aid Napoleon and the pigs in generating a group mentality that requires the blind acceptance of ideas and eliminates dissent and rebellion. In fact, the exploitation of less intelligent animals as well as the deliberate denial of education to the bulk of animals other than pigs play a crucial role in enabling Napoleon and the pigs to foster an environment in which they can create a totalitarian government.

Other propagandistic techniques described in *Animal Farm* include the promotion of a leader cult (Napoleon is revered as an all-knowing, unapproachable, deity-like figure), elaborate ceremonies, and ritualistic flag-raising. In the end, Major's vision of a classless, equal society has been replaced by a strict system of government that favors the pigs—corrupted by power—as the ruling class and exploits all other animals as workers. In essence, Orwell's descriptions echo the Communist regime in the Soviet Union and warn of the dangers inherent in the distortion of Socialism.

## **The Manipulation of Language: Logical Fallacies**

Propaganda, particularly the deliberate manipulation of language, often employs logical fallacies. Logical fallacies are parts of a seemingly reasonable argument that, upon close inspection, turn out to be erroneous or deceptive. A fallacious argument will likely appear to be extremely persuasive. Recognizing logical fallacies, therefore, requires the careful examination of an argument in order to determine its validity.

In *Animal Farm*, the pigs, particularly their public propagandist Squealer, constantly use logical fallacies in order to justify their actions and decisions. The other animals are unable to discern the faulty reasoning presented by the pigs because they are uneducated and naïve. The reader, however, will recognize the fallacious arguments presented by the pigs as the same arguments often presented by totalitarian leaders in order to defend their status and their decisions.

Logical fallacies have many different names, and some of them are very similar to each other. Some of the most commonly used logical fallacies are:

### **Hasty Generalization:**

Hasty Generalization involves making assumptions about a person or a group of people based on insufficient evidence or examples. Hasty generalizations often include words such as “always,” “all,” “every,” etc. For example, “All women are bad drivers” is a stereotype and, clearly, does not apply to every woman who drives a car. There is not sufficient evidence to support this claim. In *Animal Farm*, Boxer's slogan that “Napoleon is always right” is an example of hasty generalization. Even though Napoleon might be able to make correct decisions most of the time, he cannot be right all of the time. Therefore, to justify an action simply by saying, “We must do this because Napoleon is always right,” is a logical fallacy.

### **Ad Hominem:**

Ad Hominem is a practice that involves disagreeing with your opponent, not by explaining why his or her idea is unreasonable, but by attacking your opponent's character or personality. For example, in *Animal Farm*, the animals might argue, “You shouldn't listen to Mollie's ideas; she is a self-centered and arrogant horse.” This kind of reasoning is an example of an ad hominem attack. Even though it might be true that Mollie is arrogant and self-centered, it does not necessarily follow that her ideas are unreasonable or bad.



**Red Herring:**

An arguer who uses a Red Herring goes off on a tangent not immediately related to the argument at hand. While what the arguer is saying might be interesting and relevant in its own right, it has no bearing on the actual argument under discussion. The intent, of course, is to distract the opponent and derail the discussion in the absence of a fair and reasonable response.

**Appeal to Authority:**

Appeal to Authority is a practice that involves referring to famous or influential people in order to substantiate a claim. A person who uses Appeal to Authority attempts to persuade his audience simply by stating that certain famous or influential people believe the same thing, even if these people are no experts on the discussion in question.

**False Cause and Effect:**

This fallacy, also known as **Post Hoc**, asserts that, since one event—A—occurred before another event—B—, A must have caused B. Of course, there is absolutely no necessary causal relation between the two events simply because of the chronology of their occurrence.

**False Dichotomy:**

In a False Dichotomy, an arguer presents a situation and pretends that the listener has only two choices, when in reality there are more than two options. For example, if the pigs say, “You either support Napoleon, or you prove that you want Mr. Jones to return,” they commit a False Dichotomy because the other animals might well prefer a third alternative: not living under the leadership of Napoleon *or* Mr. Jones.

## Literary and Narrative Techniques: Allegory, Fable, Irony, Satire

### *Animal Farm* as Allegory:

Allegory is a symbolic narrative, a tale in which thinly-veiled symbols are used to represent ideas or concepts that, for whatever reason, cannot be discussed directly. Often moral instruction and lessons for children are constructed as allegories to make the lesson more memorable or understandable.

In an allegory, certain characters, names, objects, or events have fixed meanings that transcend their literal significance. Fables, parables, and morality plays are examples of allegorical texts that employ characters, not for their own sake, but for the symbolic meaning they carry.

In *Animal Farm*, most of the characters and events refer to specific figures and events from the time of the Russian Revolution. Although allegorical meanings are rarely absolute, most of the characters and events have clearly been written in order to mirror specific individual figures and occurrences from Soviet history:

**Major**—Major's character represents the original socialist ideas formulated by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. His powerful speech, in which he relates his dream of freedom to the other animals, fuels the animals' desire for freedom and becomes the catalyst for the rebellion against the humans.

**Mr. Jones**—The character of Mr. Jones most likely represents the figure of Czar Nicholas II. The last of the Romanov Dynasty, Russia's Nicholas II ruled cruelly and ineffectively until he was forced to abdicate his throne during the Russian Revolution.

**Napoleon**—Napoleon's character is a representation of Joseph Stalin, who, during the Russian Revolution, took over the Bolshevik party and manipulated the original socialist ideals formulated by Karl Marx. Like Stalin, Napoleon eliminates his political opponents (Snowball) and implements a totalitarian dictatorship, protected by his gang of loyal, vicious attack dogs. Napoleon's name, of course, further emphasizes his identity as a totalitarian dictator and a ruthless militarist who betrayed the ideals of his country's revolution and became, in many ways, a worse ruler than the regime he helped replace.

**Snowball**—Snowball initially functions as a partner to Napoleon and the other pigs during the early days of the rebellion against Mr. Jones. He believes in Major's socialist vision and is a key player in turning Animal Farm into an independent facility in which animals own the means of production and the results of their labor. Like Napoleon, Snowball seems to support the special treatments the pigs receive, yet he refuses to completely abandon the vision of democracy and equality promised to them by Major. Snowball clearly represents Joseph Stalin's opponents, particularly Leon Trotsky, who struggled alongside Stalin in the early days of the revolution but eventually lost out in a struggle over power with Stalin and was forced into exile. Snowball, too, fought courageously for the animals' freedom in the Battle of the Cowshed. Like Trotsky, Snowball is eventually exiled from Animal Farm, and his previous military achievements on behalf of all animals are denied when he is deemed a traitor.

**Squealer**—Squealer heads the propaganda machinery of Napoleon and the pigs. He represents public speakers and media outlets entirely under the control of the Communist Soviet government. Squealer's character is responsible for promoting and realizing the manipulation of language for the benefit of the ruling class (the pigs). He disseminates slogans, offers the "correct" interpretation of the Seven Commandments, and functions as a mediator between Napoleon's will and the other animals. Squealer's powerful rhetoric keeps the majority of the animals quiet and prevents dissent or rebellion.

**Boxer**—Boxer symbolizes the most positive aspects of the Russian working classes. He is diligent and hard-working, loyal, dedicated, and trusting. Although Boxer is probably the most sympathetic character in the book, he also exemplifies the dangers inherent in a lack of education and a failure to question the authority of others. Boxer is *too* trusting when it comes to accepting the rule of the pigs; his own slogan, "Napoleon is always right," serves as a too-easy explanation that justifies the pigs' often incomprehensible actions. Boxer's character illustrates the need for education and the necessity to ask uncomfortable questions. His death is a pressing reminder of the exploitation of the working poor.

**Moses**—The raven, Moses, tells the other animals of a place called Sugarcandy Mountain, a place not unlike the Christian heaven, where food is always available in abundance. His presence symbolizes the influence of the Church in general and the Russian Orthodox Church in particular. Moses is shunned by the pigs and leaves the farm after the rebellion. In the Soviet Union, Stalin's totalitarian regime was initially unsympathetic toward the Russian Orthodox Church, and religion in general. Later, however, Stalin incorporated the church into his propaganda machinery and used it to influence the Russian people. In *Animal Farm*, Moses, too, eventually returns and gains recognition from the pigs.

**Mr. Pilkington**—Mr. Pilkington is the human owner of the neighboring farm, Foxwood. Like all human neighbors, Pilkington is, at first, critical of Animal Farm and supports Mr. Jones' attempts to take the farm back into his power. Later, however, Mr. Pilkington engages in trade with Napoleon and the pigs. The novel closes with an emerging power struggle between Pilkington and the pigs. Mr. Pilkington represents the allied neighbors of early-twentieth-century USSR, i.e. the Western powers, including the United States and Great Britain. The Western powers initially attempted to influence Russian policy by engaging in productive talks with the Soviet government. Later, in the days of the Cold War, all cooperation between Russia and the Western powers ceased.

**Mr. Frederick**—Mr. Frederick, the owner of Pinchfield Farm, is another human neighbor of Animal Farm. He functions as a representation of Germany, which was emerging as a totalitarian state under Adolf Hitler in the 1930s. Napoleon uses both of his neighbors for his own advancement as long as possible. For a while, he successfully plays Frederick against Pilkington.

**The Battle of the Cowshed**—The Battle of the Cowshed is symbolic of the Russian Revolution of 1917, when the working classes overthrew the Czarist government of Nicholas II and vowed to implement a more democratic, socialist regime. More specifically, the Battle of the Cowshed might refer to ensuing struggles with Russia's neighboring countries that initially fought to prevent Russia from establishing a communist state after the Russian Revolution had been completed.

**Animalism**—After listening to Major's vision of an equal, democratic society, Napoleon, Snowball, and Squealer develop a philosophy they call Animalism. In its pure, initial form, Animalism incorporates the ideas of Major. Allegorically, Animalism can be understood as the form of Socialism introduced by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. However, As *Animal Farm* progresses, Napoleon and the other pigs increasingly distort the teachings of Animalism for their own purposes.

**The Windmill**—The windmill stands as a representation of the Soviet Union's attempts to establish and widen economic power and influence. Stalin organized a detailed program of industrialization after he took over governmental authority. The windmill further symbolizes the diligent and dedicated character of the Soviet working classes, who were committed to erecting the windmill even when faced with failure and considerable setbacks.

## Elements of a Fable:

A fable can be characterized as a text that incorporates animals or objects from nature (such as plants, rivers, mountains) as major characters in order to create a story that conveys a definite moral lesson. In order to allow animals or objects to function as main characters in fables, they are endowed with human characteristics, such as the ability to speak, think, reason, etc. In *Animal Farm*, for example, farm animals are the main characters, whereas human beings play minor roles. In all fables, the animal characters are designed to represent particular aspects of human nature. Therefore, the lesson to be learned—or the moral at the end of the story—always sheds light on faults or problems present in the character or behavior of human beings. Thus, many fables often include covert criticism of particular human beings—or of the human race in general.

While this use of animals to represent humans or human characteristics is a form of *personification*, it is more accurately referred to as *anthropomorphism*, a common literary technique used in fables and children's literature as well as allegories like *Animal Farm*.

Using animal characters in order to represent faults in humans has many advantages: readers are often more inclined to read criticism and consider the validity of the moral at the end of the story when they do not feel personally attacked by the author, because blame is not placed directly on the reader in particular or on human beings in general. By proxy, readers can choose to recognize the criticism, or they can alternatively choose to read the story literally, that is, as a story about animals and natural objects. In the case of *Animal Farm*, for example, most readers quickly recognize Orwell's criticism of the abuse of socialist ideals and the threat of distorted communism. Yet, *Animal Farm* has likewise been marketed as a popular and humorous children's story about animals. Since fables use animals and natural objects as main characters, they usually retain a sense of humor or light-heartedness, which makes them easy to read and comprehend on a literal level (hence *Animal Farm*'s association with children's literature).

## Elements of Irony:

Irony is a literary device that creates a discrepancy between what a writer, speaker, or narrator says in a text and what is understood by the reader or by other characters. There are three major types of irony used in fiction, poetry, and drama: **situational irony, verbal irony, and dramatic or tragic irony.**

### Situational Irony:

Situational irony occurs when an event that takes place (in a novel, poem, or on stage in a play) produces a completely unexpected outcome: an apparently good deed that results in disaster, the act of vengeance that results in friendship, etc.

### Verbal Irony:

Verbal irony occurs when a writer, speaker, or narrator uses words to say one thing when he really means the opposite of what he says. One popular form of verbal irony is **sarcasm**.

### Dramatic or Tragic Irony:

Dramatic irony occurs when the words or actions of a character reveal his ignorance toward a particular situation, while the reader or the audience has information that the character does not and thus understands the situation perfectly. Dramatic irony is the type of irony most frequently used in *Animal Farm*. For example, after the pigs find a bottle of whiskey that Mr. Jones has left behind on the farm, they spend the night drinking and celebrating. Since the pigs have never tasted alcohol before, they are unaware of the effects alcohol will have. The next morning, the pigs, particularly Napoleon, feel extremely sick. Since the pigs do not know that what they are experiencing are classic hangover symptoms, they believe that they are dying. Squealer announces to the other animals that “Napoleon is dying!” (p. 111). This announcement is an excellent example of dramatic irony because the reader immediately understands that Napoleon is, in fact, merely suffering from a hangover. In other words, the reader understands the situation completely, while Napoleon and the pigs do not. The most common results of dramatic irony are humor or suspense.

## Elements of Satire:

Satire is a literary form that often relies heavily on irony. In a satirical text, the writer uses humor and wit in order to voice his criticism of a particular person or group of people. Satires cleverly disguise their criticism of their intended target by cloaking it in humorous language, funny characterizations, and sarcasm. *Animal Farm* can be understood as a satire that aims to warn about the dangers of distorted Socialism and the abuse of power. Written with a clever sense of humor, *Animal Farm* incorporates a cast of naïve animal characters that are blind to the reality of their situation, a series of ineffectual human characters who are unable to control a group of barnyard animals even with the use of weapons, and the characters of the pigs, whose efforts to become powerful and human often turns them into the most ridiculous characters of all. For example, the pigs’ attempts to walk upright and dress in human clothes effectively evoke a ridiculous image for the reader.

## Discussion Topics/Essay Questions

1. Why does George Orwell choose to use animal characters rather than human characters in order to portray his criticism of the Communist regime? Consider the benefits of the fable format.
2. To what extent is Old Major a character who represents the pure origins of Socialism? To what extent is he a character whose ideas and actions already pose problems and promise complications?
3. Examine the idea that history is usually told from the perspective of the winners and explain how it applies to the events of *Animal Farm*, particularly to the Rebellion, the Battle of the Cowshed, the building of the windmill, and other incidents. What are the implications for the study of history?
4. What is the role of religion in *Animal Farm*? How does it change as the text progresses?
5. Discuss the different elements of irony by stating and analyzing specific examples from *Animal Farm*. How does the narrative point of view from which *Animal Farm* is written contribute to the irony?
6. How does the character of Boxer function as an allegorical representation of the Soviet Union's working classes? What criticism, if any, does Orwell express in his characterization of Boxer?
7. Which elements of propaganda are most prevalent in *Animal Farm*? Why would Orwell choose to highlight these?
8. What is the correlation between the manipulation of language and the education of the animals?
9. *Animal Farm* is an allegory portraying the abuse of power and the distortion of Socialism Orwell witnessed in the early-twentieth-century fall of Russia and rise of the Soviet Union. In addition, *Animal Farm* is a satire and a fable illustrating Orwell's criticism of the weaknesses and faults present in human nature. Which weaknesses and faults does Orwell consider to be the most dangerous?
10. How and why does the character of Napoleon evolve over the course of the text?

### PRACTICE FREE RESPONSE QUESTION 1:

Read Major's speech from Chapter I, beginning on page 27: "Comrades, you have heard already about the strange dream that I had last night," and ending, "All animals are equal," on page 32. Write a well-organized essay in which you analyze the reasons Major offers as justification for a rebellion. As a starting point for your discussion, examine how Major differentiates between the value and productivity of animals compared to the value and productivity of human beings.

Do not merely summarize the passage.

### PRACTICE FREE RESPONSE QUESTION 2:

In chapter I, the animals congregate in the barn to hear about Major's dream and learn the song *Beasts of England*. Carefully read the lyrics of the song on pages 32 and 33. Write a well-organized essay in which you discuss why *Beasts of England* serves so successfully as a propaganda song for the approaching animal rebellion. Pay special attention to word choice, rhyme, tone, imagery, and other factors that turn this song into an effective tool for unification and subsequent rebellion.

Do not merely summarize the text of the song.

### PRACTICE FREE RESPONSE QUESTION 3:

Carefully study the passage from Chapter II, beginning on page 39 (middle of first full paragraph) with "And so, almost before they knew what was happening, the Rebellion had been successfully carried through," and ending on page 42 with "All were agreed that no animal must ever live there." Write a well-organized essay in which you explain how this scene foreshadows the problems that will arise on the new Animal Farm. Discuss specific devices and techniques Orwell uses to suggest future events and developments.

Avoid plot summary.

### PRACTICE FREE RESPONSE QUESTION 4:

Study the passage in Chapter V, beginning on page 63 with, "In the long pasture, not far from the farm buildings, there was a small knoll which was the highest point on the farm," and ending on page 68 with, "It was noticed that they wagged their tails to him in the same way as the other dogs had been used to do to Mr. Jones." Then write a well-organized essay in which you consider the growing division between Napoleon and Snowball and analyze each pig's character, as revealed in this section. Be sure to take into account how Napoleon and Snowball express different beliefs, goals, and practical approaches.

Do not merely summarize the passage.



### PRACTICE FREE RESPONSE QUESTION 5:

Read the passage from chapter VII, beginning on page 89 with, “‘Comrades!’ cried Squealer, making little nervous skips, ‘a most terrible thing has been discovered,’” and ending on page 96 with, “Such were her thoughts, though she lacked the words to express them.” In this passage, Snowball is deemed a traitor to the cause of Animal Farm. His death and the terror that ensues mark the complete establishment of Napoleon’s totalitarian regime. In a well-organized essay, analyze how the passage illustrates the theme of propaganda and demonstrates the elements of authoritarianism and totalitarianism.

Do not merely summarize the passage.

### PRACTICE FREE RESPONSE QUESTION 6:

The use of animal characters in place of humans is a common characteristic of the fable. Write a well-organized essay in which you evaluate the effectiveness of Orwell’s use of anthropomorphism in *Animal Farm*. Do not merely define anthropomorphism or list the animals and their symbolic significances.

### PRACTICE FREE RESPONSE QUESTION 7:

In order to provide structure and establish a theme, authors will sometimes introduce a motif, which is then repeated, often altered from its original form. In a well-organized essay, analyze Orwell’s use of “The Seven Commandments” as both a unifying thread and an indication of the deterioration of the Animal Farm state.

Avoid plot summary.

### PRACTICE FREE RESPONSE QUESTION 8:

Authors frequently employ elements of irony in order to reveal their attitude toward the text and toward the text’s characters and to enable readers to evaluate plot developments and characters’ actions effectively and critically. Write a well-organized essay in which you explore the impact specific instances of irony have on readers’ perceptions of plot and character development in *Animal Farm*. Do not merely summarize the plot or list elements of irony.

### PRACTICE FREE RESPONSE QUESTION 9:

Satires convey a writer’s criticism of a particular person, group of people, or event through the use of humorous language, funny characterizations, and sarcasm. Write a well-organized essay in which you discuss Orwell’s use of satire in *Animal Farm* and explain how disguising his criticism in satirical and often light-hearted language helps Orwell to advance his plot and convey his theme(s) to his audience.

## Practice Multiple Choice Questions

### PRACTICE MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS 1-5:

Carefully read the passage from Chapter 2, beginning on page 35 with, “This was early in March,” and ending on page 37 with, “the pigs had to argue very hard to persuade them that there was no such place,” before you choose your answers.

1. The fact that “Napoleon was a large, rather fierce-looking Berkshire boar, the only Berkshire on the farm, not much of a talker, but with a reputation for getting his own way” (lines 8-10) indicates that he
  - (A) is destined to be a leader due to his temper and singular status in the community.
  - (B) is a quiet pig who will excel mainly through physical prowess and military action.
  - (C) will feel lonely and isolated because he is the only one of his kind.
  - (D) will be a fair and dedicated leader.
  - (E) is not particularly interested in creating a community of animals.
2. The words used to describe Squealer allude to the fact that Squealer
  - (A) is a nervous pig.
  - (B) enjoys physical exercise.
  - (C) does not like being in the spotlight.
  - (D) deliberately distracts his listeners.
  - (E) is a straightforward talker on behalf of the pigs.
3. The questions the animals pose about Animalism in this section indicate that they
  - (A) are eager to join and follow Animalism.
  - (B) are focused on their present well-being rather than ideology.
  - (C) want to develop a different type of Animalism ideology.
  - (D) love and miss Mr. Jones.
  - (E) are worried about Mr. Jones’ well being.
4. In this section, Mollie’s ribbons are compared to a sign of
  - (A) outward beauty.
  - (B) slavery.
  - (C) femininity.
  - (D) special treatment.
  - (E) being human.
5. According to Moses’s tales, Sugarcandy Mountain is a place where animals
  - (A) can be lazy all day.
  - (B) will be punished for rebelling against Mr. Jones.
  - (C) will be rewarded for their hard work with abundant food.
  - (D) will live forever in harmony with all species.
  - (E) will be separated from the pigs.

## PRACTICE MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS 6-10:

Carefully read the passage from Chapter III, beginning on page 46 with, “All through that summer the work of the farm went like clockwork,” and ending on page 48 with, “The Meeting always ended with the singing of *Beasts of England*, and the afternoon was given up to recreation,” before you choose your answers.

6. Use of the word “parasitical” indicates that human beings
  - (A) are unclean.
  - (B) abuse the animals’ labor for their sustenance.
  - (C) do not keep the animals’ quarters clean.
  - (D) cannot exist without spreading disease.
  - (E) consider the animals to be annoying pests.
7. The experience of collectively controlling their own labor and food causes most animals to
  - (A) be possessive with regard to their own food production and labor.
  - (B) lack the proper amount of food.
  - (C) work as little as possible in hopes of receiving food from others.
  - (D) readily accept their rations without complaints.
  - (E) reminisce about the days when Mr. Jones controlled the food.
8. Boxer’s behavior in this section indicates all of the following *except* that he
  - (A) is one of the strongest animals on the farm.
  - (B) vows to work harder than any other animal.
  - (C) relies on his physical strength to advance Animal Farm.
  - (D) earns the praise and admiration of most other animals.
  - (E) understands his limits and readily relies on the help of others.
9. Benjamin’s statement “Donkeys live a long time” implies his belief that he
  - (A) has lived long enough to see many such revolutions succeed and fail.
  - (B) should be allowed to rest because he is older than all of them.
  - (C) misses Mr. Jones and longs to return to the time before the Rebellion.
  - (D) wants to ensure that a section of pasture is set aside for retired animals.
  - (E) prefers to remain silent because – even though he is the oldest animal on the farm – he is the least intelligent by nature and does not understand the other animals.
10. The section outlining the animals’ meetings in the barn foreshadows future threats to the democratic system of Animal Farm because
  - (A) only pigs have the right to vote during assemblies.
  - (B) the animals never disagree on or debate any proposals or resolutions.
  - (C) only some animals are allowed to attend meetings in the barn.
  - (D) the animals use the entire meeting time to sing *Beasts of England*.
  - (E) only the pigs offer constructive suggestions and resolutions for debate while the other animals merely agree or disagree.

### PRACTICE MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS 11-15:

Carefully read the passage from Chapter III, beginning on page 50 with, “None of the other animals on the farm could get further than the letter A,” and ending at the end of page 53. Then answer the multiple choice questions below.

11. The new maxim “Four legs good, two legs bad” can *not* be considered to be
  - (A) a reduction of the principles of Animalism by the pigs.
  - (B) an honest attempt to explain the Seven Commandments to the animals.
  - (C) an attempt to help animals differentiate between animals and humans.
  - (D) a catchy phrase aimed at unifying the animals.
  - (E) a repetitive slogan, easy to remember for all animals.
12. According to the passage, the part of the human body that symbolizes humankind’s dangerous nature is the
  - (A) hand.
  - (B) brain.
  - (C) foot.
  - (D) mouth.
  - (E) eye.
13. Squealer justifies the pigs’ use of all milk on the farm by asserting that milk
  - (A) is dangerous to the other animals.
  - (B) will remind the animals of Mr. Jones.
  - (C) is necessary for the pigs’ survival.
  - (D) is a luxury the pigs deserve.
  - (E) will be given only to those animals who can read and write.
14. Squealer defends the pigs’ exclusive use of the milk by claiming: “Do you know what would happen if we pigs failed in our duty? Jones would come back!” This argument is an example of (a/an)
  - (A) red herring.
  - (B) ad hominem.
  - (C) ad populum.
  - (D) false cause and effect.
  - (E) appeal to authority.
15. Squealer continuously alludes to the possible return of Mr. Jones in order to
  - (A) generate a sense of collective fear.
  - (B) share his personal belief that an attack by humans is imminent.
  - (C) indicate that Mr. Jones still has a right to the profits of the farm.
  - (D) explain why no animal can ever act like a human being.
  - (E) encourage all animals to come up with a plan for defense.

## PRACTICE MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS 16-20:

Carefully read the passage from Chapter VI, beginning on page 79 with, “It was about this time that the pigs suddenly moved into the farmhouse,” and ending also on page 79 with, “It says, “No animal shall sleep in a bed *with sheets*,” she announced finally.” Then answer the multiple choice questions that follow.

16. Squealer justifies the pigs’ move into the farmhouse by stating that the
  - (A) pigs need to study Mr. Jones’ lifestyle and documents in order to be better prepared for potential future attacks by humans.
  - (B) pigs adjusted the Seven Commandments slightly to adapt to the changing needs of Animal Farm.
  - (C) pigs are susceptible to the cold.
  - (D) pigs are preparing the farmhouse as a permanent shelter for older animals.
  - (E) pigs need privacy and a quiet place to work.
17. Napoleon’s decision to replace his old title “comrade” with the new title of “leader” signifies that he
  - (A) increasingly exerts dominance and control over all the other animals.
  - (B) has earned the respect, praise, and admiration of the other animals.
  - (C) desires to set a good example for appropriate animal conduct for all other animals.
  - (D) openly acknowledges the fact that the other animals have no opportunity for political participation.
  - (E) strives to show the other animals that he is a better leader than Mr. Jones.
18. Napoleon’s new title “Leader” implies all of the following *except* his
  - (A) superiority.
  - (B) abilities as a leader.
  - (C) equality with the other animals.
  - (D) special position among all animals.
  - (E) intent to take Animal Farm into a new direction.
19. Boxer’s resolution that “Napoleon is always right” is an example of which logical fallacy?
  - (A) hasty generalization.
  - (B) ad hominem.
  - (C) false cause and effect.
  - (D) ad populum.
  - (E) red herring.
20. The adjustment of the Fourth Commandment from “No animal shall sleep in a bed” to “No animal shall sleep in a bed *with sheets*” proves all the following *except* that the pigs(’)
  - (A) are trying to get away with their increasingly human lifestyle.
  - (B) have the ability to outsmart the other animals.
  - (C) rely on the illiteracy and ignorance of the other animals.
  - (D) physical constitution is growing increasingly weak due to their lack of physical exercise.
  - (E) do not believe that they have to debate all their decisions at the meetings with the other animals.

### PRACTICE MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS 21-25:

Carefully read the passage from Chapter VIII, beginning on page 111 with, “It was a few days later than this that the pigs came upon a case of whisky,” and ending at the bottom of page 113 before you choose your answers.

21. The fact that the pigs are singing *Beasts of England*, a song they had previously banned, indicates that they
  - (A) have rediscovered the powerful effect the song has on all animals on the farm.
  - (B) have decided that only the privileged pigs should be allowed to sing the song from now on.
  - (C) are celebrating a very special anniversary in memory of the Rebellion and the Battle of the Cowshed.
  - (D) are testing the loyalty of the other animals and their willingness to stand up and enforce the ban on the song.
  - (E) are unable or unwilling to abide by their own rules.
22. The announcement about Napoleon’s impending death is an example of dramatic irony because
  - (A) readers know that Napoleon is hung over, but Napoleon doesn’t recognize his symptoms.
  - (B) the pigs know Napoleon is hung over, but the other animals do not understand his symptoms.
  - (C) Squealer also seems sick and about to die.
  - (D) the other animals want Napoleon to die.
  - (E) Napoleon is one of the strongest animals on the farm.
23. Napoleon wants to sow barley in the pasture previously set aside for animals in retirement because he
  - (A) wants to sell additional crops to his neighbors.
  - (B) has discovered that the animals on the farm can be fed more cheaply with barley.
  - (C) wants to use the brewery.
  - (D) wants to set aside a different piece of land for retirement instead.
  - (E) loves the taste of barley mixed in with his regular food.

24. All of the animals, except for Benjamin, are unable to explain why Squealer has fallen off the ladder. This incident suggests that Benjamin
- (A) helped to paint the new Commandments on the wall.
  - (B) caused the accident.
  - (C) knows what the pigs are really doing.
  - (D) is too old to worry about it.
  - (E) would like to be treated like the pigs.
25. The statement that the animals “had remembered [the Commandment] wrong” is an example of what type of irony?
- (A) verbal
  - (B) dramatic
  - (C) situational
  - (D) tragic
  - (E) understatement

## Multiple Choice Answers

### With Explanations

1. The fact that “Napoleon was a large, rather fierce-looking Berkshire boar, the only Berkshire on the farm, not much of a talker, but with a reputation for getting his own way” indicates that he
  - (A) **is destined to be a leader due to his temper and singular status in the community.**  
At this early stage in the text, Napoleon has already established a reputation for himself that indicates he is a force to be reckoned with. The fact that he is the only Berkshire boar on the farm gives him a special status among all animals, even among the pigs. With this special status comes a sense of superiority and self-righteousness, supported by his “large” and “fierce” appearance.
  - (B) is a quiet pig who will excel mainly through physical prowess and military action.  
Although the section indicates that Napoleon is “not much of a talker,” his attitude and demeanor illustrate that he is anything *but* quiet or shy. Napoleon indeed turns out to be a good fighter, but he sees his strength in his leadership abilities and his superior knowledge. He wants to dedicate himself to making plans, and he leaves it up to the other animals to set his plans (military or not) into motion.
  - (C) will feel lonely and isolated because he is the only one of his kind.  
Napoleon prefers to be the only one of his kind. It gives him an excuse for setting himself above all other animals, even pigs.
  - (D) will be a fair and dedicated leader.  
Napoleon is, indeed, set on becoming a leader. But his “fierce” demeanor and his special, singular status among the animals indicate that he is not interested in creating an equal society.
  - (E) is not particularly interested in creating a community of animals.  
Napoleon needs all animals on the farm to form a community that he can lead in the direction he envisions for their future.



2. The words used to describe Squealer allude to the fact that Squealer
  - (A) is a nervous pig.  
Squealer's "nervous behavior" is obviously not an accident. He is deliberately playing the other animals in order to distract them and force them into blindly accepting whatever he says.
  - (B) enjoys physical exercise.  
There is no evidence that Squealer ever takes part in any physical labor necessary to sustain the farm.
  - (C) does not like being in the spotlight.  
On the contrary, Squealer is the chief spokesperson.
  - (D) **deliberately distracts his listeners.**  
Squealer is the head of Napoleon's propaganda machine. He delivers all messages and uses his rhetorical skills to explain the pigs' decisions to the rest of the animals. Much of his persuasive appeal is grounded in logical fallacies. Distracting the animals is one important part of his approach.
  - (E) is a straightforward talker on behalf of the pigs.  
There is no evidence that Squealer is remotely interested in the other animals. He deliberately misleads the animals and forces them to blindly accept the pigs' decisions through his manipulative behavior.
  
3. The questions the animals pose about Animalism in this section indicate that they
  - (A) are eager to join and follow Animalism.  
Although the animals are, indeed, eager to join Animalism, they do so only because they are blind followers. They do not entirely comprehend the principles of Animalism or the consequences of the Rebellion. They lack education and intellect and thus cannot comprehend the ramifications of the Animalism ideology.
  - (B) **are focused on their present well-being rather than ideology.**  
The animals lack the capacity to think about the future. They are so used to living in the moment and considering only the present day that they are unable to understand that the Rebellion carries ideological significance and will provide a better life for generations of animals to come. The animals lack education and intelligence and are therefore interested solely in their present wellbeing.
  - (C) want to develop a different type of Animalism ideology.  
The animals are not capable of developing their own ideology. They are uneducated and lack the intellectual skills to expand their own ideas.
  - (D) love and miss Mr. Jones.  
The animals do not love and miss Mr. Jones. They are merely trying to ensure that they will have enough food to eat and do not care in the least who feeds them.
  - (E) are worried about Mr. Jones' well-being.  
The animals are worried about their own well-being, not about Mr. Jones'.

4. In this section, Mollie's ribbons are compared to a sign of
- (A) outward beauty.  
Although the ribbons are indeed a sign of external beauty, the passage clearly indicates that Snowball considers the ribbons to be a symbol of slavery.
  - (B) slavery.  
This is a mere fact recall question, as this is exactly what Snowball tells her.
  - (C) femininity.  
Snowball does not admonish her against wearing signs of femininity.
  - (D) special treatment.  
If the ribbons are valued, then the fact that Mollie had them to wear and not the other horses would be a sign of special treatment, but Snowball tells her that she should not want to wear them because they symbolized her slavery to Mr. Jones.
  - (E) being human.  
Although the ribbons are clearly a sign of the days of Mr. Jones, Mollie's wearing them does not make her human.
5. According to Moses's tales, Sugarcandy Mountain is a place where animals
- (A) can be lazy all day.  
The implication of its being Sunday seven days a week is that there would be no work.
  - (B) will be punished for rebelling against Mr. Jones.  
There is no connection between Sugarcandy Mountain and Mr. Jones.
  - (C) will be rewarded for their hard work with abundant food.  
While, clearly, Sugarcandy Mountain resembles the Christian heaven, nothing that Moses says in *this passage* suggests that the plentiful treats are any kind of reward.
  - (D) will live forever in harmony with all species.  
There is no mention of the interaction between animals and other species on Sugarcandy Mountain.
  - (E) will be separated from the pigs.  
Moses says that *all animals* will go to Sugarcandy Mountain when they die. This would presumably include the pigs.

6. Use of the word “parasitical” indicates that human beings
- (A) are unclean.  
Parasites might be, but nothing in the passage suggests that humans are.
  - (B) **abuse the animals’ labor for their sustenance.**  
Human beings are the parasites living off of the hard work of the animals. Mr. Jones produced nothing of his own—no milk or wool, etc.—yet he depended on the animals for their hard work and as food resources.
  - (C) do not keep the animals’ quarters clean.  
This may have been true of Jones’ farm, but it is not a meaning of the word “parasite.”
  - (D) cannot exist without spreading disease.  
Again, this might be true of “parasites” (actually, it isn’t), but nothing in the passage suggests that Mr. Jones, his family, or his “hands” were disease-carriers.
  - (E) consider the animals to be annoying pests.  
The humans are called “parasitic,” not the animals.
7. The experience of collectively controlling their own labor and food causes most animals to
- (A) be possessive with regard to their own food production and labor.  
The animals do not quarrel over or steal food. They even manage to save extra food.
  - (B) lack the proper amount of food.  
The animals now enjoy bigger rations than ever before.
  - (C) work as little as possible in hopes of receiving food from others.  
Every animal (with the exception of Mollie and the cat) works as diligently as possible according to its capacity.
  - (D) **readily accept their rations without complaints.**  
The animals indeed rejoice in the spirit of sharing and experience no competition with regard to food rations and labor.
  - (E) reminisce about the days when Mr. Jones controlled the food.  
The animals are glad that Mr. Jones is gone. Food production is up, and they take pride in their own accomplishments.
8. Boxer’s behavior in this section indicates all of the following *except* that he
- (A) is one of the strongest animals on the farm.  
Boxer is indeed described as one of the most muscular and physically strong animals.
  - (B) vows to work harder than any other animal.  
Boxer even adopts a motto in which he vows to work harder whenever challenges arise.
  - (C) relies on his physical strength to advance Animal Farm.  
Boxer is one of the most dedicated characters in the text. He relies on his physical strength to set a good example for the other animals. He wants to offer his strength in order to turn Animal Farm into a profitable place.
  - (D) earns the praise and admiration of most other animals.  
Most other animals are proud of Boxer and look up to him. They admire his dedication to Animal Farm.
  - (E) **understands his limits and readily relies on the help of others.**  
Unfortunately, Boxer does not always understand his limits, or accept help from others. He wants to work harder than any other animal, even in excess and at the expense of his own well-being.

9. Benjamin's statement "Donkeys live a long time" implies his belief that he
- (A) **has lived long enough to see many such revolutions succeed and fail.**  
Benjamin is wiser than the other animals simply because he has lived for a long time. His statement implies that he has seen much in his life. He probably recognizes that life consists of a cycle of eagerness and happiness, disappointment and hard work. He knows that it doesn't matter who the boss is, somebody will always emerge to control the others and abuse them. In that sense, Benjamin functions as a kind of historian; yet, he does not share his insights with the other animals. He seems to believe that all animals have to experience the nature of life themselves.
  - (B) should be allowed to rest because he is older than all of them.  
Benjamin works alongside Boxer.
  - (C) misses Mr. Jones and longs to return to the time before the Rebellion.  
Benjamin doesn't seem to prefer one type of rulership over another. He understands that somebody will eventually emerge and take control over everyone else.
  - (D) wants to ensure that a section of pasture is set aside for retired animals.  
He does not mention the pasture in this section.
  - (E) prefers to remain silent because – even though he is the oldest animal on the farm—he is the least intelligent by nature and does not understand the other animals.  
Quite the contrary—Benjamin seems to have the most experience and is, therefore, the wisest animal on the farm.
10. The section outlining the animals' meetings in the barn foreshadows future threats to the democratic system of Animal Farm because
- (A) only pigs have the right to vote during assemblies.  
All animals are allowed to vote.
  - (B) the animals never disagree on or debate any proposals or resolutions.  
The animals – especially Napoleon and Snowball – constantly argue about proposals and suggestions.
  - (C) only some animals are allowed to attend meetings in the barn.  
At this point, all animals are allowed to attend meetings in the barn.
  - (D) the animals use the entire meeting time to sing *Beasts of England*.  
The animals don't sing *Beasts of England* all the way through until the end of the meetings.
  - (E) **only the pigs offer constructive suggestions and resolutions for debate while the other animals merely agree or disagree.**  
The pigs dominate the meetings. They are the only animals who offer suggestions and resolutions. The other animals lack the education and knowledge to come up with their own ideas, which will, ultimately, jeopardize the democratic system of Animal Farm, because the other animals will fall victim to the oppressive and dictatorial regime of the pigs.

11. The new dogma “Four legs good, two legs bad” can *not* be considered to be
- (A) a reduction of the principles of Animalism by the pigs.  
Yes—This new dogma clearly stands as a gross reduction of the Seven Commandments into one, oversimplified sentence.
  - (B) **an honest attempt to clearly explain the meaning of all Seven Commandments to the animals.**  
No—The new slogan ignores most of the specific ideas expressed by the Commandments. It is a vast oversimplification.
  - (C) an attempt to help animals differentiate between animals and humans.  
Yes—the slogan enables all animals to understand the difference between animals and humans.
  - (D) a catchy phrase aimed at unifying the animals.  
Yes—this slogan is catchy and allows all animals to feel included in the animal community that stands apart from humankind.
  - (E) a repetitive slogan, easy to remember for all animals.  
Yes—the slogan is so simplistic that any animal can easily repeat and remember it.
12. According to the passage, the part of the human body that symbolizes humankind’s dangerous nature is the
- (A) **hand.** The pigs explain that the hand is the tool that enacts human “mischief.”
  - (B) brain.
  - (C) foot.
  - (D) mouth.
  - (E) eye.
13. Squealer justifies the pigs’ use of all milk on the farm by asserting that milk
- (A) is dangerous to the other animals.  
There is no reference to the fact that milk is dangerous to any animal.
  - (B) will remind the animals of Mr. Jones.  
The animals initially do not understand what happens to the milk, but they soon learn that the pigs are mixing it into their food.
  - (C) **is necessary for the pigs’ survival.**  
Squealer explains that the animals need milk because they are engaged in difficult “brainwork” that requires them to have superior nutrition.
  - (D) is a luxury the pigs deserve.  
Squealer actually explains that some pigs do not like milk at all, but need it for their survival.
  - (E) will be given only to those animals who can read and write.  
Although that is in fact the case, no animal other than a pig will receive milk, whether or not that animal can read or write.

14. Squealer defends the pigs' exclusive use of the milk by claiming: "Do you know what would happen if we pigs failed in our duty? Jones would come back!" This argument is an example of (a/an)
- (A) red herring.
  - (B) ad hominem.
  - (C) ad populum.
  - (D) **false cause and effect.**  
If the pigs do not have the upper hand and make all the decisions, it does not necessarily follow that Mr. Jones returns. The one event is not inevitably connected with the other event in a cause and effect relationship. Many other possibilities exist that might occur if the pigs were deprived of their power.
  - (E) appeal to authority.
15. Squealer continuously alludes to the possible return of Mr. Jones in order to
- (A) **generate a sense of collective fear.**  
One of the most powerful approaches of Squealer's propaganda machinery is the generation of collective fear. He continually references Mr. Jones and, thus, effectively turns him into a specter and a threat that has the potential to destroy the animals' lives instantaneously if they cease to respect the authority of the pigs.
  - (B) share his personal belief that an attack by humans is imminent.  
Squealer does not believe that an attack is imminent. He uses his statements to generate fear.
  - (C) indicate that Mr. Jones still has a right to the profits of the farm.  
Squealer clearly does not believe that Mr. Jones has any rights on Animal Farm.
  - (D) explain why no animal can ever act like a human being.  
Squealer does not discuss this initial aspect of the Seven Commandments, mainly because the pigs are beginning to act more and more like human beings. Indeed, he would like the other animals to forget that this requirement ever was part of the Seven Commandments.
  - (E) encourage all animals to come up with a plan for defense.  
Only the pigs are in charge of "brainwork." All other animals are merely required to fulfill the pigs' commands.

16. Squealer justifies the pigs' move into the farmhouse by stating that
- (A) pigs need to study Mr. Jones' lifestyle and documents in order to be better prepared for potential future attacks by humans.  
Although the pigs do study Mr. Jones' documents, they enjoy the convenience and amenities the farmhouse has to offer. Squealer makes no reference to Mr. Jones in his justification.
  - (B) pigs adjusted the Seven Commandments slightly to adapt to the changing needs of Animal Farm.  
Although the pigs did, indeed, change – or “adjust” – the Seven Commandments, they do not admit doing so to the other animals.
  - (C) pigs are susceptible to the cold.  
This excuse would be ineffective, since the pigs have lived outside of the farmhouse with the other animals for generations.
  - (D) pigs are preparing the farmhouse as a permanent shelter for older animals.  
Although the pigs have seemingly agreed to set aside some space for older animals that have reached retirement age, they do not plan to house any animals in the farmhouse. Use of the farmhouse is restricted to pigs.
  - (E) **pigs need privacy and a quiet place to work.**  
This is the most plausible excuse, since the animals continuously emphasize the difficulty of the “brainwork” they have to complete. The other animals are likely to understand that they need privacy and a quiet place to work, because they themselves are unable to perform any “brainwork.”
17. Napoleon's decision to replace his old title “comrade” with the new title of “leader” signifies that he
- (A) **increasingly exerts dominance and control over all the other animals.**  
Napoleon clearly sets himself above the other animals with his new title.
  - (B) has earned the respect, praise, and admiration of the other animals.  
Napoleon has conferred the title upon himself with the support of the other pigs. The other animals were merely informed of his decision to change his title, but they did not advocate the change themselves.
  - (C) desires to set a good example for appropriate animal conduct for all other animals.  
Napoleon clearly believes that the pigs' conduct should differ from the other animals' conduct. The pigs are decision makers, whereas the other animals should focus on physical labor.
  - (D) openly acknowledges the fact that the other animals have no opportunity for political participation.  
Even though Napoleon clearly believes that the other animals should have no opportunity for participation, he does not acknowledge this notion openly.
  - (E) strives to show the other animals that he is a better leader than Mr. Jones.  
Napoleon is well on his way to becoming exactly as domineering as Mr. Jones was—or possibly more so. He is beginning to cherish the advantages he can gain from oppressing the other animals.

18. Napoleon's new title "Leader" implies all of the following *except* his
- (A) superiority.
  - (B) abilities as a leader.
  - (C) **equality with the other animals.**  
This is the only option that does not apply. Napoleon's new title "Leader" replaces his old title "Comrade," implying that he is not on the same level with the other animals anymore. He now puts himself into a leadership position above the other animals, even including other pigs.
  - (D) special position among all animals.
  - (E) intent to take Animal Farm into a new direction.
19. Boxer's resolution that "Napoleon is always right" is an example of which logical fallacy?
- (A) **hasty generalization.**  
Any sentence that includes words such as "always," "every," "all" is likely to be a hasty generalization. Clearly, no animal, including Napoleon, can *always* be right.
  - (B) ad hominem.
  - (C) false cause and effect.
  - (D) ad populum.
  - (E) red herring.
20. The adjustment of the Fourth Commandment from "No animal shall sleep in a bed" to "No animal shall sleep in a bed *with sheets*" proves all the following *except* that the pigs(')
- (A) are trying to get away with their increasingly human lifestyle.  
The pigs are clearly adjusting the Commandments in secrecy in order to get away with their humanlike behavior.
  - (B) have the ability to outsmart the other animals.  
The pigs are smarter and more knowledgeable than the other animals, and they are using their superior knowledge to their advantage.
  - (C) rely on the illiteracy and ignorance of the other animals.  
The pigs deliberately keep the other animals ignorant.
  - (D) **physical constitution is growing increasingly weak due to their lack of physical exercise.**  
Although the pigs do not participate in any physical labor, the passage does not indicate that they have lost any of their physical strength.
  - (E) do not believe that they have to debate all their decisions at the meetings with the other animals.  
They never really did before.



21. The fact that the pigs are singing *Beasts of England*, a song they had previously banned, indicates that they
- (A) have rediscovered the powerful effect the song has on all animals on the farm.
  - (B) have decided that only the privileged pigs should be allowed to sing the song from now on.
  - (C) are celebrating a very special anniversary in memory of the Rebellion and the Battle of the Cowshed.
  - (D) are testing the loyalty of the other animals and their willingness to stand up and enforce the ban on the song.
  - (E) **are unable or unwilling to abide by their own rules.**
22. The announcement of Napoleon's impending death is an example of dramatic irony because
- (A) **readers know that Napoleon is hung over, but Napoleon doesn't recognize his symptoms.**  
Readers will recognize that Napoleon has had too much to drink and is hung over. Since Napoleon himself has had no previous experience with alcohol, he does not recognize the symptoms he is experiencing and believes he is dying. Later that day, he feels better, as his hangover recedes.
  - (B) the pigs know Napoleon is hung over, but the other animals do not understand his symptoms.  
None of the pigs have had any previous experience with alcohol. They do not recognize the symptoms.
  - (C) Squealer also seems sick and about to die.  
Squealer is indeed sick, because he, too, has had too much to drink. However, the irony in the line clearly refers to Napoleon's state and the reader's recognition of Napoleon's symptoms.
  - (D) the other animals want Napoleon to die.  
There is no indication that the animals wish for Napoleon's death. In fact, the other animals are very worried once they hear that Napoleon is sick.
  - (E) Napoleon is one of the strongest animals on the farm.  
Although Napoleon is, indeed, a strong animal, the irony in the line clearly refers to Napoleon's state and the reader's recognition of Napoleon's symptoms.
23. Napoleon wants to sow barley in the pasture previously set aside for animals in retirement because he
- (A) wants to sell additional crops to his neighbors.
  - (B) has discovered that the animals on the farm can be fed more cheaply with barley.
  - (C) **wants to use the brewery.**  
After recovering from his hangover, Napoleon decides that the enjoyment of drinking outweighs the negative consequences. He, therefore, decides to revive Mr. Jones' old brewery.
  - (D) wants to set aside a different piece of land for retirement instead.
  - (E) loves the taste of barley mixed in with his regular food.

24. All of the animals, except for Benjamin, are unable to explain why Squealer has fallen off the ladder. This incident suggests that Benjamin
- (A) helped to paint new Commandments on the wall.
  - (B) caused the accident.
  - (C) **knows what the pigs are really doing.**  
Benjamin is the most experienced and wisest animal on the farm. He knew all along that the pigs would eventually misuse their power and manipulate the other animals. When he sees Squealer with the ladder and paint, he immediately understands that Squealer has been “rewriting” the Seven Commandments in the barn. The other animals are inexperienced and naïve. They do not know how to interpret the scene in front of them.
  - (D) is too old to worry about it
  - (E) would like to be treated like the pigs.
25. The statement that the animals “had remembered [the Commandment] wrong” is an example of what type of irony?
- (A) verbal  
There are no puns, ambiguities, double entendres, or sarcastic elements in the statement.
  - (B) **dramatic**  
Once again the reader understands what the characters do not. The animals did *not* remember the Commandment wrong—the Commandment was altered.
  - (C) situational  
Actually, the outcome of this incident will be just what the reader expects; the “clever” pigs gain more and more power and control over the less-intelligent animals.
  - (D) tragic  
This might be tempting because the animals’ misunderstanding is definitely to their detriment, but not tragically so.
  - (E) understatement  
This would imply that they had, in fact, remembered the commandment wrong, only more wrong than even they suspected.

# Animal Farm

## Advanced Placement in English Literature and Composition Teaching Unit

### Study Guide Teacher's Copy

#### Chapter I

1. Why does Major ask the animals to congregate in the barn after Mr. Jones has gone to sleep?

*Major has had a dream that he wants to share with the other animals. Major believes that his death is imminent and that he, thus, must communicate his vision to the other animals as soon as possible.*

2. According to Major, what is the source of the animals' "misery and slavery" (p. 28)?

*Major explains that the animals suffer under the control and authority of human beings. Even though the earth produces enough food to feed all the animals, human beings rob them of almost all of the fruits of their labors. Human beings are consumers, yet they are the "only creature that consumes without producing." (p. 29) Animals are exploited and left with only the bare necessities.*

3. According to Major, how do most animals on Manor Farm die, and what does their manner of death indicate about Mr. Jones' attitude toward his animals' value?

*Major explains that the animals are killed as soon as they become unable to work on the farm. Mr. Jones is interested in the animals only for their utilitarian value. He will sell the horses and have them turned into dog food, and he will drown the dogs when they grow old and useless.*

4. Why does Orwell introduce the term "Comrade" in this first chapter? What two purposes does the introduction of this term serve?

*The term "Comrade" serves two purposes. On the one hand, it indicates that the animals are interested in creating a society in which all animals are equal to one another. If all animals are comrades, no animal is superior to the next. All animals work together as a team. The term also establishes a clear reference to the period of the Russian Revolution and the subsequent years of Stalin's rule in early-twentieth-century Russia, where politicians referred to one another, and to other citizens, as "Comrades."*

5. What is Major's most significant warning/commandment?

*Major explains that the most important factor that will enable the animals to win against Mr. Jones and live happily after the Rebellion is brotherhood. He says, "above all, no animal must ever tyrannise over his own kind." (p. 31)*

6. Why does Major's song *Beasts of England* become an instant success with the other animals?

*The song is easy to remember for all animals, no matter how intelligent they are. The melody is catchy, and the rhymes help the animals memorize the words quickly. The song's simple nature, repetitive structure, catchy melody, and simple lyrics make it an ideal propaganda song that will rouse the masses.*

7. What does Orwell establish with his decision to capitalize the word "Rebellion" throughout the text?

*By capitalizing the word "Rebellion," Orwell places the animal uprising on the same level as other significant, named revolutions or important events in world history. He indicates that the Rebellion is not merely a random event in which the animals voice their discontent, but an event that will change the political setup of Animal Farm forever. It will be remembered as an historical turning point, much like other famous revolutions such as the French Revolution, the American Revolution, or the Russian Revolution.*

## Chapter II

1. Why do the pigs immediately take over the role of organizers and teachers after Major's death?

*The pigs were "generally recognised as being the cleverest of the animals." (p. 35)*

2. How and why does Napoleon emerge as a character who seems destined to become a leader?

*Napoleon is the only Berkshire boar on the farm. His status, thus, sets him apart from all other animals, including pigs, because he is unique. Furthermore, he is described as "fierce-looking" and "large." (p. 35) Napoleon's physique makes him intimidating in the eyes of the other animals. At this point, he has already established a reputation for "getting his own way."*

3. What allegorical reference is embedded in the philosophy of Animalism?

*Animalism is an allegorical reference to the early ideas of Marxist Socialism. Marx developed his socialist ideas of collective ownership of the means of production, equality, and democracy late in the nineteenth century. Many of Major's ideas, which form the basis for Animalism, reflect Marxist Socialism. Soon after the Russian Revolution, Marx's ideas were contaminated by the totalitarian leadership of Joseph Stalin, who interpreted Socialism for his own purposes—in much the same way as the pigs will re-interpret the principles of Animalism as the novel progresses.*

4. Why do the other animals not want Mollie to display her ribbons?

*The ostensible reason is that the ribbons are “a sign of slavery,” because they are relics from the time of Mr. Jones. Another, probably more important, reason is that the ribbons are a mark of favoritism and elitism. On Animal Farm, all animals are equal, and none should display marks of distinction like the ribbons.*

5. According to Moses, Sugarcandy Mountain is a place where it is “Sunday seven days a week.” (p. 37) What kind of place or idea does the concept of Sugarcandy Mountain describe?

*Sugarcandy Mountain is a representation of the Christian idea of Heaven. Here, animals who have been devout and hard-working all their lives will reap the rewards of their labor. They will have food and leisure-time in abundance for eternity.*

6. What information does the narrator reveal in Chapter II that helps justify the Rebellion?

*Mr. Jones used to be a good farmer in the past, but he has recently begun neglecting the farm. He does not repair the buildings, fails to feed the animals properly, and neglects his agricultural duties. Much of his failure to keep up the farm properly is explained by the fact that he has recently started drinking heavily. Laziness and heavy drinking are clearly established as human vices that need to be remedied. When the animals finally take over, they are starving and cannot stand the mistreatment any longer.*

7. Why are the pigs the only animals that have the capacity to write the Seven Commandments on the wall of the barn immediately following the expulsion of Mr. Jones?

*The pigs have spent the last few weeks secretly learning how to read and write from an old book the Jones' had discarded.*

8. What is the main purpose of the Seven Commandments? What do they principally achieve to explain?

*The Seven Commandments present the principles of Animalism. They are rules that help the animals distinguish between proper animal behavior and aberrant human behavior. The Commandments are designed to prevent, under any circumstance, that the animals adopt human habits and behaviors.*

9. In the last sentence of Chapter II, the narrator explains that “when [the animals] came back in the evening it was noticed that the milk had disappeared.” (p. 44) This sentence is an example of what literary or narrative technique?

*The sentence serves as a foreshadowing of what is to come. It hints at the fact that the pigs are already lying to the other animals and giving themselves special treatment. At this point in the story, however, the other animals (with the exception of Benjamin, perhaps), do not understand or cannot explain the mysterious disappearance of the milk.*

*The sentence might also be understood as an example of dramatic irony, since the reader most likely suspects at this point already that the pigs are secretly taking the milk for themselves, although the other animals will find out about the pigs’ deception only later in the book.*

10. What is significant about Orwell’s syntax in the statement about the missing milk: “when [the animals] came back in the evening it was noticed that the milk had disappeared” (p. 44).

*The sentence emphasizes the animals’ naivety. The reader is told that the milk “had disappeared,” not that someone “had taken” this milk. The idea that someone might steal is inconceivable to the animals, for whom the disappearance of the milk is a complete mystery.*

### Chapter III

1. What differentiates the work the pigs complete during hay harvest from the work the other animals complete?

*The pigs are not actually completing any physical work. They “assume the leadership” based on their “superior knowledge.” (p. 45)*

2. How successful is the animals’ first harvest after the Rebellion?

*The harvest is immensely successful and brings in more food than any previous harvest.*

3. Are all animals required to work the same hours and complete the same kind of work, or work that is equally difficult and exhausting?

*The animals do not carry the same workload. “Everyone worked according to his capacity.” (p. 47)*

4. In addition to the pigs, which other animal does not actually seem to complete any substantial physical labor and why?

*Mollie frequently gives excuses for not being able to work. Moreover, she has a tendency to disappear mysteriously in the morning and show up only for meals. She clearly misses the special treatment she received from Mr. Jones before the Rebellion. Mr. Jones used to feed her sugar cubes and ornament her with beautiful ribbons to emphasize her beauty. She is not used to working and wants to remain a trophy animal.*

5. What allegorical significance does the fact that Napoleon and Snowball disagree during the animals' meetings carry?

*The growing division between Napoleon and Snowball is an allegorical representation of the division between Joseph Stalin and Leon Trotsky after the days of the Russian Revolution. Stalin and Trotsky engaged in a struggle over power after the death of Lenin. They could not agree on how they wanted to interpret the socialist ideas of Marxism.*

6. What is Napoleon's attitude toward educating the animals?

*Unlike Snowball, Napoleon values the education of only the young animals. When the two female dogs, Jessie and Bluebell, give birth to a litter of whelps, Napoleon takes them under his wing and educates them secretly. His idea of education is clearly closer to indoctrination, possibly even brainwashing.*

7. How does Squealer explain to the other animals that the pigs have been secretly taking all the milk for themselves?

*Squealer explains that the pigs need the nutritional value of the milk because they are doing difficult "brainwork" as opposed to the other animals who are merely working physically.*

8. Why is Squealer successful in explaining to the other animals that the pigs alone deserve the milk? How is he able to silence any doubters? Which theme emerges through his explanations?

*Squealer uses techniques of propaganda in order to convince the animals that only pigs need milk. He generates a sense of collective fear among the other animals by continually talking about Mr. Jones and the danger inherent in the possibility of his return. According to Squealer's propaganda, the threat of Jones' return will increase if the other animals begin questioning the pigs' supremacy.*

9. How and why is the sentence "The importance of keeping the pigs in good health was all too obvious" (p. 52) an example of Orwell's use of irony?

*The sentence is ironic because it indicates how gullible the other animals are when it comes to Squealer's propaganda. The animals blindly accept Squealer's explanations without second-guessing his excuses. The narrator assumes an ironic tone because, unlike the other animals, the reader will clearly recognize the hypocrisy and falseness of Squealer's explanations.*



## Chapter IV

1. What rumors do Mr. Frederick and Mr. Pilkington spread about Animal Farm?

*Frederick and Pilkington claim that the animals are practicing cannibalism and mistreating one another. They cannot find any other explanation for why the farm has not deteriorated without the supervision of a human being.*

2. How do the events on Animal Farm affect the animals on neighboring farms?

*The pigs of Animal Farm send out messengers to the animals on other farms, informing them of the success of their Rebellion and encouraging them to rid themselves of human leadership as well. A number of vague rumors about Animal Farm continue to circulate, although the animals on other farms do not seem to have a clear understanding of the events that occurred on Animal Farm. Some small rebellious activities take place on various farms, but the animals generally lack clear knowledge of the purpose and ideology of Animal Farm. The song Beasts of England spreads quickly, and most animals in the vicinity learn it. However, few animals take its message seriously.*

3. How does Snowball prepare for the attack by Jones and his men?

*Snowball studies a book that details the military campaigns of Julius Caesar. He develops defensive strategies for the animals.*

4. What experience during the Battle of the Cowshed deeply affects Boxer, and how does Snowball attempt to help him?

*Boxer accidentally kills a young boy during the attack. He clearly states that he did not mean to kill any human being. Snowball calls his concerns “sentimentality” and explains that “the only good human being is a dead one.” (p. 59)*

5. Why is Snowball's explanation that “the only good human being is a dead one” dangerous with regard to the spirit of the Seven Commandments?

*Although the Seven Commandments decree that human beings are to be considered enemies, they do not make any explicit statement about killing human beings. In fact, the overarching spirit of the Seven Commandments aims at teaching the animals never to act in any way like a human being. Clearly, war and deliberate killing are human behaviors. By willingly accepting murder as necessary, the animals already allow themselves to assume human characteristics and behaviors.*

6. How does the Battle of the Cowshed ultimately serve to inaugurate a series of rituals that help solidify the growing totalitarian state?

*The observance of rituals and elaborate celebrations is an important part of the leadership cult of totalitarian states. After the Battle of the Cowshed, the animals find Mr. Jones' gun, prop it up as a monument, and decide to shoot it as a ritual twice a year, on the anniversary of the Battle itself as well as on the anniversary of the original Rebellion. The monument—a gun—is clearly linked to a military state and will soon turn into a symbol of Napoleon's dictatorship.*



## Chapter V

1. Mollie's disappearance not only indicates her desire to receive special treatment at the hands of human beings, but also functions as a reminder of the dangers of forced obedience and the requirement of conformity. Explain how her disappearance forms part of Orwell's criticism of the emerging totalitarian structure of Animal Farm.

*Mollie is an animal interested in material rewards and external luxuries. As that, she is criticized by the other animals for her refusal to sacrifice luxuries in the name of freedom. While the other animals may be correct in criticizing Mollie's lack of cooperation and her ignorance toward the benefits of freedom at the expense of luxury, they fail to understand that it is dangerous to demand conformity at any cost. Orwell's criticism is clear: in the newly emerging animal society, individual opinions and individual interests are not valued and are quickly silenced. Mollie's attitude and desires might be misdirected, but—as an equal and a free individual on Animal Farm—she should have the chance to express her wishes and ideas openly. Orwell is critical of the dangers of blind obedience and forced conformity. There has to be an opportunity for open criticism and for second opinions, even if those opinions are contrary to those of the majority or of the ruling class.*

2. In the growing dispute between Snowball and Napoleon, how does Snowball hope to gain the trust and support of the other animals? What is Napoleon's tactic?

*Snowball is working hard to educate himself about farming techniques and ways to keep the farm productive. He reads books on farming and develops schemes that will increase efficiency on the farm. He is a powerful talker and often sways the animals in his favor during meetings. Napoleon, on the other hand, does not come up with any concrete ideas of his own. He merely opposes all of Snowball's plans. He works outside of the meetings to secretly influence the other animals in his favor. Clearly, Napoleon is already developing and utilizing propaganda in order to expand his sphere of influence.*

3. What are Snowball's ideas for defending Animal Farm against possible human attacks? What are Napoleon's ideas?

*Napoleon argues that the animals must be ready for another potential attack by procuring as many weapons as possible. Snowball, on the other hand, believes that the animals should send more messengers (pigeons) to neighboring farms in order to stir up additional rebellions and make it impossible for human beings to fight against all animals.*

4. Why does Snowball so fervently advocate the building of the windmill?

*Snowball believes firmly that the windmill would lessen the animals' workload significantly. He believes the animals would have to work for only three days every week after completion of the windmill.*

5. How can you explain the fact that no animal comes to Snowball's defense after Napoleon calls on his vicious attack dogs and chases Snowball out of the barn? Keep in mind that the animals are clearly in the majority compared to Napoleon's gang.

*Napoleon has spent a considerable amount of time cultivating an atmosphere of collective fear and ignorance. Through his propaganda, he has effectively silenced all opposition and intimidated the other animals into blindly accepting his actions and decisions.*

6. After Snowball's expulsion, Napoleon explains the changes he plans to implement on Animal Farm immediately. How do these changes reflect the principles of a totalitarian/authoritarian state?

*Napoleon immediately assumes a superior role. He "mounted on to the raised portion of the floor where Major had previously stood to deliver his speech." (p. 68) Napoleon clearly attempts to elevate himself in the community and declare himself the only leader (dictator) who has the right to follow in the footsteps of Major. Napoleon then announces that there will be no more public meetings and that animals will not have the chance to participate in public decision-making any longer, thus affectively eliminating all traces of a democratic process. Napoleon and select pigs will make the decisions single-handedly from now on. Instead of being able to participate in the government of Animal Farm, the animals will have the chance to witness empty state rituals on a regular basis. These state rituals are an important part of a totalitarian government and help establish a cult of leader worship.*

*Napoleon enforces his will through the threatening presence of his vicious attack dogs, which function as the secret police in a totalitarian state. The attack dogs ensure that a sense of collective fear will continue to prevail among all animals; they powerfully intimidate all animals into blind obedience. Finally, Napoleon's brainwashing propaganda techniques pay off. The sheep's ridiculous and meaningless repetition of the empty slogan "Four legs good, two legs bad" makes all reasonable discussion impossible and disrupts the meeting.*

7. Squealer describes Napoleon's suddenly changing attitude toward the windmill as "tactics." What does he mean by that? What might be a more accurate and truthful description of Napoleon's tactics?

*Squealer uses the word "tactics" to explain why Napoleon changes his mind about the windmill. In fact, he now proclaims that the windmill had been Napoleon's idea all along. Napoleon merely pretended to dislike the plans in order to get rid of Snowball, whom he describes as a dangerous enemy and traitor. Napoleon's tactics, according to Squealer, are an example of his wisdom, caring, and foresight. In reality, however, Napoleon's tactics are mere manipulation. Napoleon wanted to get rid of his competition, so he opposed the windmill and exiled Snowball. Once Snowball was out of the picture, he had to come up with an reason for reconsidering the windmill plans. Napoleon's "tactics" are, in fact, nothing but lies and deception, a code word for manipulation.*

## Chapter VI

1. What effect is achieved through the use of simile in the opening lines of Chapter VI, “all that year the animals worked like slaves” (p. 73)? How does the simile help to underline Orwell’s criticism?

*The simile compares the animals’ labor to that of slaves. Orwell effectively indicates that the state of affairs on Animal Farm has not improved since the Rebellion. Even though Animal Farm went through a brief period of prosperity, the regime of the pigs has thrown the other animals back into a state of dependence and abuse. They have to work harder than ever to make the farm profitable and supply luxuries for the pigs. The animals now even have to work on Sundays, which they never had to do during Mr. Jones’ reign.*

2. How does Boxer illustrate his dedication to the work on the windmill, despite all challenges?

*Boxer works harder than any other animal on the farm. In fact, Boxer gets up three quarters of an hour earlier than the other animals to get a head-start on the building project. Every time a rock or boulder slips and threatens to halt the work, Boxer is there to carry it back to its position and resume work. Boxer wants to be an inspiration to the other animals. His work helps to keep up the positive spirit of all animals.*

3. Why does Napoleon claim he must begin trading with the neighboring farms?

*Napoleon explains that he will trade with neighboring farms in order to procure materials the animals cannot produce themselves on Animal Farm. He decides to sell eggs and exchange them for other goods.*

4. Every time the animals notice that the pigs are “adjusting” the rules agreed upon after the Rebellion, their thoughts are distracted by the chanting of “four legs good, two legs bad” by the sheep. Why are the sheep so eager to say their slogan? To what extent are the sheep aware of the effect they have on the other animals and on life on Animal Farm by repeating the slogan again and again?

*The sheep are unaware of the terrible consequences their irritating chants have on the other animals and on the animals’ chances to voice their concerns rationally. They are an example of the devastating effects of propaganda and brainwashing. Most important, the sheep illustrate what a lack of education can do to the population of a country. The sheep believe that they are being good citizens when they break into their slogan; in fact, however, their meaningless talk makes all rational conversation impossible. It is no accident that Squealer and the pigs taught the simple slogan to the sheep. They effectively help silence dissent, even though the sheep themselves are quite unaware of the consequences of their actions. They are merely tools in the propaganda machine of the pigs.*

5. Why was it absolutely necessary for Napoleon to rid himself of Snowball?

*Snowball functions as a figure of dissent, opposition, and, most important, rational thought. Rational thought, however, is the enemy of any totalitarian dictatorship because it prevents blind obedience and encourages the practice of asking questions. Moreover, Napoleon desperately needs a scapegoat on whom he can blame everything that goes wrong on Animal Farm.*

6. How does the attitude of the human beings toward Animal Farm change once Napoleon enters into trade with neighboring farms?

*Mr. Whymper functions as a middle-man between Animal Farm and the neighboring farms. However, there are rumors that Napoleon is dealing directly with either Pilkington or Frederick himself. The attitude toward Animal Farm changes when human beings have to admit that the animals have, indeed, managed to keep the farm going by themselves, without the help of any human being. Humans begin to call Animal Farm by its proper new name, and they do not openly support Mr. Jones any more.*

7. Why do the pigs change the Fourth Commandment from “No animal shall sleep in a bed” to “No animal shall sleep in a bed with sheets”?

*The pigs secretly adjust the wording of the Fourth Commandment because the pigs have moved into the farmhouse and have begun sleeping in beds.*

8. How does Squealer justify the pigs’ use of the farmhouse?

*Squealer explains that the pigs need a quiet place to work and rest because they are exhausted from doing demanding “brainwork.”*

9. Why is the windmill destroyed? What is the pigs’ explanation? Why is this explanation necessary?

*The windmill is destroyed during a terrible storm. Napoleon immediately blames the destruction on Snowball, who—so he claims—has sabotaged the project. Napoleon immediately pronounces “the death sentence upon Snowball.” (p. 82) It is impossible for Napoleon to admit that a storm has destroyed the windmill because this explanation would indicate that he has made a strategic error and did not plan the windmill correctly. Admitting fault would weaken Napoleon’s reputation among the animals. He must maintain his infallibility at any cost. Hence, Napoleon invents a scapegoat—Snowball.*

## Chapter VII

1. Why is the following sentence from paragraph two in Chapter VII ironic: “Out of spite, the human beings pretended not to believe that it was Snowball who had destroyed the windmill” (p. 84)?

*The sentence is ironic because it is written from the ignorant viewpoint of the animals. Readers will immediately know that the human beings are correct in assuming that Snowball had nothing to do with the destruction of the windmill. They know that the animals did not make the windmill's walls strong enough.*

2. How does the reader learn that the pigs know the windmill was destroyed in the storm because of poor planning?

*The pigs decree that the new windmill will have to be built with walls three feet thick. Clearly, they understand that the old windmill simply was not strong enough to withstand the heavy winds.*

3. Why is it so important for the animals to conceal their starvation from the human beings?

*The animals fear that, if human beings find out they are starving, they will try and take over the farm again.*

4. Why do the hens start a rebellion?

*The hens are told that they must surrender all their eggs for trade with the neighboring farms. Once they refuse, they are cut off from food. Nine hens die, and the rest of them are forced to resign and turn over their eggs.*

5. After calling Snowball a traitor and claiming that he was in league with Mr. Jones from the beginning, the pigs have a difficult time convincing the other animals—particularly Boxer—of the validity of their sudden claims about Snowball's treacherous behavior at the Battle of the Cowshed. How are the pigs eventually able to convince Boxer, and what do they claim in order to ensure no further questions will be asked? Consider common propaganda techniques.

*Boxer is only convinced of Snowball's fault once he is reminded of his own slogan, “Napoleon is always right.” Yet, Boxer seems doubtful, and the pigs know that if they lose the trust of naïve animals such as Boxer, they stand to lose control over Animal Farm quickly. Therefore, they declare that other traitors who are in league with Snowball are still present in their midst. This scare tactic effectively generates a collective sense of mistrust among the animals. They suddenly do not know whom they can trust anymore. Hence, the pigs are effectively isolating the animals from one another through fear.*

6. Why does Napoleon convict four pigs of treason and kill them?

*Napoleon needs to make a dramatic statement in order to retain control over Animal Farm amid a growing sense of doubt and dissatisfaction. He therefore sacrifices four pigs—who had previously spoken out against him—, claiming that they are Snowball’s confidants, in order to demonstrate to the other animals that he is serious in his pursuit of all “traitors.” The mass confessions and executions that ensue effectively establish Napoleon’s complete dictatorship.*

7. How does Boxer react to the mass executions?

*Boxer believes that the animals have acted wrongly. He says, “It must be due to some fault in ourselves.” (p. 94) He, therefore, vows to work even harder on behalf of Animal Farm. Boxer does not recognize Napoleon’s evil schemes.*

8. Clover is shocked at the events taking place at Animal Farm and believes that the place does not resemble the Utopia that Major and the other animals had initially envisioned. Instead, she recognizes that Animal Farm is driven by fear and terrible oppression. Why does Clover not speak out or at least share her concerns with Boxer and the other animals?

*Clover is one of the smarter animals. Yet, she is uneducated and falls victim to the pigs’ propaganda. Although Clover clearly believes that things are going terribly wrong at Animal Farm, she “lacked the words” (p. 96) to express her thoughts. Clover represents Orwell’s criticism of illiteracy and ignorance as tools of the totalitarian state.*

9. Why are the animals forbidden to sing *Beasts of England*? What is the pigs’ explanation? What is the true reason?

*The pigs forbid the singing of *Beasts of England* because they recognize that the song poses a danger to their regime. The hopes and aspirations expressed in the song clearly do not reflect the reality on Animal Farm any longer. Hence, singing the song might remind the animals of the original notion of freedom, self-determination, and peace that they had intended to realize under the guidance of Major. The pigs simply explain that the song “has no longer any purpose.” (p. 96) Napoleon commissions another song in its place. The new song warns the animals of the dangers of transgression and disobedience, thus effectively aiding Napoleon in maintaining his position.*



## Chapter VIII

1. How does Napoleon solidify his leadership cult in chapter VIII?

*Napoleon now makes only rare appearances. He dines alone and emerges from the farmhouse only on special occasions. He further orders the firing of the gun not only on the anniversary of the Rebellion and the Battle of the Cowshed, but also on his birthday every year. Napoleon is now referred to only in a formal manner as “our Leader, Comrade Napoleon” or by other names that emphasize his supremacy. He orders the poet Minimus to write a song in his praise and has it inscribed on the barn wall, opposite the Seven Commandments. Once the windmill is completed, he names it Napoleon Mill.*

2. What does Napoleon’s changing attitude toward his two neighbors, Pilkington and Frederick, signify on an allegorical level?

*The relationship between Napoleon and his neighbors is ever changing. At first, Napoleon announces that Frederick is evil, and he plans on selling timber to Pilkington. Then, suddenly, he explains that Frederick is, indeed, not evil at all and engages in trade relations with him. On an allegorical level, the two neighbors represent Russia’s neighbor Germany, at the time emerging as a totalitarian state under Hitler, and the Western powers (Britain, US, France). Joseph Stalin was playing his neighbors against one another (until the Western powers ultimately opposed the Soviet Union during the years of the Cold War) just as Napoleon is using Frederick and Pilkington for his purposes.*

3. How do Frederick’s men eventually destroy the windmill?

*Frederick’s men blow the windmill up after attacking Animal Farm.*

4. What does Napoleon threaten to do to Frederick if he is captured?

*Napoleon pronounces the death sentence on Frederick and decrees that he will be boiled alive upon capture.*

5. Why does Napoleon order the gun to be fired after the attack? What are his underlying motives with regard to his reputation?

*After the attack is over, Napoleon fires the gun in order to celebrate the animals’ victory, even though the animals suffered terrible losses and ultimately lost the windmill. The other animals are puzzled why they should celebrate the disastrous battle they barely survived. Napoleon immediately understands that he must sway the animals’ opinion in his favor quickly in order to suppress dissent. He also understands that he must give the animals a sense of victory and accomplishment to prevent them from questioning his actions that led to the attack in the first place.*

6. How is Squealer's announcement that "Napoleon is dying" after a night of drinking an example of dramatic irony?

*Napoleon has tasted alcohol for the first time in his life, and he is now suffering from a terrible hangover. However, Napoleon does not understand his symptoms because he is unfamiliar with the effects of alcohol. The other pigs are also ignorant of his real condition. Napoleon is feeling very sick, and he finally asks Squealer to announce that he is dying. The sentence is an example of dramatic irony, because the reader knows right away that Napoleon is merely feeling sick from drinking too much.*

7. How does Napoleon's attitude toward alcohol change on the morning after his night of drinking, and further on throughout the following day?

*After announcing that he is dying, Napoleon decides that the drinking of alcohol is, from now on, to be punished by death. Later in the day, as his hangover symptoms subside, he changes his mind. He realizes that alcohol is not really going to kill him, and he remembers the fun he had the night before. Consequently, he changes the law he established early in the morning into "No animal shall drink alcohol in excess." (p. 113)*

8. Why do the animals have difficulty explaining Squealer's fall from the ladder? Which animal is the only one who understands what has happened?

*The animals cannot explain why Squealer has fallen off a ladder with a paintbrush and a pot of paint. Even though the Seven Commandments on the barn wall have been altered, the animals, in their innocence, assume they had simply misread or misunderstood them from the beginning. They are too naïve, and too uneducated to draw the connection between Squealer and the paint and the mysteriously changing Commandments. Benjamin, the donkey, is the only animal who understands that it has been Squealer all along who has been changing the wording of the Commandments.*

9. Why does Benjamin not share his wisdom with the other animals? What does his silence tell about Orwell's attitude toward human nature?

*Benjamin is the only animal who comprehends what is happening on Animal Farm. He knows that the pigs are changing the Commandments, and he has witnessed the pigs turning Animal Farm into a totalitarian dictatorship. Yet, he does not confide in the other animals and simply "nodded his muzzle with a knowing air." (p. 112) Benjamin's silence illustrates Orwell's belief that corruption and abuse are an inevitable part of human nature. Benjamin has seen the same behaviors emerge again and again throughout his life—whether under the rule of Mr. Jones or the pigs. He knows that it is no use telling the other animals about what is truly going on because he understands that it is only a matter of time until some other dictator emerges.*



## Chapter IX

1. Why does Boxer refuse to rest after he splits his hoof?

*The animals have decided to rebuild the windmill, and Boxer is determined to work until most of the construction has been completed.*

2. What have the animals been told will happen to them when they can no longer work?

*The animals believe that any animal that reaches retirement age will receive extra rations of food and a place to stay in a big enclosed pasture.*

3. What indicates that the retirement plan for the animals is unrealistic and might not be carried through?

*At this point, no animal has yet “retired,” so there is no real evidence that animals will, indeed, receive extra rations in old age. Furthermore, the pasture that had originally been agreed upon to house the retired animals has been converted into barley production for Napoleon’s brewery. Although the animals believe that this simply means that another, bigger piece of land will be fenced off, the reader realizes that this belief is yet another example of the animals’ naiveté.*

4. What propagandistic euphemism does Squealer use to tell the animals that their rations are going to be reduced?

*Squealer calls the reductions in food supply and rations “adjustments.”*

5. Which new privileges for the pigs does Napoleon enact in Chapter IX?

*A new law is established that determines that any other animal has to stand aside whenever it crosses paths with a pig. Furthermore, pigs are now allowed to wear decorative ribbons. Once the barley has been harvested and processed, a pint of beer is added to each pig’s daily rations.*

6. What is Napoleon’s new official status on Animal Farm?

*Napoleon has decided that Animal Farm is a Republic. He nominates himself as the only candidate who can be elected President.*

7. What is the allegorical significance of Moses’ return to Animal Farm?

*After a number of years, Moses the raven returns to Animal Farm and continues to preach about Sugarcandy Mountain. This time, the pigs tolerate his presence and even allow him to stay and receive rations without working. Moses’ presence is an allegorical representation of Christian religion. Early in the Revolution, the Church was outlawed (as it had been during the French Revolution) because the church’s doctrine of working hard and bearing patiently with adversity for a reward in Heaven (Sugarcandy Mountain) after death was the opposite of the dissent and action needed to overthrow the old regime. Now, however, the new dictator (Napoleon) desires the church’s pacifying influence to prevent a future revolution and his own overthrow.*

8. What does Napoleon promise to do when he hears that Boxer is sick? What are his real intentions?

*Napoleon promises to take Boxer to an animal hospital in a nearby town. In fact, he hires a horse slaughterer who will take Boxer, kill him, and take him to a glue factory.*

9. How are Napoleon and Squealer able to convince the animals that Boxer died peacefully at the hospital instead of being killed by the horse slaughterer?

*After Boxer's removal, Squealer announces that Boxer has passed away peacefully and that Squealer himself was by his side at the moment of his death. Squealer uses his rhetorical powers to invent a tragic story of compassion and commitment, telling in the most moving language about his presence at Boxer's deathbed. He further explains that Napoleon spared no money to buy medication for Boxer, even though it was too late.*

## Chapter X

1. What does the last chapter reveal about the new generation of animals that now live on Animal Farm?

*Most animals have no personal memory of the Rebellion. They blindly accept the stories they are told, even though they don't seem to comprehend the significance of the Rebellion or of Animalism. The new animals are good, content workers who do not question anything. They are extremely uneducated and naïve.*

2. Which animals are the only ones who do not produce their own food? How do the descriptions of the animals who do not work support Orwell's criticism of the pigs and, ultimately, of Stalin's communism?

*Pigs and dogs are still the only animals that do not work for a living. They claim that they have to complete "brainwork," but they do not actually produce any food on the farm themselves. The description of the pigs and dogs living off the food produced by the other animals is obviously reminiscent of Old Major's earlier description of Mr. Jones depending on the animals for his food and sustenance. Orwell's criticism is clear: the society that has been established is not substantially different from the society that was originally overthrown. The same abuse takes place at the hands of the pigs that took place at the hands of Mr. Jones in the past.*

3. Why do the pigs invent the slogan "Four legs good, two legs better"?

*The pigs have now learned to walk upright. They resemble human beings in most character traits and behavioral patterns. The pigs dress in clothes, use a telephone, read human newspapers, and even drink and play cards with human beings. The pigs have clearly given up any attempt to mask their human characteristics. They openly embrace their new human identity.*

4. To what do the human neighbors visiting Animal Farm compare the working animals (all animals that are not pigs)? What does their comment reveal about Orwell's attitude toward Stalin's Communism?

*The human visitors recognize that the hierarchy on Animal Farm is a rigid class system, much like any class system in human society. Orwell clearly believed that the Communism practiced by Stalin was far removed from the original socialist ideas of Karl Marx. Marx had envisioned a class-free society at the heart of his vision of Communism. On the contrary, Stalin's distorted interpretation of Communism depends on an inflexible class structure.*

5. What prediction does the quarrel between humans and pigs at the end of the novel reveal?

*After celebrating together and being in apparent agreement on most matters relevant to their mutual relationship, human beings and pigs suddenly break into an argument. The other animals who are listening are unable to discern the differences between human and pig voices. Obviously, pigs and humans are now so alike that they cannot be distinguished from one another anymore, not even through their language. Since it is human nature to create conflict, the closing scene of the book suggests that the peaceful relationship between Animal Farm and the surrounding farms will not continue for long. In fact, Benjamin the donkey is proven correct once again: the violent tendencies of human nature will disrupt all peaceful relationships, and the struggle over power will continue endlessly and perpetuate the abuse and oppression of others.*

# *Animal Farm*

## Advanced Placement in English Literature and Composition Teaching Unit

### Study Guide Student Copy

#### Chapter I

1. Why does Major ask the animals to congregate in the barn after Mr. Jones has gone to sleep?
2. According to Major, what is the source of the animals' "misery and slavery" (p. 28)?
3. According to Major, how do most animals on Manor Farm die, and what does their manner of death indicate about Mr. Jones' attitude toward his animals' value?

4. Why does Orwell introduce the term “Comrade” in this first chapter? What two purposes does the introduction of this term serve?
5. What is Major’s most significant warning/commandment?
6. Why does Major’s song *Beasts of England* become an instant success with the other animals?
7. What does Orwell establish with his decision to capitalize the word “Rebellion” throughout the text?

## Chapter II

1. Why do the pigs immediately take over the role of organizers and teachers after Major's death?
2. How and why does Napoleon emerge as a character who seems destined to become a leader?
3. What allegorical reference is embedded in the philosophy of Animalism?
4. Why do the other animals not want Mollie to display her ribbons?
5. According to Moses, Sugarcandy Mountain is a place where it is "Sunday seven days a week." (p. 37) What kind of place or idea does the concept of Sugarcandy Mountain describe?

6. What information does the narrator reveal in Chapter II that helps justify the Rebellion?
7. Why are the pigs the only animals that have the capacity to write the Seven Commandments on the wall of the barn immediately following the expulsion of Mr. Jones?
8. What is the main purpose of the Seven Commandments? What do they principally achieve to explain?
9. In the last sentence of Chapter II, the narrator explains that “when [the animals] came back in the evening it was noticed that the milk had disappeared.” (p. 44) This sentence is an example of what literary or narrative technique?
10. What is significant about Orwell’s syntax in the statement about the missing milk: “when [the animals] came back in the evening it was noticed that the milk had disappeared” (p. 44).

## Chapter III

1. What differentiates the work the pigs complete during hay harvest from the work the other animals complete?
2. How successful is the animals' first harvest after the Rebellion?
3. Are all animals required to work the same hours and complete the same kind of work, or work that is equally difficult and exhausting?
4. In addition to the pigs, which other animal does not actually seem to complete any substantial physical labor and why?
5. What allegorical significance does the fact that Napoleon and Snowball disagree during the animals' meetings carry?



6. What is Napoleon's attitude toward educating the animals?
7. How does Squealer explain to the other animals that the pigs have been secretly taking all the milk for themselves?
8. Why is Squealer successful in explaining to the other animals that the pigs alone deserve the milk? How is he able to silence any doubters? Which theme emerges through his explanations?
9. How and why is the sentence "The importance of keeping the pigs in good health was all too obvious" (p. 52) an example of Orwell's use of irony?

## Chapter IV

1. What rumors do Mr. Frederick and Mr. Pilkington spread about Animal Farm?
2. How do the events on Animal Farm affect the animals on neighboring farms?
3. How does Snowball prepare for the attack by Jones and his men?
4. What experience during the Battle of the Cowshed deeply affects Boxer, and how does Snowball attempt to help him?
5. Why is Snowball's explanation that "the only good human being is a dead one" dangerous with regard to the spirit of the Seven Commandments?
6. How does the Battle of the Cowshed ultimately serve to inaugurate a series of rituals that help solidify the growing totalitarian state?

## Chapter V

1. Mollie's disappearance not only indicates her desire to receive special treatment at the hands of human beings, but also functions as a reminder of the dangers of forced obedience and the requirement of conformity. Explain how her disappearance forms part of Orwell's criticism of the emerging totalitarian structure of Animal Farm.
2. In the growing dispute between Snowball and Napoleon, how does Snowball hope to gain the trust and support of the other animals? What is Napoleon's tactic?
3. What are Snowball's ideas for defending Animal Farm against possible human attacks? What are Napoleon's ideas?
4. Why does Snowball so fervently advocate the building of the windmill?

5. How can you explain the fact that no animal comes to Snowball's defense after Napoleon calls on his vicious attack dogs and chases Snowball out of the barn? Keep in mind that the animals are clearly in the majority compared to Napoleon's gang.
  
6. After Snowball's expulsion, Napoleon explains the changes he plans to implement on Animal Farm immediately. How do these changes reflect the principles of a totalitarian/authoritarian state?
  
7. Squealer describes Napoleon's suddenly changing attitude toward the windmill as "tactics." What does he mean by that? What might be a more accurate and truthful description of Napoleon's tactics?

## Chapter VI

1. What effect is achieved through the use of simile in the opening lines of Chapter VI, “all that year the animals worked like slaves” (p. 73)? How does the simile help to underline Orwell’s criticism?
2. How does Boxer illustrate his dedication to the work on the windmill, despite all challenges?
3. Why does Napoleon claim he must begin trading with the neighboring farms?
4. Every time the animals notice that the pigs are “adjusting” the rules agreed upon after the Rebellion, their thoughts are distracted by the chanting of “four legs good, two legs bad” by the sheep. Why are the sheep so eager to say their slogan? To what extent are the sheep aware of the effect they have on the other animals and on life on Animal Farm by repeating the slogan again and again?

5. Why was it absolutely necessary for Napoleon to rid himself of Snowball?
6. How does the attitude of the human beings toward Animal Farm change once Napoleon enters into trade with neighboring farms?
7. Why do the pigs change the Fourth Commandment from “No animal shall sleep in a bed” to “No animal shall sleep in a bed *with sheets*”?
8. How does Squealer justify the pigs’ use of the farmhouse?
9. Why is the windmill destroyed? What is the pigs’ explanation? Why is this explanation necessary?

## Chapter VII

1. Why is the following sentence from paragraph two in Chapter VII ironic: “Out of spite, the human beings pretended not to believe that it was Snowball who had destroyed the windmill” (p. 84)?
2. How does the reader learn that the pigs know the windmill was destroyed in the storm because of poor planning?
3. Why is it so important for the animals to conceal their starvation from the human beings?
4. Why do the hens start a rebellion?
5. After calling Snowball a traitor and claiming that he was in league with Mr. Jones from the beginning, the pigs have a difficult time convincing the other animals—particularly Boxer—of the validity of their sudden claims about Snowball’s treacherous behavior at the Battle of the Cowshed. How are the pigs eventually able to convince Boxer, and what do they claim in order to ensure no further questions will be asked? Consider common propaganda techniques.

6. Why does Napoleon convict four pigs of treason and kill them?
7. How does Boxer react to the mass executions?
8. Clover is shocked at the events taking place at Animal Farm and believes that the place does not resemble the Utopia that Major and the other animals had initially envisioned. Instead, she recognizes that Animal Farm is driven by fear and terrible oppression. Why does Clover not speak out or at least share her concerns with Boxer and the other animals?
9. Why are the animals forbidden to sing *Beasts of England*? What is the pigs' explanation? What is the true reason?



## Chapter VIII

1. How does Napoleon solidify his leadership cult in chapter VIII?
2. What does Napoleon's changing attitude toward his two neighbors, Pilkington and Frederick, signify on an allegorical level?
3. How do Frederick's men eventually destroy the windmill?
4. What does Napoleon threaten to do to Frederick if he is captured?
5. Why does Napoleon order the gun to be fired after the attack? What are his underlying motives with regard to his reputation?

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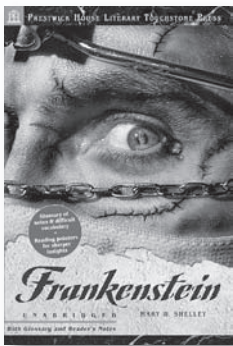
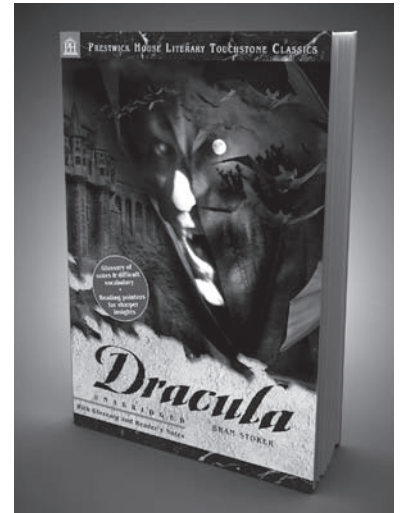
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