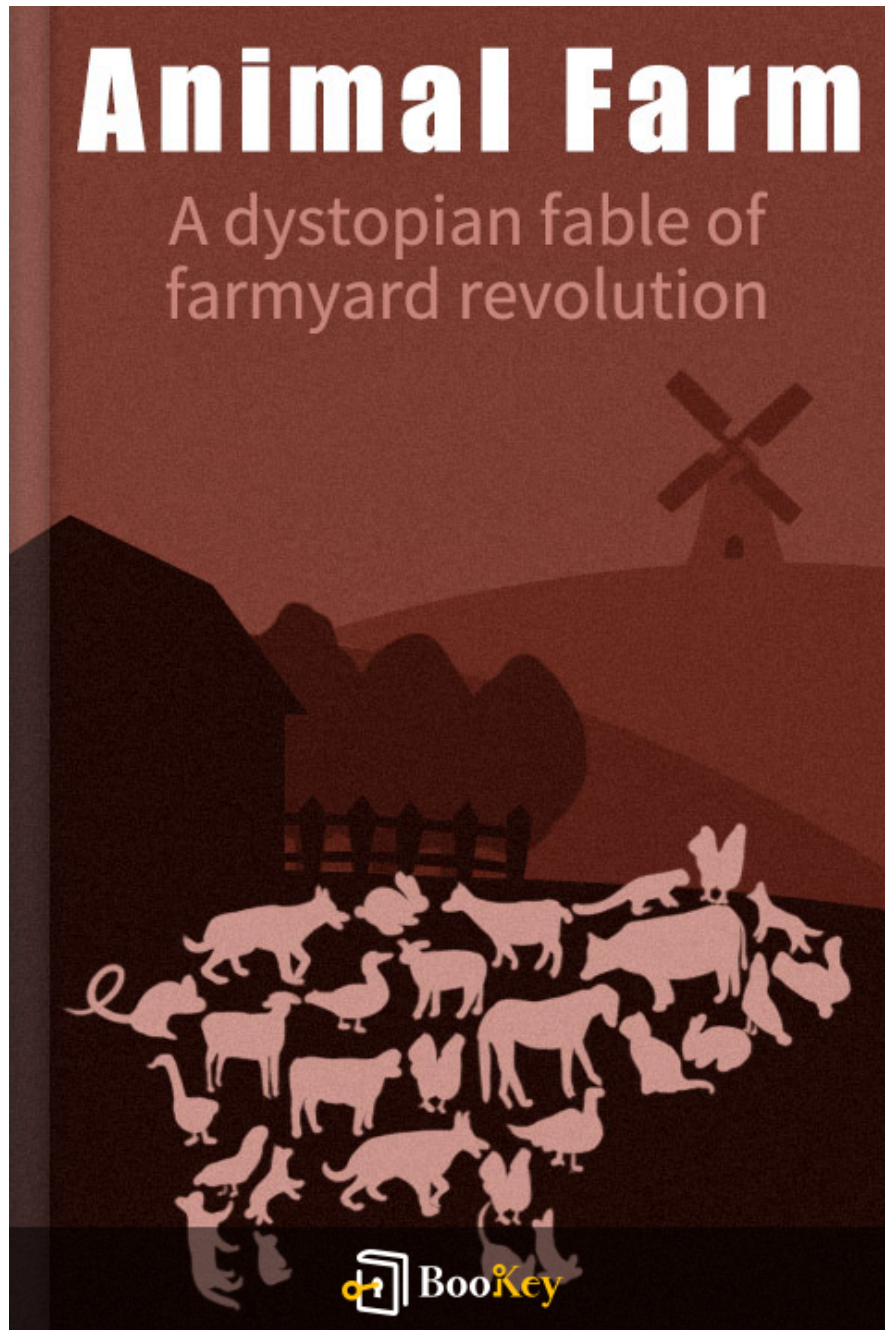


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George Orwell



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Animal Farm Summary

A Tale of Power and Corruption in Revolution

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About the book

In George Orwell's poignant allegory "Animal Farm," a group of overworked farm animals rises in revolt against their oppressive human farmer, only to find that the struggle for equality and freedom can blur the lines between liberators and oppressors. This gripping tale serves as a powerful commentary on the nature of power and the ease with which ideals can be corrupted, as the animals grapple with their new governance under the shrewd pig Napoleon. Through its vivid characters and stark narrative, Orwell invites readers to reflect on the complexities of leadership, the fragility of democracy, and the perils of blindly following authority, making "Animal Farm" not only a remarkable piece of literature but also a timeless warning about the cycles of tyranny that can arise in any society.

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About the author

George Orwell, born Eric Arthur Blair in 1903, was a British writer, journalist, and social critic renowned for his keen insights into totalitarianism and the plight of the working class. His experiences in the Spanish Civil War and his disillusionment with authoritarian regimes deeply influenced his literary works, infusing them with a sense of urgency and moral clarity. Orwell's best-known works, including "1984" and "Animal Farm," are characterized by their allegorical and dystopian themes, where he masterfully critiques oppressive governments and explores the complexities of social inequality. His commitment to truth, freedom, and justice continues to resonate with readers worldwide, solidifying his legacy as one of the most significant voices of the 20th century.

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Summary Content List

Chapter 1:

Chapter 2:

Chapter 3:

Chapter 4:

Chapter 5:

Chapter 6:

Chapter 7:

Chapter 8:

Chapter 9:

Chapter 10:

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Chapter 1 Summary:

In the opening chapter of "Animal Farm," we are introduced to Mr. Jones, the negligent and drunken owner of Manor Farm, who clumsily goes to bed, leaving the animal dwellings unlocked. This sets the stage for a pivotal meeting called by Old Major, a revered boar, who has had a prophetic dream he wishes to share with the other animals. As night falls, the animals gather in the barn, with various species—dogs, pigs, horses, and hens—settling in to hear Major's message.

Old Major, an aged and wise pig, addresses his comrades, conveying a stark reflection on their lives. He draws attention to their miserable existence, oppressed by humans who exploit their labor and live lavishly off their toil. According to Major, the animals labor diligently only to be rewarded with deprivation, their lives cut short at the hands of their human masters. He identifies Man as the root of all their suffering, claiming that if they can overthrow humanity, they could live prosperous lives free of oppression.

Major's passionate call to action is for rebellion against humans, emphasizing that all animals must unite against their common enemy. He stresses the importance of maintaining their principles during the fight, warning against adopting the corrupt behaviors of humans. He instills a sense of camaraderie among the animals, declaring that all creatures on four legs or with wings are friends, while those on two legs are enemies.



Towards the end of the meeting, Old Major introduces a stirring song from his youth, "Beasts of England," which embodies their hopes for a future free from human tyranny. The excitement is palpable as the animals join in song, forgetting their troubles and boosting their spirits. However, their joyful gathering is abruptly interrupted when Mr. Jones, alerted by the commotion, fires his gun into the barn, causing chaos as the animals scatter back to their quarters.

Through this chapter, key themes of oppression, unity, and the yearning for freedom are established, laying a profound foundation for the events to unfold in the story. The characters, particularly Old Major, are introduced with depth, showcasing their struggles and aspirations. This opening sets the tone for the rebellion that soon follows, igniting hope for a brighter future among the animals.



Chapter 2 Summary:

Three nights after Old Major's inspiring speech about rebellion against their human oppressors, he passed away peacefully in his sleep. His death sparked a wave of secret activities among the more intelligent animals on the farm, mainly the pigs, who began preparing for the rebellion Major had envisioned. Leading the pigs were Snowball and Napoleon. Snowball was enthusiastic and inventive, while Napoleon was more fierce and cunning. Together with Squealer, a smooth-talking pig who could manipulate words to his advantage, they formulated the ideology of Animalism, based on Major's teachings.

The pigs organized secret meetings to educate the other animals about Animalism, but initially faced resistance and apathy. Some animals expressed loyalty to their human owner, Mr. Jones, and questioned why they should care about a future rebellion. Mollie, the vain mare, was particularly concerned about losing her ribbons, symbolizing her attachment to human comforts. Meanwhile, Moses, Mr. Jones's pet raven, spread tales of a mythical place called Sugarcandy Mountain, causing further distraction among the animals.

Despite the challenges, two horses, Boxer and Clover, became devoted followers of the pigs, embodying the hardworking spirit of the farm. As the summer progressed, Mr. Jones's neglect and alcoholism worsened, leading



to a critical moment when he fell asleep after a drinking spree, leaving the animals unfed. In a spontaneous act of rebellion, the animals, driven by hunger and anger, charged at Jones and his men, forcing them to flee the farm.

With the humans gone, the animals celebrated their newfound freedom. They joyfully destroyed remnants of Jones's oppressive rule, including whips and harnesses, and declared Animal Farm theirs. In a euphoric state, they explored the farm and eventually ventured into the farmhouse but pledged not to live there, deciding to preserve it as a museum.

The next day, Snowball and Napoleon shared their plan to rename Manor Farm to Animal Farm and unveiled the Seven Commandments of Animalism to guide their new society. They painted the commandments on the barn wall, emphasizing equality among the animals and their shared goals against human oppression. However, just as they were about to begin the hay harvest, the pigs decided to keep the milk for themselves, setting a precedent that hinted at the power dynamics that would begin to shift as they claimed leadership.

Overall, this chapter captures the excitement of the animals' rebellion, their struggle for understanding and unity, and the early signs of inequality that would arise among them, setting the stage for the complexities of their new society.



Critical Thinking

Key Point: The importance of unity and collective action in the face of oppression

Critical Interpretation: Imagine standing together with others to fight against the injustices in your life; just like the animals on the farm who united under the teachings of Old Major, you too can draw inspiration from the power of collective action. Their rebellion was sparked not just by hunger, but by a shared dream of a better future, illuminating how your strength lies in solidarity. By recognizing that together, you can confront challenges and inequalities more effectively than alone, you can empower yourself and others to bring about meaningful change in your community.



Chapter 3:

In Chapter 3 of "Animal Farm," the animals work tirelessly to harvest the hay, achieving an unprecedented success under their collective effort, as they finish in record time with no waste. The pigs, as the smartest members of the group, take on leadership roles to oversee the others; Boxer and Clover lead by example, working harder than anyone else. Boxer, in particular, adopts the motto "I will work harder!" and seems to shoulder the burden of the farm's labor by himself. The atmosphere is far more positive than it was under Mr. Jones; the animals are pleased, experiencing a sense of ownership over their food and their lives.

Despite the hard work, the animals experience joy and camaraderie, with no signs of theft or discontent—except for occasional laziness from Mollie and the mysterious disappearances of the cat. Meanwhile, Benjamin remains skeptical and refuses to express any happiness about the new regime. Sunday becomes a day of rest, during which the flag representing Animalism is raised, and meetings are held to discuss the farm's future. The pigs dominate these meetings, and while they engage in spirited debates, it becomes clear that Snowball and Napoleon often disagree on policies and ideas, hinting at

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Chapter 4 Summary:

As summer turned to autumn, rumors of Animal Farm's rebellion spread across the countryside, thanks in part to Snowball and Napoleon's efforts. They sent out pigeons to inspire animals on neighboring farms with stories of their newfound freedom and the stirring song "Beasts of England."

Meanwhile, Mr. Jones, the former farmer, fumed in local pubs, lamenting the injustice he faced from the animals. Other farmers, Mr. Pilkington of Foxwood and Mr. Frederick of Pinchfield, both fearful of a similar rebellion, dismissed the farm's success as a fluke while secretly plotting their own advantage.

As the rebellion's influence grew, disillusioned animals began to exhibit signs of restlessness and defiance, but stories of Animal Farm morphed into darker rumors spun by the humans to maintain control. Despite attempts to downplay the situation, the song "Beasts of England" inspired hope and fear, spreading among the rural wildlife like wildfire. Humans tried to suppress the tune, fearing it heralded their own doom, yet it only intensified their rage.

The moment came in October when Mr. Jones, now emboldened with hired help, attempted to recapture Animal Farm. The animals, led by Snowball who had studied military strategy, were prepared for battle. Initially using creative tactics like aerial dung attacks by pigeons and surprise ambushes



from the cows and horses, they engaged the men in a fierce confrontation. Amid the chaos, Snowball was injured, and Boxer, the strong yet gentle horse, unintentionally killed a boy with his iron-shod hoofs—an act that filled him with sorrow.

As the battle progressed, the humans, overwhelmed and panicked, found themselves in disarray, ultimately fleeing the farm in defeat. After the skirmish, the animals mourned their fallen comrade, a sheep, and celebrated their victory with an impromptu ceremony, singing "Beasts of England" fervently. They honored their brave fighters, Snowball and Boxer, declaring them "Animal Heroes." The battle was named the "Battle of the Cowshed" and marked a significant moment in the farm's history, leading to plans for a commemorative cannon salute.

Chapter 4 in "Animal Farm" vividly illustrates themes of rebellion, camaraderie among the oppressed, and the militarization of the animals in their quest for independence, while also foreshadowing the complexities and moral dilemmas that come with such struggles. The excitement of victory is contrasted with the gravity of the costs of rebellion, particularly underscored by Boxer's profound remorse for violence, revealing the ongoing tension between the ideals of the revolution and the harsh realities of conflict.

Key Events	Details
Rumors of Rebellion	Spread due to Snowball and Napoleon sending pigeons with stories of freedom and the song "Beasts of England".

Key Events	Details
Mr. Jones's Reaction	He is distressed and complains in pubs about losing the farm to the animals.
Other Farmers' Response	Mr. Pilkington and Mr. Frederick fear rebellion; they dismiss Animal Farm's success while plotting against it.
Spread of Discontent	Some animals become restless and defiant, leading to dark rumors spread by humans to maintain control.
Attempts to Suppress "Beasts of England"	Humans fear the song will incite rebellion but it spreads hope and rage among animals.
Mr. Jones's Attack	In October, he tries to recapture the farm with hired help.
Battle Strategy	Led by Snowball, using strategies like aerial attacks from pigeons and ambushes by cows and horses.
Casualties	Snowball is injured, and Boxer accidentally kills a boy, causing him deep remorse.
Outcome of the Battle	The animals win, causing the humans to flee. They mourn a fallen sheep and celebrate their victory.
Commemoration	The battle is named "Battle of the Cowshed"; Snowball and Boxer are declared "Animal Heroes".
Themes Illustrated	Rebellion, camaraderie, the costs of conflict, and the tension between revolutionary ideals and harsh realities.

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Critical Thinking

Key Point: The power of collective action and hope in the face of oppression

Critical Interpretation: Imagine standing shoulder to shoulder with those who share your dreams, united by a common cause. Just like the animals in Animal Farm, who banded together to fight for their freedom, you too can draw inspiration from their collective courage. When challenges seem insurmountable, remind yourself that hope is a powerful catalyst for change. The song 'Beasts of England' sparked inspiration and solidarity among them, showing that together, even the smallest voices can create a symphony loud enough to challenge the status quo. Embrace the spirit of resilience and community in your own life, knowing that while struggles may arise, the power of togetherness can lead to remarkable victories.



Chapter 5 Summary:

As the harsh winter settled in, Mollie, the vain mare, grew increasingly unmanageable, constantly arriving late to work with flimsy excuses and often sneaking off to a nearby drinking pool to admire her own reflection. Clover, her friend, confronted her about being seen conversing with a human, but Mollie denied it vehemently, eventually fleeing the conversation and hinting at her desire to return to a more luxurious life. Soon, she vanished entirely, later spotted indulging in treats and receiving affection from a man on the other side of the farm—the fate of those who favored human comforts over their fellow animals.

With winter pressing down, the animals convened in the barn to strategize for spring planting, led by the pigs who had become the self-appointed decision-makers. However, conflict erupted between two prominent pigs, Snowball and Napoleon, whose opposing visions created tension on the farm. Snowball, full of innovative ideas, proposed building a windmill to generate electricity and ease their labor, while Napoleon dismissed the idea without offering alternatives, biding his time with cunning.

During a critical meeting, Snowball passionately presented his windmill plan, which promised a future of leisure and ease. But just as he garnered support, Napoleon unleashed his pack of fierce dogs, chasing Snowball away and solidifying his control over the farm. The remaining animals, confused



and frightened, were left to grapple with the abrupt end of their Sunday meetings, now replaced by private decisions made by Napoleon and a select group of pigs.

Through Squealer, Napoleon justified this shift as a necessary sacrifice for leadership. He painted dissenters as potential threats, using Snowball's supposed treachery as a tool to eliminate opposition and instill fear.

Unwilling to risk the return of Mr. Jones, the former tyrant, the animals reluctantly accepted Napoleon's new order, with Boxer, the loyal draft horse, adopting the mantra, "Napoleon is always right."

As the seasons changed and spring approached, the animals found themselves returning to the barn weekly for orders, where they now filed past Old Major's skull for reverence. Surprisingly, Napoleon announced that the windmill would be built after all, a reversal of earlier stances that left some animals puzzled. Squealer spun a tale suggesting that Napoleon had secretly supported the windmill all along and that Snowball had merely stolen the plan from him. This deft manipulation of truth kept the animals compliant, even if they didn't fully grasp the intricacies of what Squealer called "tactics." Thus, a facade of democracy faded, with the animals unknowingly sliding deeper into the grip of tyranny as they were led to believe they had a future worth working for, despite the mounting evidence to the contrary.



Chapter 6:

In Chapter 6 of "Animal Farm," the animals endure a grueling year of hard work, pouring their efforts into building the windmill and improving their farm. Despite the long hours—now even extending to Sundays—there's a sense of camaraderie among the animals as they labor for their own benefit, not for humans. However, they face difficulties, such as a less successful harvest and challenges with the construction of the windmill, which requires them to creatively solve problems without the tools humans would typically use.

Boxer, the hardworking horse, emerges as a symbol of dedication and strength, often pushing himself to the limit with his mottos, "I will work harder" and "Napoleon is always right." Despite the exhaustion, the animals are somewhat satisfied, as they are not worse off than during Mr. Jones's time, although they start experiencing shortages of essential supplies.

In a surprising turn of events, Napoleon announces plans to engage in trade with nearby farms to procure necessary materials for the windmill, contradicting the initial principles of their rebellion. This decision makes the

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Chapter 7 Summary:

In Chapter 7 of "Animal Farm," a harsh winter brings hardship to the animals as they strive to rebuild the windmill. With food supplies dwindling and their bodies suffering from cold and hunger, the animals work tirelessly, inspired mainly by Boxer, who continues to chant, "I will work harder!" Despite Squealer's optimistic speeches about the dignity of labor, morale is low. Food shortages grow dire when it's discovered that much of the potato crop has spoiled.

To shield the truth from the outside world, Napoleon uses Mr. Whymper to spread false reports that food rations have increased, while hiding the actual situation. As the food crisis deepens, Napoleon demands the hens surrender their eggs to trade for grain. Some hens rebel, spurred by their anger and desperation, but Napoleon's retaliation is brutal; nine hens die during the conflict, with their deaths covered up as illnesses. Meanwhile, Snowball, who had been expelled, is rumored to be plotting against them, and Napoleon exploits these fears, claiming Snowball is secretly sabotaging the farm.

The chapter takes a dark turn when Napoleon stages a public spectacle to root out supposed traitors. Pigs confess to collaborating with Snowball, leading to their execution by the dogs. This shocking display of violence terrifies the other animals, who grapple with the horrifying realization that



their comrades are now their executioners. Boxer, still loyal and confused about the betrayal, believes the solution is to work harder.

The once hopeful atmosphere of Animal Farm is stifled by fear. The remaining animals are disheartened as they realize their situation has grown worse than under the humans. They start to question the purpose of their rebellion as their lives are now marked by oppression and bloodshed. As a nod to their past, Clover sings "Beasts of England," a song that carried hope for a better future. However, Squealer soon announces its ban, declaring that the revolution is complete and that their current state is all they aimed for—a stark contrast to the original vision of equality and freedom. Instead, a new song composed by a pig takes its place, but it fails to inspire the same hope and longing among the animals. The chapter closes on a somber note, highlighting the tragic betrayal of their ideals and the deepening descent into tyranny.



Chapter 8 Summary:

In Chapter 8 of "Animal Farm," the aftermath of the brutal executions lingers over the farm. As the animals grapple with the chilling memory of their comrades' deaths, some begin to question the foundation of their beliefs, particularly the Sixth Commandment, which they recall as "No animal shall kill any other animal." Clover's inquiry highlights that the Commandment now includes "without cause," a reminder of how their memories have been manipulated by the pigs.

The animals work tirelessly to rebuild the windmill to greater specifications. This grueling effort mirrors their experiences under Mr. Jones, with Squealer tirelessly proclaiming impressive production figures, convincing them they are better off even though many feel the strain of hard labor and meager rations. As Napoleon becomes increasingly removed from the everyday life of the farm, he adopts grand titles and puts on a show of leadership, complete with ceremonies and sycophantic praise from Squealer, who enshrines him in extravagant poetry.

The tension between Animal Farm and the neighboring farms grows, especially as rumors circulate about Snowball's alleged treachery. This culminates in more confessions and executions, instilling fear among the beasts, while Napoleon fortifies himself with increased security. Meanwhile, Napoleon engages in negotiations with Frederick and Pilkington regarding



some timber, although he's secretly leaning toward Frederick, all while deflecting concern about Snowball's influence.

As summer progresses, the animals' success culminates with the completion of the new windmill, a feat they celebrate despite their exhaustion. However, Napoleon reveals he has sold the timber to Frederick, shocking the animals. Soon, they learn that Frederick has duped them with counterfeit money, sparking outrage and trepidation about an imminent attack.

When Frederick and his men invade, the animals put up a brave fight but are ultimately outmatched and suffer grievous injuries. After they witness the destruction of the windmill, their resolve hardens, and they attack back fiercely, driving Frederick's men away, but at a heavy cost. This battle is dubbed the Battle of the Windmill, and while they feel a hollow sense of victory, Squealer spins the narrative to paint their losses as heroic accomplishments.

Back at the farm, after a bout of drunken revelry, Napoleon feigns illness, and Squealer announces a new decree against alcohol, illustrating the hypocrisy of the pigs' actions. As tensions rise, the animals discover that the commandments are subtly altered to justify the pigs' indulgences and consolidate their power. The chapter closes with a sense of confusion and betrayal as the animals come to realize their rights and liberties are continually eroded, showing how easily tyranny can mask itself under the



guise of leadership for the greater good.

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Critical Thinking

Key Point: The manipulation of truth can lead to the erosion of rights and justice.

Critical Interpretation: In your life, the key lesson from Chapter 8 of 'Animal Farm' serves as a stark reminder to critically evaluate the information presented to you. Just as the animals on the farm gradually accepted the altered commandments and the distortion of their reality, you too may find yourself enveloped in narratives that shift to benefit those in power. This chapter inspires you to remain vigilant against manipulation, fostering a commitment to transparency and truthfulness, empowering you to safeguard your rights and the rights of others in the face of authority.



Chapter 9:

In Chapter 9 of "Animal Farm," life grows increasingly harsh for the animals as they work tirelessly to rebuild the windmill, with Boxer leading the charge despite the pain from his injured hoof. Boxer's unwavering dedication, fueled by the hope of retirement and seeing the windmill finished, highlights his noble character and relentless work ethic. Clover, ever the concerned friend, tries to care for him, while Benjamin, the skeptical donkey, warns him to take care of his health. The harsh winter brings food shortages, yet Squealer, the pig, spins tales of well-being, convincing the animals that their lives are better than under Mr. Jones, even as rations continue to dwindle for all but the pigs.

Within this environment, the pigs entrench their power further, establishing privileges for themselves and reinforcing their status. The birth of new piglets leads to the establishment of a school for pigs, further solidifying the educational divide. The contrast between the pigs' growing comfort and the other animals' suffering becomes starkly apparent.

Marching under the banner of a Republic, Napoleon is elected as the sole

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Chapter 10 Summary:

In the closing chapter of "Animal Farm," time has passed, and the farm has evolved, though not in the way the original revolutionaries envisioned. Most of the animals that participated in the Rebellion are now gone, with only a few, including Clover, Benjamin, and the dwindling number of pigs, recalling the past. The farm appears to be thriving—the windmill is completed, new buildings have been added, and they even purchased fields from Mr. Pilkington. However, the animals' lives have not improved; they remain overworked, underfed, and unaware of their exploitation, believing Squealer's claims of progress.

Clover, now old and aching, notices changes on the farm, particularly in the pigs, who grow ever more privileged and distanced from the rest. As the pigs begin walking on their hind legs and adopting human traits—their behavior further fueled by Squealer's manipulation—Clover's concern crescendos when she and Benjamin discover that the Seven Commandments have been replaced by one: "All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others."

One day, Squealer leads the sheep away for a week to teach them a new song, a tactic intended to distract the other animals. When the sheep return bleating the new slogan, the animals find it challenging to voice their protest against the shocking sight of pigs walking upright and wielding whips. Soon



after, Napoleon invites human farmers for an inspection, solidifying the alliance and equality he claims to have achieved between animals and humans.

During the gathering, Mr. Pilkington praises the farm, oblivious to the suffering of the animals who work tirelessly. The atmosphere turns celebratory as Napoleon toasts to the prosperity of what has now been renamed "The Manor Farm," cementing the return to human-like hierarchy. The animals watch through the window, their hopes crushed as they see pigs and humans indulge in camaraderie—no longer distinguishable from one another.

In the final twist, a quarrel erupts when Napoleon and Mr. Pilkington simultaneously play the same winning card—the ace of spades. As chaos ensues inside, the animals peer in, realizing the complete betrayal of their revolution. Ultimately, they find themselves unable to differentiate between pigs and men, symbolizing the complete loss of the original ideals of freedom, equality, and the promise of the Rebellion. This poignant ending reflects the eerie reality that, despite the aspiration for a just society, power corrupts, and the oppressed can easily become the oppressors.



Best Quotes from Animal Farm by George Orwell with Page Numbers

Chapter 1 | Quotes from pages 5-9

1. 'Comrades, you have heard already about the strange dream that I had last night. But I will come to the dream later. I have something else to say first.'
2. I do not think, comrades, that I shall be with you for many months longer, and before I die I feel it my duty to pass on to you such wisdom as I have acquired.
3. Our lives are miserable, laborious and short.
4. No animal in England knows the meaning of happiness or leisure after he is a year old.
5. The life of an animal is misery and slavery: that is the plain truth.
6. Man is the only real enemy we have.
7. Remove Man from the scene, and the root cause of hunger and overwork is abolished for ever.
8. All men are enemies. All animals are comrades.
9. No animal must ever live in a house, or sleep in a bed, or wear clothes, or drink alcohol, or smoke tobacco, or touch money, or engage in trade.
10. All animals are equal.

Chapter 2 | Quotes from pages 10-14

1. Can you not understand that liberty is worth more than ribbons?
2. Their first act was to gallop in a body right round the boundaries of the farm, as



though to make quite sure that no human being was hiding anywhere upon it.

3. In the ecstasy of that thought they gambolled round and round, they hurled themselves into the air in great leaps of excitement.

4. Yes, it was theirs – everything that they could see was theirs!

5. It was as though they had never seen these things before, and even now they could hardly believe that it was all their own.

6. A unanimous resolution was passed on the spot that the farmhouse should be preserved as a museum.

7. The animals had their breakfast, and then Snowball and Napoleon called them together again.

8. These seven commandments would now be inscribed on the wall; they would form an unalterable law by which all the animals on Animal Farm must live for ever after.

9. All animals are equal.

10. Let us make it a point of honour to get in the harvest more quickly than Jones and his men could do.

Chapter 3 | Quotes from pages 15-18

1. Boxer's answer to every problem, every setback, was 'I will work harder!'

2. Every mouthful of food was an acute positive pleasure, now that it was truly their own food, produced by themselves and for themselves.

3. The hens and ducks saved five bushels of corn at the harvest by gathering up the stray grains.

4. Nobody stole, nobody grumbled over his rations, the quarrelling and biting and



jealousy which had been normal features of life in the old days had almost disappeared.

5. The flag was green, Snowball explained, to represent the green fields of England.

6. Four legs good, two legs bad.

7. Snowball proved to them that this was not so.

8. It should therefore be regarded as a leg.

9. It is for your sake that we drink that milk and eat those apples.

10. Surely, comrades, cried Squealer almost pleadingly, skipping from side to side and whisking his tail, surely there is no one among you who wants to see Jones come back?

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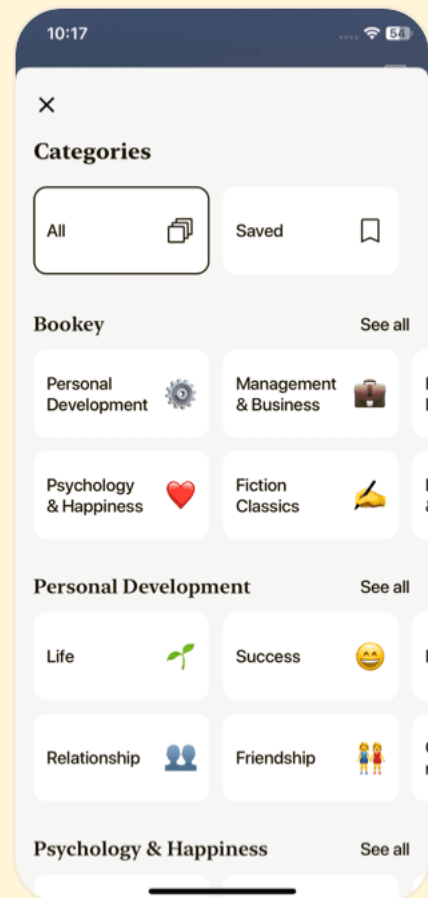
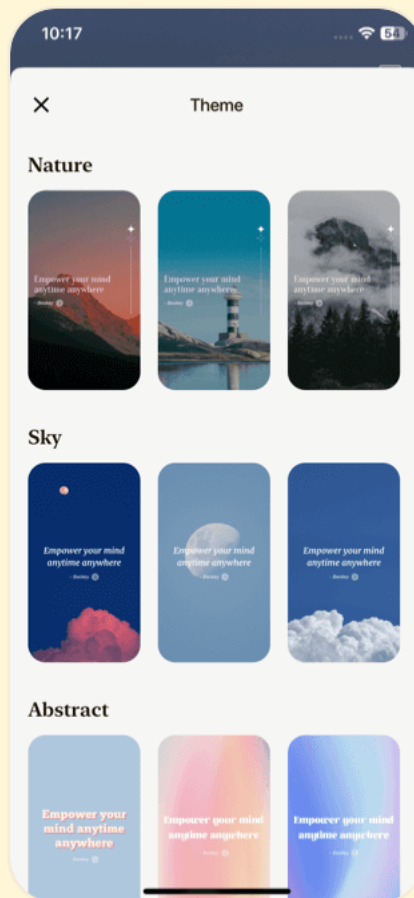
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Chapter 4 | Quotes from pages 19-22

1. The tune and even the words of 'Beasts of England' were known everywhere.
2. It was given out that the animals there practised cannibalism, tortured one another with red-hot horseshoes and had their females in common.
3. However, these stories were never fully believed.
4. The blackbirds whistled it in the hedges, the pigeons cooed it in the elms, it got into the din of the smithies and the tune of the church bells.
5. And yet the song was irrepressible.
6. Snowball launched his first attack.
7. The men gave a shout of triumph.
8. The most terrifying spectacle of all was Boxer, rearing up on his hind legs and striking out with his great iron-shod hoofs like a stallion.
9. I have no wish to take life, not even human life.
10. At the graveside Snowball made a little speech, emphasizing the need for all animals to be ready to die for Animal Farm if need be.

Chapter 5 | Quotes from pages 23-28

1. Mollie! Look me in the face. Do you give me your word of honour that that man was not stroking your nose?
2. Napoleon announced that from now on the Sunday-morning Meetings would come to an end.
3. Surely, comrades, you do not want Jones back?
4. Bravery is not enough. Loyalty and obedience are more important.



5. If Comrade Napoleon says it, it must be right.
6. Discipline, comrades, iron discipline! That is the watchword for today.
7. By the time he had finished speaking there was no doubt as to which way the vote would go.
8. Snowball's eloquence had carried them away.
9. He had seemed to oppose the windmill, simply as a manoeuvre to get rid of Snowball.
10. Tactics, comrades, tactics!

Chapter 6 | Quotes from pages 29-33

1. All that year the animals worked like slaves.
2. They grudged no effort or sacrifice, well aware that everything that they did was for the benefit of themselves and those of their kind who would come after them.
3. The harvest was a little less successful than in the previous year.
4. Nothing could have been achieved without Boxer, whose strength seemed equal to that of all the rest of the animals put together.
5. His two slogans, 'I will work harder' and 'Napoleon is always right', seemed to him a sufficient answer to all problems.
6. If they had no more food than they had had in Jones's day, at least they did not have less.
7. The needs of the windmill must override everything else.
8. Napoleon ended his speech with his usual cry of 'Long live Animal Farm!'
9. The animals toiled harder than ever, thinking it well worth while to plod to and fro all day with blocks of stone if by doing so they could raise the walls another foot.



10. Remember, comrades, there must be no alteration in our plans: they shall be carried out to the day.

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Chapter 7 | Quotes from pages 34-40

1. 'I will work harder!'
2. 'Four legs good, two legs bad.'
3. 'I do not understand it. I would not have believed that such things could happen on our farm. It must be due to some fault in ourselves.'
4. 'The solution, as I see it, is to work harder. From now onwards I shall get up a full hour earlier in the mornings.'
5. 'That is the true spirit, comrade!' cried Squealer.
6. Clover looked down the hillside her eyes filled with tears.
7. These scenes of terror and slaughter were not what they had looked forward to on that night when old Major first stirred them to rebellion.
8. It was not for this that they had built the windmill and faced the pellets of Jones's gun.
9. 'Beasts of England' had been abolished.
10. In 'Beasts of England' we expressed our longing for a better society in days to come.

Chapter 8 | Quotes from pages 41-48

1. 'No animal shall kill any other animal without cause.'
2. 'All the same, there were days when they felt that they would sooner have had less figures and more food.'
3. 'Thanks to the leadership of Comrade Napoleon, how excellent this water tastes!'
4. 'Had I a sucking-pig, Ere he had grown as big... He should have learned to be Faithful and true to thee.'



5. 'What matter? We will build another windmill. We will build six windmills if we f like it.'

6. 'We have built the walls far too thick for that. They could not knock it down in a week.'

7. 'The enemy was in occupation of this very ground that we stand upon. And now – thanks to the leadership of Comrade Napoleon – we have won every inch of it back again!'

8. 'But they have destroyed the windmill. And we had worked on it for two years!'

9. 'But this time the stones had vanished too. The force of the explosion had flung them to distances of hundreds of yards.'

10. 'Do you not see what they are doing? In another moment they are going to pack blasting powder into that hole.'

Chapter 9 | Quotes from pages 49-55

1. 'A horse's lungs do not last for ever,' she said to him.

2. To tell you the truth I had been looking forward to my retirement.

3. 'Boxer!' she cried, 'how are you?'

4. 'It is my lung,' said Boxer in a weak voice. 'It does not matter.

5. 'Boxer!' cried Clover in a terrible voice. 'Boxer! Get out! Get out quickly! They are taking you to your death!'

6. 'Fools! Fools!' shouted Benjamin, prancing round them and stamping the earth with his small hoofs. 'Fools! Do you not see what is written on the side of that van?'

7. But alas! his strength had left him.



8. 'Forward, comrades!' he whispered. 'Forward in the name of the Rebellion. Long live Animal Farm! Long live Comrade Napoleon! Napoleon is always right.'

9. 'I will work harder' and 'Comrade Napoleon is always right' – maxims, he said, which every animal would do well to adopt as his own.

10. And the word went round that from somewhere or other the pigs had acquired the money to buy themselves another case of whisky.

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Chapter 10 | Quotes from pages 56-61

1. And yet the animals never gave up hope.
2. They were still the only farm in the whole country – in all England! – owned and operated by animals.
3. No creature among them went upon two legs. No creature called any other creature ‘Master’.
4. If they went hungry, it was not from feeding tyrannical human beings.
5. But still, neither pigs nor dogs produced any food by their own labour.
6. Some day it was coming: it might not be soon, it might not be within the lifetime of any animal now living, but still it was coming.
7. All animals are equal.
8. The Republic of the Animals which Major had foretold, when the green fields of England should be untrodden by human feet, was still believed in.
9. And finally there was a tremendous baying of dogs and a shrill crowing from the black cockerel.
10. After that it did not seem strange when next day the pigs who were supervising the work of the farm all carried whips in their trotters.

Animal Farm Discussion Questions

Chapter 1 | | Q&A

1.Question:

What does Old Major represent in the context of the story, and why is his message important to the other animals?

Old Major symbolizes the idea of revolutionary thought and is a representation of Karl Marx or other revolutionary figures. His message is crucial because he advocates for awareness of the animals' oppression and their need for collective action against their human oppressor, Mr. Jones. By sharing his observations about the miserable lives of animals and the idea of rebellion, he instills hope and a sense of purpose among them, urging them to envision an alternative future.

2.Question:

What are the main points Old Major discusses regarding the lives of the animals on the farm?

Old Major argues that the animals' lives are characterized by misery, hard labor, and a lack of freedom. He explains that they are born to work for humans, only to be slaughtered when they are no longer useful. The animals produce food and resources, yet they live in poverty while humans enjoy the benefits of their labor. Major's key point is that the root of their suffering is the tyranny of humans, and he calls for rebellion against this oppression.

3.Question:

How does Old Major's speech address the concept of unity among the animals, and

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why is this significant?

Old Major emphasizes the necessity of unity among all animals to achieve their goal of rebellion against humans. He states that all animals, regardless of their species, share a common interest in achieving freedom and a better life. This call for unity is significant because it lays the foundation for the animals to recognize their shared plight and combat the division that the human oppressor benefits from. He stresses that only through solidarity can they fight for their liberation.

4.Question:

What role does the song 'Beasts of England' play in Old Major's vision for the future, and how does it affect the animals?

The song 'Beasts of England' serves as a rallying cry and a symbol of hope for the animals, encapsulating Old Major's vision of a future free from human tyranny. It inspires enthusiasm and fosters a sense of belonging among the animals as they sing together, reinforcing their collective identity. The song acts as a cultural unifier, motivating them to work towards a common goal: to eventually achieve the freedom and happiness that Old Major envisions.

5.Question:

What does Old Major's fate suggest about the realities of rebellion and the struggle for change?

Old Major's recognition that he may not live long enough to see the fruits of his rebellion implies a bittersweet reality about struggles for change: they



often require sacrifice and may take longer than anticipated. His focus on passing on his message illustrates the importance of creating a legacy and inspiring future generations, but it also highlights the inherent risks and challenges involved in revolution. The reality that change is a long-term effort emphasizes the need for commitment and resilience among the animals.

Chapter 2 | | Q&A

1.Question:

What was the significance of Old Major's death, and how did it impact the other animals on the farm?

Old Major's death marked a turning point for the animals on the farm, as it catalyzed a spirit of rebellion among them. His vision of a society where animals could live free from human oppression and his teachings of Animalism inspired the pigs, particularly Snowball and Napoleon, to take up the responsibility of educating the other animals. They engaged in secret meetings to spread the principles of Animalism, leading to a newfound awareness among the animals about their oppression and the idea of rebellion. This shift in perspective ultimately laid the groundwork for the Rebellion against Mr. Jones.

2.Question:

Describe the roles of Snowball, Napoleon, and Squealer among the pigs after Old Major's death.

Following Old Major's death, Snowball and Napoleon emerged as the two primary



leaders among the pigs. Snowball is characterized as more vivacious and inventive, actively promoting the ideals of Animalism and engaging the other animals in discussions about their new society. Napoleon, in contrast, is portrayed as more reserved and assertive, focused on consolidating power. Squealer serves as a crucial communicator and propagandist for the pigs; with his persuasive rhetoric, he explains and justifies the pigs' actions to the other animals, making him instrumental in manipulating their beliefs. Together, these three pigs shape the future of Animal Farm, with Squealer helping to disseminate the pigs' messages and rationalizations.

3.Question:

What were some of the initial challenges the pigs faced in promoting Animalism among the other animals?

The pigs encountered significant obstacles while attempting to promote Animalism to the other animals. Many of the animals exhibited a lack of understanding and were resistant to change, holding onto outdated loyalties to Mr. Jones and expressing skepticism about the Rebellion. For instance, questions like 'What happens after we die?' and Mollie's concerns about losing sugar and ribbons reflected a mindset that valued immediate comforts over the long-term benefits of rebellion. Additionally, the influence of Moses, the raven, who spoke of Sugarcandy Mountain, posed a counter-narrative that distracted some animals from the urgency of the pigs' message.

4.Question:

How did the animals ultimately achieve the Rebellion against Mr. Jones?



The Rebellion occurred unexpectedly when Mr. Jones, having become negligent and intoxicated, failed to feed the animals after returning home drunk. This neglect led to frustration among the animals, culminating in a spontaneous uprising when one of the cows broke into the store-shed and the other animals joined in, attacking Jones and his men. The animals, driven by their collective anger and hunger, overwhelmed their human oppressors, forcing them to flee the farm. The unexpected unity and ferocity of their actions allowed the animals to successfully take control of Manor Farm, which they renamed Animal Farm.

5.Question:

What were the Seven Commandments established after the Rebellion, and what was their purpose?

The Seven Commandments served as the foundational principles of Animalism, designed to guide the animals' behavior and maintain the integrity of their new society. The commandments were as follows: 1) Whatever goes upon two legs is an enemy; 2) Whatever goes upon four legs, or has wings, is a friend; 3) No animal shall wear clothes; 4) No animal shall sleep in a bed; 5) No animal shall drink alcohol; 6) No animal shall kill any other animal; 7) All animals are equal. These commandments were meant to symbolize the equality of all animals and distinguish them from humans, ensuring that the mistakes and oppressions of the past were not repeated. They established a moral framework that all animals were expected to follow as part of their new collective identity.



1.Question:

What roles do the pigs play in the labor system established after the Rebellion on Animal Farm?

In the labor system established after the Rebellion, the pigs primarily assume the roles of supervisors and leaders rather than participating directly in physical labor. They demonstrate superior intelligence and strategic thinking which allows them to direct the other animals effectively. For instance, Boxer's strength and dedication are highlighted as he works hard, while the pigs, particularly Snowball and Napoleon, formulate plans and guide the animals, enforcing the idea that they are managing the workload for everyone's benefit.

2.Question:

How does Boxer's character embody the themes of hard work and dedication in Chapter 3?

Boxer is emblematic of hard work and dedication in Chapter 3. His motto, 'I will work harder,' reflects his unwavering commitment to the collective effort of the farm. He takes on extra work, rising earlier than others to put in volunteer labor before the day officially begins. His immense strength earns him admiration among the other animals, but his blind dedication also raises questions about the potential for exploitation of the working class under the new regime.

3.Question:

What significance does the flag and the Sunday meetings have in the social



structure of Animal Farm?

The flag and Sunday meetings are significant because they represent the new identity and governance structure of Animal Farm post-Rebellion. The flag, symbolizing freedom and unity among the animals, embodies their revolutionary spirit, while the Sunday meetings serve as a platform for discussing policies and furthering their communal goals. However, it becomes evident that while the animals can vote, the resolutions are primarily proposed by the pigs, signaling a shift to a more hierarchical society where the pigs increasingly control the decision-making process.

4.Question:

What challenges do the animals face when trying to learn to read and write, and how does this relate to the power dynamics on the farm?

The animals face considerable challenges in learning to read and write, reflecting their varying levels of intelligence and education. For instance, while the pigs can read perfectly, some animals like Boxer struggle to even master basic letters. This educational divide reinforces power dynamics because it enables the pigs to maintain control over information, such as the Seven Commandments. Snowball's decision to condense these commandments into a simple maxim, 'Four legs good, two legs bad,' highlights how easily the pigs manipulate knowledge to ensure their leadership is accepted, further entrenching their authority.

5.Question:

How does the pigs' consumption of milk and windfall apples symbolize

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the emerging inequality on Animal Farm?

The pigs' consumption of milk and windfall apples symbolizes the emerging inequality by establishing a clear distinction of privilege within the animal society. Initially, it is assumed that all animals will share the harvest equally. However, the pigs justify their exclusive right to these resources by claiming that their health is essential for the management of the farm, leveraging their intelligence to manipulate the other animals. This sets a precedent for the gradual erosion of the original principles of Animalism and foreshadows the increasing elitism among the pigs compared to the rest of the animals.

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Chapter 4 | | Q&A

1.Question:

What role did Snowball play during the invasion of the humans in Chapter 4 of 'Animal Farm'?

Snowball took charge of the defensive operations during the human invasion. He had studied military strategies from an old book about Julius Caesar's campaigns, which he utilized to coordinate the animals' responses. Snowball quickly organized the animals into positions and executed a series of planned attacks to disrupt the intruders. For instance, he instructed the pigeons to harass the men by dropping dung on them while the geese pecked at the legs of the human invaders. Ultimately, he led a charge against Mr. Jones, during which he faced direct gunfire yet managed to knock Jones down. His leadership was pivotal in rallying the animals and securing their victory in what became known as the Battle of the Cowshed.

2.Question:

How did the human farmers react to the news about the Rebellion on Animal Farm?

The neighboring farmers, Mr. Pilkington of Foxwood and Mr. Frederick of Pinchfield, were initially skeptical and dismissive of the rebellion, insisting it would not last long. They attempted to downplay the success of the animals, claiming that the animals were starving and fighting among themselves. However, as the reality of Animal Farm's stability became evident, their fear grew. They spread exaggerated and false rumors about the conditions on Animal Farm, such as claims of cannibalism and torture among the animals, in an effort to prevent their own livestock from becoming inspired by the



rebellion. Their primary concern was to safeguard their interests by preventing any similar uprisings on their own farms.

3.Question:

What significant event occurs at the end of Chapter 4, and how did the animals commemorate this event?

The significant event at the end of Chapter 4 is the successful defense of Animal Farm against Mr. Jones and other human intruders, referred to as the Battle of the Cowshed. After the battle, the animals held an impromptu celebration to honor their victory. They sang 'Beasts of England' multiple times, a song that became a revolutionary anthem for the animals celebrating their autonomy. Furthermore, they conducted a solemn funeral for the sheep that died during the battle, planting a hawthorn bush on her grave. In recognition of their bravery, they created military decorations—'Animal Hero, First Class' for Snowball and Boxer, and 'Animal Hero, Second Class' for the deceased sheep. These medals were made from old horse-brasses and were intended to be worn on special occasions.

4.Question:

What internal conflict is highlighted through Boxer's actions and attitude during the battle?

Boxer's internal conflict is underscored by his deep moral principles against taking life, even that of an enemy. During the battle, although he displays immense physical strength and contributes to driving away the humans, he is distraught after accidentally killing a stable-lad with his iron-shod hoofs.



Boxer mourns this act and feels guilty, insisting he had no intention of killing anyone. His sorrow contrasts with Snowball's more ruthless perspective, who asserts that 'the only good human being is a dead one.' This moment highlights a broader theme of idealism vs. pragmatism within the revolutionary context, reflecting Boxer's innate kindness juxtaposed against the harsh realities of their fight for survival and freedom.

5.Question:

How did the song 'Beasts of England' contribute to the morale and unity of the animals on Animal Farm?

The song 'Beasts of England' served as a powerful symbol of rebellion and hope for the animals on Animal Farm. It was a way for them to express their collective aspirations for freedom and solidarity against human oppression. Throughout Chapter 4, the pervasive presence of the song is noted, as it spreads rapidly among the animals across the countryside. Despite attempts by the human farmers to dismiss and suppress it, the song encapsulated the animals' shared values and dreams, becoming an anthem of their struggle. By singing it after the battle, the animals solidified their unity and morale, reinforcing their identity as a community that could triumph over human domination. The song not only celebrated their victory but also reminded them of their original ideals inspired by the Rebellion.

Chapter 5 | | Q&A

1.Question:

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What has happened to Mollie by the end of Chapter 5 and what does it signify?

By the end of Chapter 5, Mollie has disappeared from Animal Farm.

Initially, she is portrayed as becoming increasingly troublesome, making excuses for her tardiness and absences, and is found to have a secret stash of sugar and ribbons. When Clover confronts her about a suspected meeting with humans, Mollie denies it but cannot maintain eye contact, suggesting guilt. Her eventual departure to the human world, living comfortably with a human owner while being pampered, signifies the themes of betrayal and the allure of the old ways. Mollie's character can be seen as representing those who are drawn back to the comforts of capitalism and are unwilling to fully embrace the revolutionary ideals of Animalism.

2.Question:

How do the disputes between Snowball and Napoleon reflect power dynamics in the narrative?

The disputes between Snowball and Napoleon illustrate a power struggle within the leadership of the farm. Snowball is portrayed as a visionary, proposing progressive ideas like the windmill, which symbolizes innovation and improvement. Conversely, Napoleon's tactics appear to be more focused on consolidating his power. He is less ideologically driven and more manipulative, employing the dogs as a means of enforcing his authority and silencing dissent. This dynamic escalates to a physical confrontation, signaling that the struggle for power can lead to violent outcomes.

Furthermore, these disputes reflect broader themes of political ideology and



the corruption that often arises from the quest for power.

3.Question:

What role do the sheep play during the meetings, and how does this affect the other animals?

The sheep play a significant role during the meetings by bleating the slogan 'Four legs good, two legs bad,' particularly when Snowball is making important points. This interruption is a manipulative tactic that creates chaos and discourages other animals from engaging in critical discussions. It highlights how control of information and the disruption of discourse can be used as tools to manipulate the collective consciousness of the populace. The effect is that the other animals, confused and unable to think for themselves, uncritically follow whichever leader is speaking at the moment, showcasing how propaganda can undermine democracy.

4.Question:

What were Snowball's plans for the windmill, and what were Napoleon's arguments against them?

Snowball's plans for the windmill were extensive and ambitious, aiming to harness electrical power for various uses, including heating stalls, lighting, and operating machinery. He believed that this innovation would significantly reduce the amount of labor the animals had to perform once completed, allowing them to work fewer days. In contrast, Napoleon strongly opposed these plans, arguing that the immediate need was to increase food production to avoid starvation. He dismissed Snowball's ideas



as impractical and focused on manipulating the narrative to paint Snowball as a traitor after expelling him. This conflict represents differing visions for the future of the farm—progress through innovation versus a conservative approach focused on survival.

5.Question:

How does the expulsion of Snowball from the farm represent a turning point in the story?

The expulsion of Snowball from the farm represents a critical turning point in "Animal Farm" as it marks the consolidation of Napoleon's power and the end of any semblance of democratic governance within the animal community. Snowball's ousting through force indicates the shift from revolutionary ideals to authoritarian control, setting the stage for Napoleon's tyranny. It signifies a betrayal of the original principles of Animalism, as the animals lose their ability to debate and make decisions collectively. The use of violence to eliminate opposition foreshadows further oppression and the deterioration of the animals' rights, encapsulating the theme of the corrupting influence of power.

Chapter 6 | | Q&A

1.Question:

What sentiments do the animals feel about their work during the year described in Chapter 6?

The animals work diligently throughout the year, enduring a grueling sixty-hour work



week and even additional voluntary work on Sunday afternoons. Despite the hardship they are generally happy and see their labor as a noble contribution to their own welfare and that of future generations. They feel a sense of pride in their efforts, believing they are laboring for themselves instead of for the idle human oppressors they had overthrown.

2.Question:

How does Napoleon justify engaging in trade with human beings, and how do the other animals react?

Napoleon announces a policy change where Animal Farm will engage in trade with neighboring farms, claiming it is necessary to procure urgently needed materials for the windmill. He rationalizes this by stating that the needs of the windmill must come first. The animals feel uneasy as they remember their resolution against engaging in trade with humans, but Napoleon and Squealer quickly dismiss these concerns, with Squealer manipulating the narrative by suggesting that no such resolution ever existed, thus quelling dissent among the animals.

3.Question:

What role does Boxer play during the construction of the windmill, and how does he embody the values promoted by the leadership?

Boxer is central to the windmill's construction; his immense strength and dedication allow him to perform the hard labor that keeps the project moving forward. He embodies the slogans of the leadership, particularly "I will work harder" and "Napoleon is always right." His unwavering commitment to



these values showcases not only his personal work ethic but also exemplifies how the leadership exploits the trust and loyalty of the hardworking animals.

4.Question:

What event leads to the destruction of the windmill, and how does Napoleon manipulate the situation?

The windmill is destroyed by severe winds during a storm, but Napoleon seizes the opportunity to blame Snowball for the calamity. He claims that Snowball must have sabotaged their efforts, framing him as a traitor responsible for the disaster. This manipulation serves to redirect the animals' frustration and anger away from the leadership's failures and instead fosters a common enemy in Snowball, reinforcing control over the farm.

5.Question:

How does the change in the pigs' living arrangements reflect their growing power and the evolving social structure on Animal Farm?

The pigs move into the farmhouse and begin to indulge in luxuries previously avoided by the other animals, such as sleeping in beds and taking meals in the kitchen. This change represents a significant shift in the power dynamics on Animal Farm, showcasing the pigs' ascent to a privileged status. Squealer justifies these changes by claiming they are necessary for the leadership's efficiency, effectively rewriting the rules to benefit the ruling class, thereby contradicting the original ideals of the revolution.





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Chapter 7 | | Q&A

1.Question:

What challenges do the animals face while rebuilding the windmill in Chapter 7, and how do they cope with these challenges?

In Chapter 7 of "Animal Farm", the animals face severe challenges while rebuilding the windmill due to a harsh winter characterized by sleet, snow, and freezing temperatures. The brutal weather conditions make their labor difficult, and there is a sense of despair among the animals, as they are often cold and hungry. Despite the bitter circumstances, they attempt to continue the rebuilding efforts, driven by the knowledge that the outside world is watching their progress. The animals particularly look up to Boxer, whose unwavering dedication and motto 'I will work harder!' provide a source of motivation. Additionally, Squealer delivers speeches extolling the virtues of hard work, although the other animals find more strength in Boxer's actions than in Squealer's rhetoric. Their determination is marred by the reality of food shortages, leading to drastic reductions in rations.

2.Question:

How does Napoleon manage the food shortage on Animal Farm, and what tactics does he use to deceive the outside world?

Napoleon employs various deceptive tactics to manage the food shortage on Animal Farm. When food supplies become critically low, he decides it's vital to conceal this reality from the outside world. To create a false impression of abundance, he instructs some of the animals, primarily sheep, to falsely assert in front of Mr. Whymper, the human solicitor, that food rations have been increased. Furthermore, Napoleon fills the



nearly empty grain bins with sand and then tops them with a small amount of actual grain to deceive Whymper during his inspections. This manipulation allows Napoleon to maintain the façade that Animal Farm is thriving, thus preventing any public outcry or intervention concerning the animals' plight.

3.Question:

What event incites rebellion among the hens, and how does Napoleon respond to their actions?

The incitement of rebellion among the hens occurs when Napoleon demands they surrender their eggs to procure grain in a contract with Mr. Whymper. Although the hens had been warned this might happen, they protest fiercely when it becomes reality, asserting that taking their eggs is akin to murder. In defiance, they attempt to sabotage Napoleon's plans by laying their eggs from the rafters so that they break on the floor below. Napoleon responds ruthlessly, stopping the hens' rations entirely and declaring that any animal who helps them would be put to death. This escalates to a desperate situation where nine hens die during the standoff after resisting Napoleon's orders for five days. Eventually, the hens capitulate, and the eggs are surrendered, further exemplifying Napoleon's tyrannical leadership.

4.Question:

How does Squealer manipulate the narrative surrounding Snowball, and what impact does this have on the other animals?

Squealer manipulates the narrative about Snowball by claiming that he is a traitor who colluded with Mr. Jones from the very beginning, despite



Snowball's previous heroism during the Battle of the Cowshed. He presents fabricated evidence, stating that secret documents have been discovered that prove Snowball's treachery. This manipulation is so effective that even Boxer's doubts about Snowball's betrayal are squashed when Squealer insists that Napoleon's account is the ultimate truth. As a result, the other animals, who originally admired Snowball, begin to fear him as a malevolent figure lurking in the shadows. They are conditioned to associate any misfortune or mishap on the farm with Snowball, which heightens their fear and mistrust, ultimately allowing Napoleon and the ruling pigs to consolidate their power through propaganda.

5.Question:

What is the significance of the abolishment of 'Beasts of England', and what does it signify about the state of Animal Farm?

The abolishment of 'Beasts of England' signifies a monumental shift in the ideology of Animal Farm. Initially sung as a powerful anthem of the Rebellion that embodied the hopes and aspirations of the animals for a better future, its prohibition represents the complete betrayal of those ideals. Squealer justifies the removal by stating that the Rebellion is complete, claiming that the society they hoped for has been established. This signals the totalitarian regime's victory over the intrinsic values of equality and freedom that drove the Rebellion. Instead of the unifying, optimistic song that reflects their struggles and longings, the animals are given a new song composed by Minimus, which fails to resonate with their emotions. The



transition from 'Beasts of England' to a lesser song embodies the loss of their revolutionary spirit and the grim reality that has replaced it under Napoleon's dictatorship.

Chapter 8 | | Q&A

1.Question:

What was the significance of the Sixth Commandment in Chapter 8, and how did it change after the executions?

In Chapter 8 of "Animal Farm," the Sixth Commandment states that 'No animal shall kill any other animal without cause.' Initially, after the terror of the executions, the animals recall the original Commandment, which simply stated that 'No animal shall kill any other animal.' However, they remember erroneously, which reflects their manipulated memories. When Clover seeks clarity, Muriel reads the Commandment again, revealing the phrase 'without cause' that had slipped from their minds. This change in understanding allows the pigs to justify the executions of those they label as traitors, like the hens who confessed to plotting against Napoleon and those associated with Snowball. This manipulation indicates the increasing control and oppression exercised by the pigs over the other animals, demonstrating how language and memory can be corrupted for power.

2.Question:

How did Napoleon's leadership and public perception change in Chapter 8?

In this chapter, Napoleon's leadership becomes increasingly authoritarian and authoritarian. He is now referred to with exaggerated titles, such as 'our Leader,



Comrade Napoleon,' and is seen more as a distant figure, rarely appearing in public. Instead, Squealer, the propaganda mouthpiece, communicates on behalf of Napoleon, reinforcing a cult of personality around him. Napoleon's isolation is emphasized by the fact that he dines separately, possesses luxury items like the Crown Derby dinner service, and increasingly relies on fear and repression to maintain control. This shift in perception reflects a move toward a totalitarian government, where he is elevated as a god-like figure while the actual well-being of the animals becomes secondary.

3.Question:

What role does Squealer play in manipulating the animals' perceptions and memories throughout the chapter?

Squealer acts as the chief propagandist in Chapter 8, manipulating the animals' perceptions and memories to serve Napoleon's interests. He presents misleading statistics about increased productivity, which the animals accept even though they can't remember the conditions before the Rebellion. Additionally, Squealer twists the truth surrounding Snowball's actions, painting him as a constant threat and attributing blame for the animals' suffering to him. He uses emotional appeals and persuasive rhetoric to reshape narratives, ensuring that the animals remain loyal to Napoleon and compliant, despite their hardships. Squealer's role exemplifies the power of propaganda in controlling the populace and maintaining an oppressive regime.

4.Question:

What was the outcome of the battle between the animals and Frederick's



men, and how is it portrayed by Squealer after the event?

The battle between the animals and Frederick's men results in heavy losses for both sides but ultimately leads to the destruction of the windmill, which the animals had worked tirelessly to rebuild. Initially, when the battle begins, the animals exhibit courage, but they face superior weaponry and tactics, forcing them to retreat. After the battle, Squealer reframes the defeat as a 'victory,' claiming that the animals defended their home and drove the enemy away, despite having lost the windmill. He promotes a narrative of heroism and resilience, insisting that they should be proud of their efforts and continue working towards their goals, essentially distracting them from their losses and suffering to focus on the glorified outcome in the name of loyalty to Napoleon.

5.Question:

How did the pigs alter the Seven Commandments, and what instance reveals this manipulation in Chapter 8?

In Chapter 8, the pigs systematically alter the Seven Commandments to suit their needs, demonstrating their corruption of the original principles of Animalism. A key instance occurs when Muriel reads the Fifth Commandment. The animals had believed it stated 'No animal shall drink alcohol,' but the actual Commandment was 'No animal shall drink alcohol to excess.' This alteration highlights how the pigs change the rules at their convenience while manipulating the memories of the other animals. The event with Squealer stumbling and being found near the Commandments,



presumably modifying them, further symbolizes the deceit and hypocrisy of the pig leadership. This ongoing manipulation underscores the themes of totalitarianism and the erosion of equality and justice on the farm.

Chapter 9 | | Q&A

1.Question:

What was Boxer's state of health during the events of Chapter 9, and how did he respond to his injury?

Boxer suffered from a split hoof, which took a long time to heal. Despite his injury causing him pain, he refused to take any time off work, viewing it as a point of honour to continue laboring for the betterment of the windmill. He admitted to Clover that the hoof troubled him greatly, but maintained his work ethic by stating his only ambition left was to see the windmill completed before his retirement age. Despite Clover and Benjamin urging him to work less, he persisted, demonstrating his dedication and strength, albeit to his eventual detriment.

2.Question:

How did Squealer and the pigs justify the food shortages and rations reductions on the farm?

Squealer explained the food shortages to the other animals by presenting information that emphasized supposed improvements in their lives compared to the days of Jones. He referred to the ration adjustments as a 'readjustment' rather than a reduction and argued that it was necessary to maintain the principles of Animalism. He provided figures demonstrating their increased food production, improved living conditions, and



overall longevity, convincing the animals that they were better off now than before, despite the evident harshness of their current lives.

3.Question:

What does the election of Napoleon as President signify about the governance on Animal Farm?

The election of Napoleon as President, which occurred with no other candidate and resulted in a unanimous vote, signifies the consolidation of power and the elimination of any semblance of democratic processes on Animal Farm. It reflects a shift from revolutionary ideals to authoritarian rule, where democracy and choice are void. This event underscores the manipulation and control exerted by Napoleon and the pigs over the other animals, who are led to believe they are participating in a democratic election while being subjected to totalitarian governance.

4.Question:

What role did Moses the raven play in the lives of the other animals upon his return?

Moses the raven returned to Animal Farm after a long absence and continued to preach about Sugarcandy Mountain, a place where animals could find eternal rest and happiness. His role functioned as a source of hope and escapism for the animals, who were struggling with the harsh realities of their current lives. Although the pigs dismissed his claims as lies, they permitted him to stay and thrive on the farm with an allowance of beer, suggesting a complex relationship where the pigs recognized the value of



hope in the face of suffering, even if they didn't believe in it themselves.

5.Question:

What tragic event happens to Boxer, and how do the other animals respond to it?

Boxer suffers a critical injury after collapsing while working on the windmill. When he is taken away in a van, the animals desperately try to rescue him, but they are unable to stop the van, which they later learn is owned by a horse slaughterer. Their initial horror and panic turn to despair as they realize their beloved friend is being taken for slaughter. When Squealer announces that Boxer died in a hospital, the other animals, after being initially relieved, are manipulated into believing this story, even though the truth is that he was betrayed by the pigs who exploited his loyalty and hard work for their gain.

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Chapter 10 | | Q&A

1.Question:

What has happened to the memory of the Rebellion among the animals by Chapter 10?

By Chapter 10, the memory of the Rebellion has faded considerably among the animals on the farm. Years have passed, and most of the animals are either too young or too ignorant to have any recollection of the events that led to the Rebellion. Only a few animals, such as Clover, Benjamin, Moses, and some of the pigs, remember the old days before the Rebellion. Many younger animals have only a dim understanding of the Rebellion, viewing it as a distant tradition passed down orally. The once-cherished ideals of animal equality and freedom are now buried under layers of propaganda and manipulation by the pigs, particularly Squealer.

2.Question:

What changes have occurred on the farm's structure and organization by this point in the story?

The farm has become more prosperous and better organized since the early days of the Rebellion. It has expanded with the acquisition of two additional fields from Mr. Pilkington, and new machinery has been added, including a threshing machine and a hay elevator. The construction of the windmill has been completed, but it is not used for its originally promised purpose of generating electrical power. Instead, it is utilized for milling corn, producing profits for the pigs. Despite the farm's material success, the benefits are not shared with the other animals, who continue to work hard while seeing little improvement in their living conditions.

3.Question:

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How does Squealer manipulate the truth regarding the pigs' role and labor on the farm?

Squealer employs manipulation and propaganda to justify the pigs' privileged position on the farm. He claims that the pigs engage in 'endless work' that involves overseeing and organizing the farm's operations, suggesting that this work is essential and complex, which the other animals cannot comprehend. He frequently cites statistics and rosy reports to convince the animals that their lives are improving, despite their ongoing struggle and hunger. Squealer's rhetoric serves to distract the animals from the inequities in their diets and workloads, reinforcing the pigs' ability to control the narrative and maintain their dominant status.

4.Question:

What is the significance of the commandment change, and how does it reflect the evolution of the pigs' governance?

The alteration of the commandment to 'ALL ANIMALS ARE EQUAL BUT SOME ANIMALS ARE MORE EQUAL THAN OTHERS' epitomizes the complete corruption of the original ideals of Animalism underlying the Rebellion. This change signifies that the pigs have fully embraced hypocrisy and betrayal of the founding principles, allowing them to justify their elitist behavior and privileges over the other animals. It illustrates the shift from a revolutionary movement aimed at equality to a tyrannical regime where the ruling class has abandoned the stated goals of the Rebellion in favor of their own power and comfort.

5.Question:

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How does the interaction between the pigs and human beings at the end of the chapter symbolize the culmination of the story's themes?

The ending of Chapter 10, where the pigs dine with human farmers, symbolizes the ultimate betrayal of the revolutionary ideals of Animalism. The pigs' transformation into a group indistinguishable from the humans represents the cyclical nature of oppression, wherein the oppressed become the oppressors. This blending of pigs and humans reflects the themes of corruption, the malleability of power, and the loss of identity. The animals' realization that they can no longer distinguish between pigs and men encapsulates the grim irony of their struggle, demonstrating that despite their initial aspirations for freedom and equality, they have instead facilitated a new tyranny.