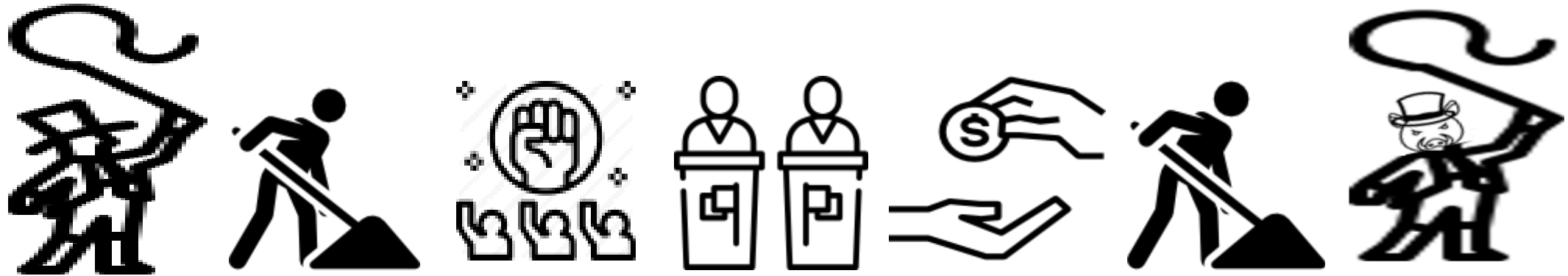


# English Literature Paper 2 Section A – Orwell

## ‘Animal Farm’



NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

CLASS TEACHER: \_\_\_\_\_

YEAR: \_\_\_\_\_

# Chapter 1 – The beginning of a revolution!

## PLOT



Farmer Jones is introduced as an inadequate leader as he forgets to feed the animals. The animals hold a secret meeting showing that they are scared of him.



The animals enter in a specific order and Old Major waits to speak to them on a raised platform. The pigs sit at the front. He tells the animals that he has had a dream.



In his speech, he first encourages the animals to question their existence and blames man for all their suffering.



In his speech, he also addresses different animals and comments on how Jones exploits them. He warns Boxer that he will be sold to the butchers.



The meeting ends with the singing of 'Beasts of England'. Farmer Jones is awoken by the uproar and shoots at the barn to quieten the animals.

## KEY QUOTES

"Mr Jones, of Manor Farm, [...] was too drunk to remember to shut the pop-holes"

"then the pigs, who settled down in the straw immediately in front of the platform"

"Man is the only real enemy we have. Remove Man from the scene, and the root cause of hunger and overwork is abolished forever."

"Boxer, the very day that those great muscles of yours lose their power, Jones will sell you to the knackers"

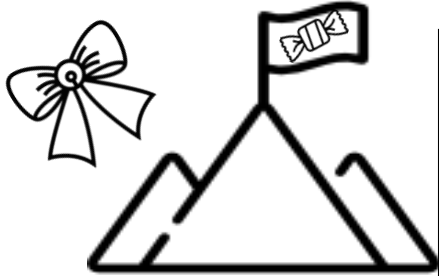
"The pellets buried themselves in the wall of the barn and the meeting broke up hurriedly."

# Chapter 2 – Overthrowing the status quo

## PLOT



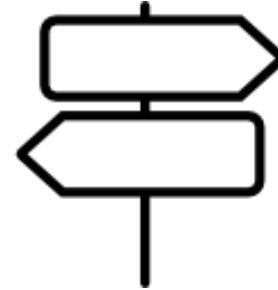
After the death of Old Major, the animals spend their days secretly planning the rebellion and the pigs are placed in charge of educating the animals about Animalism.



Among the pigs, Snowball and Napoleon are the most important to the revolution. Mollie is concerned about her ribbons and Moses speaks about a place called 'Sugar Candy Mountain'.



The rebellion occurs when Jones again falls into a drunken sleep and neglects to feed the animals. The triumphant animals then destroy all traces of Jones.



Snowball changes the sign reading "Manor Farm" to "Animal Farm" and paints the Seven Commandments of Animalism on the wall of the barn.



The cows need milking. The cows then give five buckets of milk, which disappears.

## KEY QUOTES

"The work teaching and organising the others fell naturally upon the pigs"

"Comrade," said Snowball, 'those ribbons that you are so devoted to are the badge of slavery.'

"Almost before they knew what was happening, the Rebellion had been successfully carried through"

'All animals are equals'

"When they came back in the evening it was noticed that the milk had disappeared."

# Chapter 3 – Utopia?



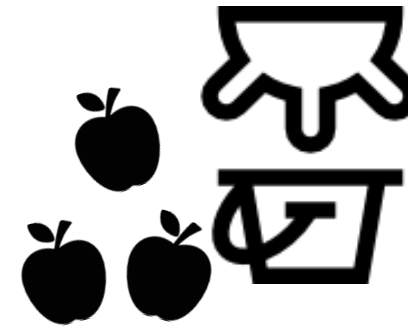
The animals cooperate to finish the harvest. Boxer distinguishes himself as a strong, tireless worker, admired by all the animals.



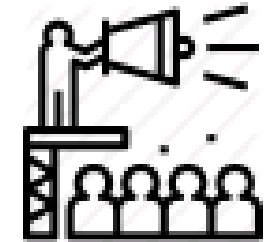
The pigs become the supervisors and directors of the animal workers. On Sundays, the animals meet in the big barn to listen to Snowball and Napoleon debate a number of topics.



To help the animals understand the general precepts of Animalism, Snowball reduces the Seven Commandments to a single maxim: "Four legs good, two legs bad."



The animals learn that the cows' milk and wind fall apples are mixed every day into the pigs' mash.



When the animals object, Squealer explains that the pigs need the milk and apples to sustain themselves as they work for the benefit of all the other animals.

## KEY QUOTES

"How they toiled and sweated to get the hay in!"

"The pigs did not actually work, but directed and supervised others."

"The birds did not understand Snowball's long words, but they accepted his explanations"

"The animals had assumed as a matter of course that these would be shared out equally:[...] all the windfalls were to be collected [...] for the use of the pigs."

"Milk and apples (this has been proven by Science, comrades) contain substances absolutely necessary to the well-being of a pig."

# Chapter 4 – The Battle of the Cowshed



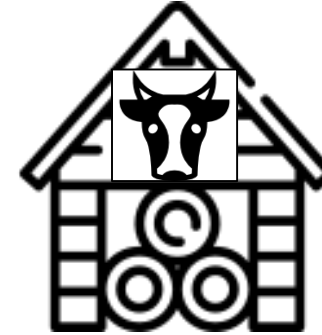
As summer ends, news of the rebellion spreads to other farms. Farmer Jones has spend most of his time at the Red Lion in Willingdon.



Farmer Frederick and Pilkington reluctantly, but out of fear of rebellion in their own farms, decide to help Farmer Jones and his men.



The animals are ready for Farmer Jones attack. Snowball had studied an old book on Julius Caesar's campaigns. Snowball turns out to be an extraordinary tactician.



During the battle, Napoleon is not mentioned and Mollie is hiding. Snowball and Boxer are very active in the battle. Snowball is hurt by a bullet and Boxer thinks that he has killed someone.



A sheep dies and is given the honour of 'Animal Hero, Second Class'. The animals then celebrate their victory in what they call "The Battle of the Cowshed." The animals sing 'Beasts of England'.

## PLOT

## KEY QUOTES

"[Farmer Jones was] complaining to anyone who would listen of the monstrous injustice he had suffered"

"both [Pilkinton and Frederick] were frightened by the rebellion on Animal Farm, and very anxious to prevent their own animals from learning too much about it."

"Snowball at the head of them"

"I had no intention of doing that. I forgot that I was wearing iron shoes." [Boxer]

"It was decided to set the gun up at the foot of the flagstaff , [...] and to fire it twice a year"

# Chapter 5 – Napoleon seizes power!

## PLOT



Winter comes, and Mollie works less and less, and eventually disappears. The pigeons report seeing her standing outside a pub, sporting one of the ribbons that she always coveted.



The pigs increase their influence on the farm, deciding all questions of policy and then offering their decisions to the animals, who must ratify them by a majority vote.



Snowball and Napoleon continue their debates, the greatest of which occurs over the building of a windmill on a knoll. On the Sunday, the plan for the windmill is to be put to a vote.



Napoleon calls out nine ferocious dogs, who chase Snowball off the farm. The animals are terrified.



Napoleon then announces that all debates will stop and institutes a number of other new rules for the farm, but surprises everybody by announcing that the windmill will be built.

## KEY QUOTES

“None of the animals ever mentioned Mollie again.”

“the pigs occupied themselves with the planning out the work of the coming season.”

“they [the animals] always found themselves in agreement with the one who was speaking at the moment”

“Silent and terrified, the animals crept back into the barn. [...] They were huge dogs, fierce-looking as wolves.”

“but there would be no more debates”

# Chapter 6 – The Windmill

## PLOT



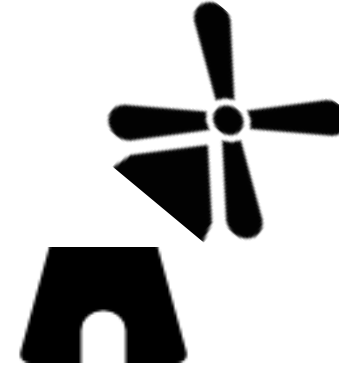
During the following year, the animals work harder than ever before completing farm work and building the windmill.



Napoleon announces that Animal Farm will begin trading with neighbouring farms and hires Mr. Whymper.



The pigs move into the farmhouse and begin sleeping in beds, which Squealer excuses on the grounds that the pigs need their rest after the daily strain of running the farm.



Boxer works the hardest at ensuring the windmill is built and even works at night time. That November, a storm topples the half-finished windmill.



Napoleon tells the animals that Snowball is responsible for its ruin and then declares that they will begin rebuilding the windmill that very morning.

## KEY QUOTES

“All that year the animals worked like slaves.”

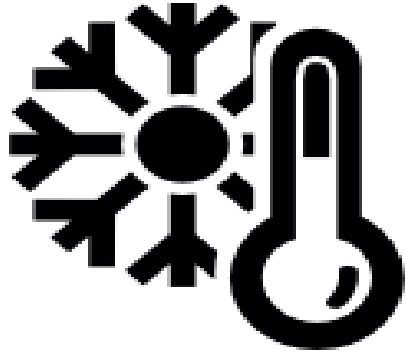
“He [Mr Whymper] was a sly-looking little man [...] The animals watched his coming and going with a kind of dread”

“It was absolutely necessary, he [Squealer] said, that the pigs, who were the brains of the farm, should have a quiet place to work in.”

“A terrible sight had met their eyes. The windmill was in ruins.”

“Forward, comrades! Long live the windmill! Long live Animal Farm!”

# Chapter 7 – The Purge



The weather gets worse. The animals are led to believe that Snowball is visiting the farm at night and spitefully subverting their labour. He becomes a constant (and imagined) threat to the animals' security.



The animals are facing starvation and Squealer announces that the chickens' eggs will have to be sold. The chickens rebel but their rebellion is swiftly suppressed.



Napoleon calls a meeting of all the animals, during which he forces confessions from all those who had questioned him and then has them murdered by the dogs.



The terrible bloodshed leaves the animals deeply shaken and confused. Boxer says that he would never have believed that such a thing could happen on Animal Farm. He blames himself.



Eventually, the singing of "Beasts of England" is outlawed and a new song by Minimus, Napoleon's pig-poet, is instituted. It is a nationalist anthem for Animal Farm.

## KEY QUOTES

"It was a bitter winter. The stormy weather was followed by sleet and snow."

"When the hens heard this they raised a terrible outcry."

"Immediately the dogs bounded forward, seized four pigs by the ear and dragged them, squealing with pain and terror"

"These scenes of terror and slaughter were not what they had looked forwards to on that night when Old Major first stirred them to rebellion"

"So 'Beasts of England' was heard no more."



# Chapter 8 – The Windmill is destroyed (again)

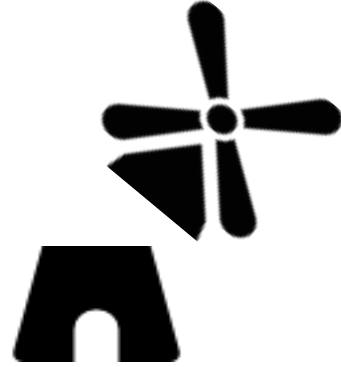
## PLOT



The animals have to work harder than in previous years. Squealer shares with them false figures about the increased production of food on the farm.



Napoleon schemes to sell a pile of timber to Frederick, who tries to pay with a check. Napoleon, however, demands cash, which he receives. Whymper then learns that Frederick's banknotes are forgeries.



Frederick and 14 men arrive at Animal Farm and attempt to take it by force. The humans are initially successful, after they blow up the windmill. The animals are completely enraged and drive the men from the farm.



Squealer explains to the bleeding animals that they were actually victorious in what will hereafter be called "The Battle of the Windmill." Boxer is severely injured during the battle.



The pigs find a case of whiskey in Jones' cellar. Napoleon gets ill from it and it is thought he had been poisoned. Napoleon gets better. The pigs change the commandment about drinking.

## KEY QUOTES

"Throughout that year the animals worked in the previous year."

"The bank-notes were forgeries! Frederick had got the timber for nothing."

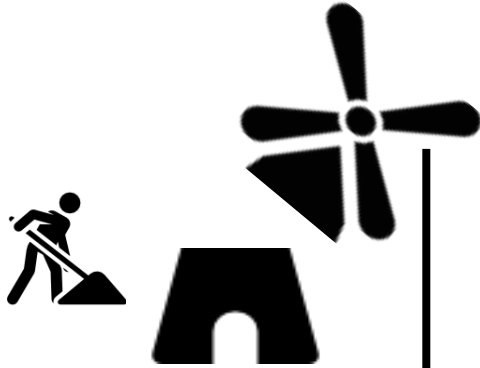
"they did not heed the cruel pellets that swept over them like hail. It was a savage battle."

"In the general rejoicing the unfortunate affair of the bank-notes was forgotten."

"'No animal shall drink alcohol', but there were two words that they had forgotten [...] 'to excess'"

# Chapter 9 – Boxer's end

## PLOT



The animals begin building a new windmill. Their efforts are again led by Boxer who, despite his split hoof, insists on working harder and getting the windmill started before he retires.



One day, however, he collapses because of a lung ailment. After he is helped back to his stall, Squealer informs them that Napoleon has sent for the veterinarian at Willingdon to treat him.



The van arrives to take Boxer to the hospital, however, Benjamin reads its side and learns that Boxer is actually being taken to a knacker, or butcher.



Clover screams to Boxer to escape, but the old horse is too weak to kick his way out of the van. Boxer is never seen again. Squealer speaks of Boxer's honourable service and devotion to 'Animal Farm' and Napoleon.



The chapter ends with a grocer's van delivering a crate of whisky to the pigs, who drink it all and do not arise until after noon the following day.

## KEY QUOTES

"For a horse, it was said, the pension would be five pounds of corn a day [...] possibly an apple on public holiday."

"His eyes were glazed, his sides matted with sweat."

"Fools! Fools!" shouted Benjamin [...] 'Do you not see what is written on the side of the van?'"

"I was ate his beside at the very last.[...] He whispered [...] that his sole sorrow was to have passed on before the windmill was finished."

"the pigs had acquired the money to buy themselves another case of whisky."

# Chapter 10 – The ultimate betrayal

## PLOT



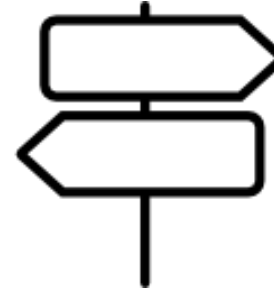
Years pass. Many animals age and die, and few recall the days before the Rebellion. The farm seems to have grown richer, but only the many pigs and dogs live comfortable lives.



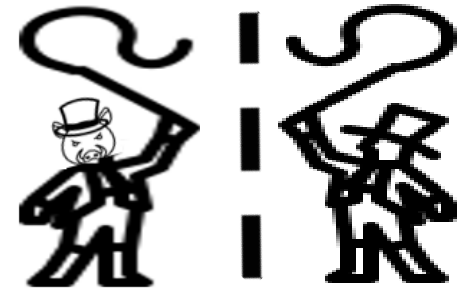
One day, Squealer takes the sheep off to a remote spot to teach them a new chant. Not long afterward, the animals gaze in amazement at Squealer walking toward them on his hind legs.



Napoleon soon appears as well, walking upright; worse, he carries a whip. Before the other animals have a chance to react to the change, the sheep begin to chant: “Four legs good, two legs better!”



Only the last commandment remains: “all animals are equal.” However, it now carries an addition: “but some animals are more equal than others.”



The farmers praise the pigs and express their regret for past “misunderstandings.” Napoleon announces the change of the farm’s name back to ‘Manor Farm’. The pigs and men fall out. The animals look confused.

## KEY QUOTES

“They [the animals] were generally hungry, they slept on straw [...] in winter they were troubled by the cold, and in summer by the flies.”

“He [Squealer] was teaching them [the sheep] to sing a new song”

“Napoleon himself, majestically upright [...] He carried a whip in his trotter.”

“All animals are equal but some animals are more equal than others.”

“The creatures outside looked from pig to man [...] but already it was impossible to say which was which.”

# CHARACTERS

## Farmer Jones



The often-drunk owner of Manor Farm, later expelled from his land by his own animals. He dies in an 'inebriated' home after abandoning his hopes to reclaim his farm.

### Symbolic of...



Tsar Nicholas II.  
Embodies the tyranny of man.  
Monarchical rule and the divine rights of kings.  
Capitalism.

### Critical Vocabulary



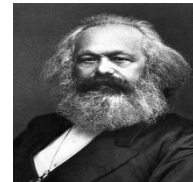
1. **Inadequate** – unable to deal with a situation or with life.
2. **Incompetent** – not having the necessary skills to do something successfully.
3. **Inconsiderate** – thoughtlessly causing pain or inconvenience to others.

## Old Major



An old boar whose speech about the evils perpetrated by humans rouses the animals into rebelling. He introduces the ideals of Animalism and teaches the animals 'Beasts of England'.

### Symbolic of...



Karl Marx, putting forward the Communist ideals which will free them from the tyranny of capitalism.  
Communism.

### Critical Vocabulary



1. **Idealistic** – someone who believes whole-heartedly in something, even if it is unrealistic.
2. **Ingenuous** – innocent, naïve and unworldly.
3. **Socialist** – the idea of collective effort and ownership benefiting all and removing inequality.

# CHARACTERS



## Snowball

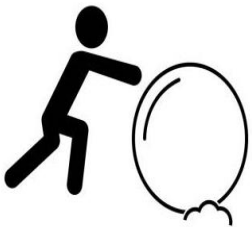
Snowball is one of the other leading pigs, who challenges Napoleon for leadership of the farm after the rebellion. He wants to educate the animals and spread the ideals of the revolution to other farms.

### Symbolic of...



Leon Trotsky.  
Opposition in politics.  
Passionate about communism.

### Critical Vocabulary



1. **Naive** – showing a lack of experience or judgement (Snowball is politically naïve).
2. **Brave** – ready to face danger or pain.
3. **Tactical** – relating to actions carefully planned to gain a specific military end.



## Napoleon

Napoleon is the pig who emerges as the leader of Animal Farm after the rebellion. He declares himself leader of 'Animal Farm'.

### Symbolic of...



Joseph Stalin.  
Manipulative and dangerous dictators.  
Violence and the corruptive nature of power.

### Critical Vocabulary



1. **Shrewd** – to judge a situation accurately and turn it to your own advantage.
2. **Tyrannical** – using power in a cruel way or for your own personal gain.
3. **Callous** – being cruel and unfeeling towards others.

# CHARACTERS



## Squealer

A porker pig who becomes Napoleon's mouthpiece. Throughout the novel, he displays his ability to manipulate the animals' thoughts through the use of hollow yet convincing rhetoric.

### Symbolic of...

Soviet press, which Stalin controlled throughout his rule.  
Propaganda abused by tyrannical regimes.

### Critical Vocabulary



1. **Devious** – using successfully dishonest methods to get your own way.
2. **Calculating** – acting in a scheming way.
3. **Eloquent** – fluent or persuasive in speaking or writing.



## Clover

A motherly horse who silently questions some of Napoleon's decisions and tries to help Boxer after his collapse.

### Symbolic of...

The female working class and peasants of the Soviet Union.

### Critical Vocabulary



1. **Compassionate** – showing sympathy and concern for others.
2. **Concerned** – worried and anxious for yourself or others.
3. **Loyal** – giving or showing firm and constant support or allegiance to a person.

# CHARACTERS



## Boxer

A dedicated but dim-witted horse who aids in the building of the windmill but is sold to a glue-boiler after collapsing from exhaustion.

### Symbolic of...

The male working class and peasants of the Soviet Union.

### Critical Vocabulary



1. **Devoted** – very loving and loyal.
2. **Ingenuous** – innocent and unsuspecting.
3. **Steadfast** – dutifully firm and committed to a cause.



## Mollie

A vain horse who prefers ribbons and sugar over ideas and rebellion. She is eventually lured off the farm with promises of a comfortable life.

### Symbolic of...

The bourgeoisie that fled from Russia a few years after the Russian Revolution.

### Critical Vocabulary



1. **Egocentric** – thinking only of oneself, without regard for the feelings or desires of others.
2. **Spoilt** – harmed in character by being treated too indulgently
3. **Hedonistic** – engaging in the pursuit of pleasure.

# CHARACTERS



## Benjamin

A cynical, pessimistic donkey who continually undercuts the animals' enthusiasm. He is aware of the deceit of the pigs.

### Symbolic of...

The aging Russian population.  
Intelligentsia (intellectual or highly educated people).

### Critical Vocabulary



1. **Cynical** – believing that people are motivated purely by self-interest; distrustful.
2. **Pessimistic** – tending to see the worst aspect of things.
3. **Indifferent** – unconcerned or uninterested.



## Moses

A tame raven and sometimes-pet of Jones who tells the animals stories about a paradise called Sugarcandy Mountain. He takes a bribes from the pigs to continue preaching on the farm.

### Symbolic of...

Russian Orthodox Church and Rasputin.

### Critical Vocabulary



1. **Opportunistic** – exploiting immediate opportunities,
2. **Manipulative** – influencing others through deceptive or underhanded tactics.
3. **Unscrupulous** – having or showing no moral principles.



## MINOR CHARACTERS

Mr

Whymper



- A solicitor hired by Napoleon to act as an intermediary in Animal Farm's trading with neighbouring farms.

Sheep



- The sheep learn all of the simple slogans.
- They are symbolic of the people that are easily manipulated by propaganda and that don't think for themselves.

Farmer

Frederick



- An enemy of Pilkington and owner of Pinchfield, another neighboring farm. Frederick swindles Napoleon by buying timber from him with counterfeit money. He later tries to attack and seize Animal Farm but is defeated.
- He is symbolic of Russia's tensions with Germany/Hitler.

Dogs



- The nine puppies born between Jessie and Bluebell are taken by Napoleon and raised to be his guard dogs.
- They are symbolic of NKVD – Stalin's police force.

Farmer

Pilkington



- The owner of Foxwood, a neighbouring and neglected farm. He eventually sells some of his land to Napoleon and, in the novel's final scene, toasts to Napoleon's success.
- He is symbolic of Britain's relationship with Russia.

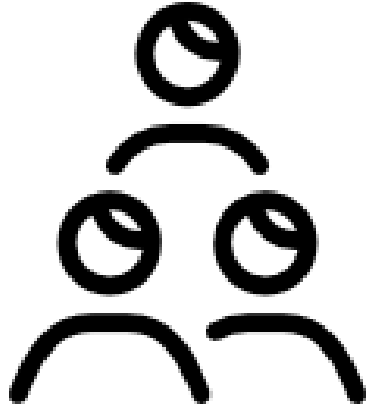
Hens



- Symbolic of Stalin's opposition or peasant farmers.
- In the Moscow Show trial, Stalin forced people to confess falsely and publicly to crimes that they never committed, often after psychological torment and torture.

# THEMES & CONTEXT: CLASS

In *Animal Farm*, Orwell uses the animals to highlight the hardships of the working classes.



- Before the Revolution of 1917, Tsar Nicholas II ruled Russia.
- The ruling classes had money and power, whilst most of the population were poor, exploited peasant workers or from the working class.
- These people lived in terrible conditions and what they farmed was taken from them leaving them to face starvation and poverty.



- The Revolution that came in 1917 sought to overthrow the Tsar and change the balance of society to give power back to the working class. The plot of *Animal Farm* closely parallels these events.



- Orwell uses Mr Jones as a symbol for the Emperor - to highlight how lazy and neglectful the Tsar was. The animals each represent a different section of society at the time - they are a metaphor for what happened to the people.

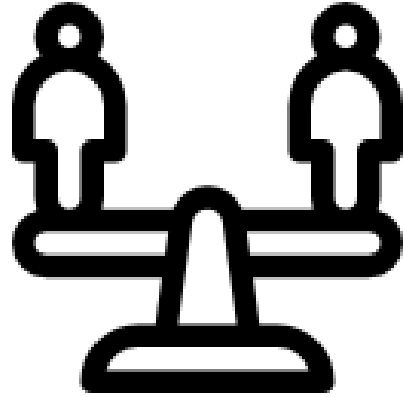


- The Rebellion on the farm seeks to change this, but the revolutionary pigs soon adopt the ways of the ruling class that they sought to abolish.

# THEMES & CONTEXT:

## EQUALITY

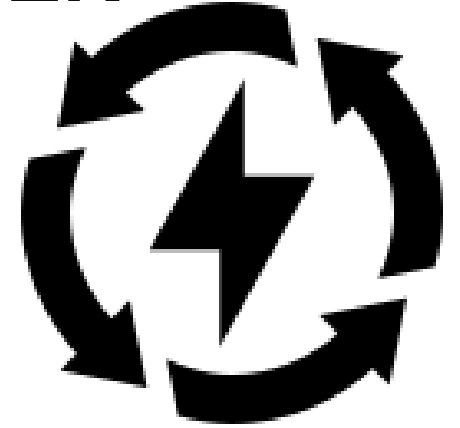
In *Animal Farm*, Orwell suggests that equality is an idealistic dream and that it will never be achieved.



- Before 1917, the majority of Russian people suffered from great inequality - they had far less money and food than the ruling classes.
- Likewise, before the rebellion in *Animal Farm* Mr Jones takes everything that the animals have away from them.
- After the Rebellion the animals are free from the tyranny of Mr Jones and seek to establish equality amongst themselves. One of the Commandments is 'All animals are equal'.
- However, this equality is short-lived and the pigs begin to bend the rules until inequality returns to the farm.

## POLITICAL POWER

In *Animal Farm*, Orwell suggests that power corrupts. Power is transferrable, thus leading to repeated corrupt governments.



- Orwell explores political power - Mr Jones owns the farm and the animals and uses his men and whips to keep them under control and maintain his power.
- Orwell shows that the animals have the power to challenge Mr Jones' control and take over the farm - using power in a positive way.
- However, power ultimately corrupts and characters like Napoleon who desire total power and control use their power in a negative way.
- Orwell suggests that even though new governments may be established to end tyranny, that tyranny will inevitably return because where there is power there is corruption.

# THEMES & CONTEXT:

## RULES

In *Animal Farm*, Orwell suggests that rules can easily be changed by those in power. Rules are also used to control the animals.



- *Animal Farm*, the animals get rid of an old set of rules just to find themselves oppressed by a new one.
- At first, new commandments and traditions are supposed to energise and unite the animals. The rules are shaped around ideas of Animalism and ensuring equality within the farm.
- However, these rules are slowly and easily changed by the pigs. The pigs, because they are intellectually superior, can change the rules to improve their own quality of life whilst exploiting the other animals.
- Orwell demonstrates how instead of preserving order, rules are used to deceive and abuse.

## INTELLECTUAL POWER

In *Animal Farm*, Orwell suggests that those who are intelligent will gain power and will always be able to control others.



- He is suggesting that it is important for the working class to educate themselves so that they can combat the manipulation and brainwashing of tyrannical governments and rulers.
- In the novel Orwell regularly reminds us of the animals stupidity as they believe whatever the pigs say.
- Orwell also criticizes those who are intellectually powerful (Benjamin and Moses) and are fully aware of the pigs' deceit but do nothing about it:
  - Benjamin refuses to read and help the animals as the commandments are being changed.
  - Moses profits from lying and deceiving the animals.

# Timeline of Russian History compared to 'Animal Farm' (allegory)

RUSSIA

1. Russian Revolution and the abdication of Nicholas II

2. Russian Civil War

3. Lenin presents his April Theses

4. Trotsky banished from Soviet Union

5. Stalin adopts Trotsky's Soviet Five-Year Plan

6. Peasants burned crops and slaughtered livestock rather than giving it to the state.

7. NKVD helped Stalin carry out purges

8. Moscow Trials (show trials) of Stalin's opponents

9. Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact between Russia and Germany

10. German invasion of Russia

11. Stalin replaces "The Internationale" with the "National Anthem of the Soviet Union"

12. Postdam Conference leads to the division of Germany

1917

1929

1934

1944

ANIMAL FARM

1. Animals oust Mr Jones after he fails to feed them

2. Battle of Cowshed

3. Seven Commandments of Animalism

4. Snowball is chased away by the dogs

5. Napoleon adopts Snowball's plan to build a windmill

6. Hens smash their eggs and rebel

1930

7. Dogs assist Napoleon identifying the opposition

8. Napoleon executes four pigs – they confess to crimes

9. Napoleon makes a pack with Mr Frederick

1939

10. Mr Frederick and his men destroy the windmill

11. Napoleon replaces 'Beasts of England' with 'Comrade Napoleon'.

12. Treaty with Pilkington

1945

# ORWELL'S USE OF METHODS ...

**Pathetic Fallacy:** the attribution of human emotion to the weather.

**Satire:** the use of humour, irony and/or ridicule to expose and criticise people's and society's stupidity or vices.

**Allegory:** a story with a symbolic or hidden meaning.

**Cyclical narrative:** where ideas/events are repeated at the start and the end of piece of writing.

**Anthropomorphism:** the attribution of human characteristics or behaviour to a god, animal or object.

**Dystopia:** an imagined state or society in which there is great suffering or injustice, typically one that is totalitarian.

**Rhetoric:** the art of persuasive speaking or writing, especially in using literary devices.

**Omniscient narrator:** the narrative voice know all the thoughts, actions and feelings of all character.

**Moral:** concerned with choosing right and wrong behaviour.

**Propaganda:** information that is biased or misleading to promote a point of view.

**Fairy tale:** a children's story about magical and imaginary beings and lands.

**Fable:** a short story, typically with animals as characters, conveying a moral message.

## Structure:



Orwell uses a cyclical structure in 'Animal Farm' as the animals live miserable lives at the start and at the end. Orwell could be suggesting that:

- Power is transferable
- Equality is unachievable
- There is no hope for the working class because they are always easily exploited by those in power.

## Settings:



**Farm House:** a symbol of fear for the animals, as it represents Jones and other humans. when the pigs move into the farmhouse, Orwell is highlighting their corruption, abuse of power and ultimate betrayal of the other animals.



**Knoll:** The knoll, where the windmill was built, the animals seem to congregate in moments of great joy or great sadness.

Orwell uses it to show how far life on the farm has moved away from those early idealistic days when the animals were in 'ecstasy' with the thought that everything 'they could see was theirs'.

# A good literature response:

## Discuss the writer

Orwell presents power as dangerous as he suggests that power corrupts individuals. In the novella, Farmer Jones' power over the animals is transferred to the pigs, who misuse this power to their own advantage to acquire luxuries. Through Napoleon, Orwell shows how giving all power to one ruler can ultimately be really dangerous.



## Zoom in on key words

The use of the noun 'whip' symbolises the violence used by those in power to oppress the lower working classes. The word 'whips' creates an image of slavery and reminds the reader of the dominance of the pigs over the animals. Orwell uses this imagery to emphasise the inequality between leaders and their people, but also how leaders use power to subjugate their people showing their treatment as unfair.



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## Include quotations/evidence

In chapter 10, by the end of the novel, Napoleon is described as carrying a 'whip in his trotter'.



## Engage with readers and context

The reader is left feeling dislike for Napoleon as he is abusing the position of trust given to him by the animals. The animals' reaction of shock and disbelief as they see Napoleon walking 'upright' and carrying a 'whip' makes the reader equally astonished and angry at pigs behaviour. Furthermore, as readers we are made to feel fear as Napoleon is a figure that the animals trust, like the Russian working class trusted Stalin and were ultimately betrayed by him.



## What's the writer used or done?

### Why?

... the repeated use of the symbol of the 'whips' emphasises transferable nature of power. Napoleon, like Farmer Jones, has become a cruel and tyrannical leader.

## What lessons do we learn?

Orwell is warning his readers about giving too much power and trust to just one individual or group (such as governments). Through Napoleon's use of the 'whip', Orwell criticises monarchies, dictatorships or any autocratic institution, as they will always use power for personal gain rather than benefitting the people.

