

Hu jintao

[Literature](#), [British Literature](#)



Hu Jintao Since the beginning of civilization dictators have taken over and ruled there people. While some dictators are cruel and ruthless, others desire happiness of their people. Some acquire their power by force, while others go through the process fairly. Once in power it is important to keep ones people in control through laws and policies. In George Orwell's Animal Farm, one can compare the rise to fame, rules and policies, and cruelties and atrocities of Napoleon to that of the dictator Hu Jintao.

One thing that sets Jintao apart from Napoleon is that somewhat low key way he rose to power. Hu Jintao began his political career at the bottom of the ladder and eventually climbed his way to the top (galegroup. com 2003). In 1982 Jintao was named party secretary of Guizhou Province by Hu Yaobank, a communist party officer. Once receiving this position he worked his way up to the title of president of china in 2003. Opposite of Jintao, Napoleon rose to power by force and cruel act (Orwell). Napoleon immediately named himself the leader of Animal Farm after old major died.

When feeling threatened by his co-leader Snowball, he has him chased off the farm by his guard dogs. Similar to the contrast of the rises to power, their actions as dictators also contrast greatly. While Napoleon is a leader of force and absolute control, Jintao is more about prosperity of China. Jintao had " shown that he can work effectively with others both those above and below his rank and with those of different governments" (galegroup. com 2004). Hu Jintao has tried successfully to rule china and its people to a state of prosperity.

He has transformed the policies of China to support this goal, while closely sheltering his people from the outside world. As Hu Jintao continued to lead China to prosperity Napoleon inadvertently led the animals to destruction (Orwell). As leader, Napoleon made the animals inferior by creating laws that gave the pigs more rights. He changed many of the commandments to support his desire of absolute power. As dictators create these many policies, the republic naturally begins to resent them and in some cases they rebel.

As the nation's people began to question the actions of the government, many dictators resort to violence as a way to control masses. Although not as major cruelties as Napoleon, Jintao has also committed some crimes as president. (history.com). While attempting to shelter the nation, Jintao has quietly been accused of crimes against the people of China. As a member of the communist party, Jintao was accused of human rights atrocities. While Jintao crimes are hidden and minor, Napoleon crimes are major and unimaginable (Orwell).

Napoleon forced many of the animals to confess their unlawfulness and then shot and killed each one. He also sent Boxer to be slaughtered at a glue factory once he was injured. As a dictator, Jintao and Napoleon committed unforgettable crimes. In George Orwell's *Animal Farm*, one can compare the rise to fame, rules and policies, and cruelties and atrocities of Napoleon to that of the dictator Hu Jintao. He had a normal rising to power while Napoleon forced himself to be a ruler. Hu tried to destruction. Hu did not do

any major atrocities, only being accused of minor crimes while Napoleon killed many.