

# George orwell's animal farm the creator of a very great book

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From the Rebellion onward, Animal Farm is based on when the Russian Revolution happened. However, while the attack dogs keep the other animals in line, Napoleon's wanted to keep everyone in line decisions. To check this threat to the pigs' power, Napoleon relies on rousing slogans, songs, and phrases like when he said 4 legs good 2 legs bad. On Animal Farm, it quickly becomes clear that language. So it can help everyone remember and he did it so he can trick people.

The pigs rely on slogans, poems, and commandments to both inspire the animals and keep them subservient. The reason they did that is because the pigs couldn't really read or write that good. "Four legs good, two legs bad" the slogan inspires the animals so they don't forget, and by repeating it stay in their head. Also they did a lot of stuff like trying to fix the windmill because it broke." The animals eventually use the pigs' slogans to police themselves. The pigs were for the humans so they tricked everyone. It took them forever to make them believe everything but it finally worked as well as the presence of a government poet pig, Minimus.

The songs were so they can keep it in their head so they wouldn't forget. When Napoleon violently seizes power, he quickly justifies his takeover by falsely denouncing his former ally and fellow revolutionary, Snowball, as an enemy of Animalism. In fact, he continuously Snowball was a bad person he wanted to be the leader so bad. Despite the fact that many of the animals remember Snowball receiving a medal for his bravery in the Battle of the Cowshed, Squealer convinces them that Snowball had actually fought alongside Mr. Jones against the animals. The boxer was used and slaughtered in

the book later on. “ Ah, that is different,” exclaims Boxer. “ If Comrade Napoleon says it, it must be right.” Later, as the pigs move into the farmhouse, Squealer makes more revisions to the official doctrine when he secretly amends the commandment “ No animal shall sleep in a bed” to “ No animal shall sleep in a bed with sheets” and revises the rule about drinking to “ No animal shall drink alcohol to excess.” The pigs were mean and kept to their self.” When the animals actually catch Squealer in the act of rewriting the commandments, they don’t seriously suspect anything, a testament to the power the pigs’ rhetoric and language has over them.

The pigs’ slogans and catchphrases have brainwashed the other animals to such an extent that even when the dogs slaughter dozens of animals for supposedly having colluded with Snowball, they don’t question Napoleon’s leadership. Although unsettled, their misgivings melt away as soon as the sheep chime in with “ their usual bleating” of Animal Farm’s primary maxim, “ Four legs good, two legs bad,” which they chant for “ several minutes” until the possibility of discussion has passed. Of course, not all political rhetoric is categorically bad we see the rousing affect Old Major’s song “ The Beasts of England” has on the animals and how it prompts them to overthrow the tyrant Farmer Jones and create their own government. Orwell argues, however, that language can be used just as effectively for more sinister purposes, as a device of social manipulation and control, and that such rhetoric is often far more powerful than state sanctioned violence or the threat of physical force.