

Is it likely that
snowball is guilty of
the things napoleon
accused him of or
is ...

[History](#)



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

Answer other questions to the best of your ability. Long answers that don't fit the space may be listed by chapter on a separate sheet of paper. Chapter Vocabulary thus-" tusk foal-" colt beet cud-" partially digested food knackers-" horse slaughterer manage-hurler-" I. The animals act as animals do (ex. Cows chew their cuds). Because they think and speak, they also seem to represent types of humans. What types of people do these animals represent? Boxer Mollie The cat 2. Keeping in mind the Russian Revolution, whom do the animals collectively present?

Thinking of the allegory, what person does Old Major represent? 3.

Specifically in Russian's history, whom might Mr... Jones represent? In general power struggles, whom might he represent? 4. When Old Major addresses the animals, What emotions is Orwell trying to arouse in the reader? 5. Why do you suppose Orwell has this microcosm (miniature fictional world) set in England, rather than Russia? Why might he name the human farmer " Mr... Jones? 6. While Orwell is making fun Of revolutionary rhetoric, which truth in the speech seems sincere? 7. Early in the story how considerate are the animals, who represent the exploited masses) to each other? . The revolutionary rhetoric has stirred and united them. What is the first sign of potential disunity? G. Old Major warns the animals that they must always be hostile to Man and his ways. Specifically, vat are man's evil ways? 10. As they sing the song " Beasts of England," what is the mood in the barn? 11. Critics see Old Majors speech as a parody that makes fun of overblown revolutionary rhetoric. HOW can a parody mock something While still being deadly serious? 12. The sentiments expressed in the song may

represent Rowel's feelings, but how does the tune go? Is there meaning to his tune choice?

Chapter II vivacious- lively stove- kicked ecstasy- great joy scullery- kitchen unalterable- unchangeable gambled- frisked 1. Old Major dies, but his dream has awakened all the animals. Whose job is it to lead and organize the animals? Why them? If there is a classless society which strives to treat everyone the same, why do the pigs take the lead? Within the ranks of the pigs, which three are predominant? Why? 4. What is suggested about Sugarcane Mountain? What does the name of the raven suggest? 5. If Mr... Jones represents the state, who is the raven, Moses, meant to represent?

What is implied about the relationship between the two? 6. What is "Minimalism," and what does it represent? 7. How does revolution come about? 8. After Jones runs off, what image of the animals does the reader get? 9. Napoleon leads the animals back to the storage shed and everyone a double ration of corn. How did he become the one to pass out the food? Why do you suppose he gives the dogs two additional biscuits? 10. On what did the animals base the Seven Commandments? 11. The reader is told at the end of Chapter 2 that when the animals came back, "the milk had disappeared." What does this mean? . From Whose point of view is this story written? Chapter III acute- sharp Dockers- rooster paddock- small fenced in field chaff- wasted part cryptic- mysterious indefatigable- untiring 1. We are told "the pigs were so clever that they could think of a way round every difficulty." Apparently it is because of their cleverness that they do not do physical work, but supervise others, Yet, in terms of the business of farming,

who understands it better than anyone else does, even better than Jones? 2
Orwell suggests that the pigs are the most clever. What is ironic about their cleverness and work? 3.

In the early days of the revolution, what is the mood? What is Boxers attitude? 4 _ What happens on Sundays? 5. Since all the animals can vote, why are the pigs in charge of saying what is to be done and even? 6. What is the result of all the committees that Snowball starts? 7. For the more stupid animals, what slogan does Snowball invent that contains the essential principles Of Minimalism? 8. In this context, whom do the sheep represent in their bleating of this slogan? 9. Napoleon is very interested in the education of the young. But of all the baby animals, why might he select the nine puppies to educate on his own? , How does Squealer justify the pigs' appropriation of the milk and apples for themselves? 1 1 We are told that Napoleon and Snowball disagree on just about everything. What, however, is the one thing on which they are in full agreement at the end of this chapter? 12. How does Snowball convince the animals to let the pigs have control over the milk and apples? Chapter IV ignominious - dishonorable impromptu - without preparation 1. How do the people who live next to Animal Farm feel about the revolution? 2. Allegorical interpretations, the neighbor Frederick is said to represent

Germany, and Politicking is said to represent the allies, especially Britain. From your knowledge of Russian history, what allegorical interpretation would you give to the raid by Jones, Frederick, and Politicking? 3. The pigs generally do not come off too well in this story, yet Snowball is shown as

being exceptionally brave. Why do you suppose Orwell portrays him so positively? 4. After the battle, why is Boxer upset? What does Snowball tell him? 5. What implication may be drawn from these two points of view? 6. Aspects of human militarism are mocked toward the end of this chapter?

Chapter V retest - excuse blithely -" Without concern gaiters - a covering for a supplication - a tax collector silage - food for animals sordid -" dirty, foul maxim - a saying disinterred - dug up 1. What happened to Mollie? 2. Why have the pigs become a central committee that does all the planning? Explain the irony of this decision making. 3. What use has Napoleon made of the sheep? 4. What is Snowball's dream for the windmill? What is Napoleon's thinking about the windmill? 5. A second major point of disagreement between the two is the defense of the farm. What point of view does each have? . From your knowledge of Russian history, point out how these two points of view, on the windmill and on the defense of the farm, represents Stalin's and Trotsky arguments. 7 _ How does this argument between Napoleon and Snowball end? 8. Where do the dogs come from, and how do they act around Napoleon? 9. The dogs in this allegory are used to represent What? 10. What does Napoleon do to put an end to any opposition? 11. In the classic style off tyrant, how does Napoleon, through Squealer, rewrite history? 12. What two things convince the animals of the truth of Squealers pronouncements? 13.

What offhand comment does O'Neill make at the end tooth chapter that conveys both innocence and craftiness? Chapter VI Arable-" bearable Repose-" rest Solicitor-" an agent I. What is ironic and unstated about the

opening paragraph? 2. What two meanings could be given to the phrase that “ the animals worked like slaves? 3. How is Boxer portrayed? What do his efforts and his statements “ I will work harder” and “ Napoleon is always right” represent? In what ways are the pigs abusing their leadership roles? In what ways are the pigs beginning to behave like humans? Why are the other animals becoming uneasy? What is Squealers task at this point?

How do the pigs justify the fact that they are now sleeping in beds? Why does the author never comment on the injustices and lies, but only presents them to the reader? How does Napoleon use the propaganda technique of “ the big lie”? Chapter VII clamps-” brick enclosure infanticide-” baby-killing capitulated-” gave up pervading-” filling stupefied-” astonished countenance-” facial expression spinney-” woods gilded-” golden colored I _

How does Napoleon, who is not seen in public often, deal with the hen’s rebellion? 2. Why did the hens rebel? 3. What is ironic about this situation? 4. What else is Snowball blamed for? Boxer at first objects to the idea that Snowball’s behavior at the Battle of the Cowshed is treachery. Squealer breaks down his resistance to the propaganda when he says that Napoleon has declared that it is so. What is Boxers response? 6. What comment about human nature might Orwell be making in this exchange between Comrade Napoleon and Boxer? 7. What is suggested by the “ very ugly look” Squealer gives Boxer? 8. “ The bloody scene in front of the farmhouse comes next. How might the confessions or killings relate to Russia in the sass? 9. When the blood-letting ends, what do the animals do? How do they feel? ICC.

As they look down on the farm, what are Clover's thoughts? II. Why does Squealer say "Beasts Of England" is no longer appropriate? What is sung in its place? Chapter VIII retinue-" a group that serves and accompanies skulking-" concealing beatifically-" with complete happiness wistful-" wishful unscathed-" unharmed lamentation-" sorrow 1. How do the pigs "alter reality" to handle the food crisis? 2. By this point what trappings of a typical dictator has Napoleon assumed? 3. Constantly shifting allegiances between Frederick and Politicking represent Stalin's dealings with Germany and the Allies in the late sass.

For Russia, how did those dealings end in 1939? 4. Hitler signed a Non-aggression pact with Russia, but he went back on the pact and invaded Russia. How is this represented in the book? 5. What enables the animals to defeat Frederick's armed forces? 6. How do the animals react after the battle? What does Napoleon do? Why does Squealer report that Napoleon is dying? 8. The narrator begins the next-to-last paragraph: "About this time there occurred a strange incident which hardly anyone was able to understand." What was this incident? 9. A few days later Which commandment had the animals "remembered wrong"? 0.

Which animal makes the connection between Squealer's acts and the commandments? 1 1 As the chapter opens, why did Benjamin refuse Clover's request to read the Sixth Commandment? 12 Considering all his actions, how would you describe Benjamin's role in the story? Chapter IX poultice-" healing mixture superannuated-" advanced age Contemptuously-" despising stratagem-" idea Demeanor-" behavior I _ Boxer's death does not have a

counterpart in Russian history. In a general sense though, what does his death represent? 2. How does Squealer once again use language to mask reality? 3. What are some signs that life on the farm is becoming unequal? . While the farm prospers, life is harder and harder for the animals. The narrator says if life was hard. It was “ partly offset by the fact that life nowadays had a greater dignity than it had had before. ” What was it that gave this “ dignity’? 5. Although the pigs do not believe what Moses says, why do they allow him to return and even provide him with food? 6. Throughout the book Benjamin has observed everything but neither approves nor disapproves of anything. What causes him to break into a gallop, then later to read? Remember, he said earlier that while he can read quite well, there is thing worth reading. _ Boxer’s removal and demise are both poignant and filled with ironies. Why is it impossible for him to kick his way out of the Van? Instead of the promised retirement, what awaits him? How were Old Majors comments to Boxer in chapter I prophetic? 8. The final irony is that “ somewhere or Other” the pigs got money to buy themselves another case of whiskey for the banquet to be held in Boxers honor. Where was the money from? Chapter X Taciturn-” reluctant to talk filial-” like a child Haughty-” grand eminent-” important Incumbent-” necessary bon mot-” a joke Dregs-” sediment in wine 1.

The farm has prospered, but who are the only creatures who have benefited? 2. After their fashion, the pigs do work. What is their work, and where does it end up? 3. The animals are cold and hungry, but what do they still have? 4. Throughout the novel, there are hints about Benjamin philosophy of life, but finally he tells it to the reader. Locate the passage. 5. Do you think Benjamin

philosophy is really Omelet's philosophy? Explain your answer. 6. If it does represent Rowel's thoughts, What comment is he making about revolution? 7. List some of the ways the pigs are becoming more like humans throughout this chapter.