

# Animal Farm Study Guide Answer Key

## Animal Farm: Study Guide Answer Key

### Chapters 1 – 3

#### 1. Identify Old Major, Boxer, Clover, Benjamin and Mollie.

- Old Major was an old pig highly regarded by the other animals. He began the whole idea of the revolution.
- Boxer was a huge, strong horse, not very smart but of good character.
- Clover was a motherly, middle-aged mare.
- Benjamin was a donkey, the oldest animal on the farm. He was skeptical, cynical, and never laughed. Also, he was friends with Boxer.
- Mollie was a "foolish, pretty white mare" who liked sugar and pretty ribbons.

#### 2. For what purpose did Major call the meeting of the animals?

He wanted to tell them about his vision of a happier time for animals, a time when the animals can live together and have a much better life without Man.

#### 3. After they vote and decide rats are comrades, Major summarizes his points for the animals to remember. What are they?

"Whatever goes upon two legs is an enemy. Whatever goes upon four legs, or has wings, is a friend. And remember also that in fighting against Man, we must not come to resemble him. Even when you have conquered him, do not adopt his vices. 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. All the habits of Man are evil. And above all, no animal must ever tyrannize over his own kind. Weak or strong, clever or simple, we are all brothers. No animal must ever kill any other animal. All animals are equal."

#### 4. What is "Beasts of England"? For what does it stand?

"Beasts of England" is the song of the revolution. It stands for the hopes and dreams of the animals for having a better life.

#### 5. Why did the pigs get the job of teaching and organizing?

They were "generally recognized as being the cleverest of animals."

#### 6. Identify Snowball, Napoleon, Squealer and Moses.

Snowball and Napoleon were two of the more prominent pigs. Napoleon was "not much of a talker but had a reputation for getting his own way." Snowball was "quicker in his speech and more inventive, but was not considered to have the same depth of character." Squealer was a brilliant talker. "Others said of Squealer that he could turn black into white." Moses was a tame raven who told the animals about Sugarcandy Mountain, where life was much better for animals.

#### 7. What actually brought about the rebellion?

The animals were hungry and broke in to get food. When Jones tried to stop them, they ran him (and others) out.

Animal Farm Study Guide Answer Key is an essential resource for students and educators alike who seek to delve deeper into George Orwell's allegorical novella. This classic work not only serves as a compelling narrative but also provides profound insights into the nature of power, governance, and societal structures. Understanding the themes, characters, and events in "Animal Farm" is crucial for a comprehensive grasp of its messages. This study guide answer key will explore key aspects of the book, including plot summaries, character analyses, thematic interpretations, and important quotes, all designed to enhance comprehension and discussion.

# Overview of "Animal Farm"

George Orwell's "Animal Farm" was published in 1945 and is a satirical allegory of the Russian Revolution and the rise of Stalinism. The story is set on a farm where the animals, tired of their human owner's oppression, revolt against him. Their initial aim is to create a society where all animals are equal, but as the story progresses, the pigs, who assume leadership roles, begin to mirror the very tyrants they sought to overthrow.

## Plot Summary

1. The Rebellion: The animals, led by the pigs, overthrow Mr. Jones, the negligent farmer, and take control of the farm, which they rename Animal Farm.
2. Establishment of Commandments: The pigs draft the Seven Commandments of Animalism, promoting equality among all animals.
3. Rise of the Pigs: The pigs, particularly Napoleon and Snowball, take on leadership roles, with Napoleon eventually ousting Snowball.
4. Corruption of Ideals: The pigs begin to alter the commandments to suit their needs, gradually becoming indistinguishable from humans.
5. Conclusion: The story ends with the pigs walking on two legs, and the other animals unable to tell the difference between pigs and humans, symbolizing the complete betrayal of the revolution's ideals.

## Main Characters

Understanding the characters in "Animal Farm" is crucial for grasping the allegorical nature of the novella. Here's a list of the main characters and their representations:

- Napoleon: Represents Joseph Stalin and symbolizes tyranny and corruption of power.
- Snowball: Represents Leon Trotsky and symbolizes the struggle for power and the idealism of

leadership.

- Boxer: Represents the working class, showcasing loyalty and hard work, but also blind trust in leadership.

- Squealer: Represents propaganda, serving to manipulate and control the other animals through persuasive language.

- Old Major: Represents Karl Marx and Vladimir Lenin, serving as the ideological foundation for the rebellion.

- Mr. Jones: Represents the negligent ruling class, illustrating the oppression that prompts rebellion.

## Themes

Several key themes are pivotal to understanding "Animal Farm." Each theme reveals deeper insights into human nature and societal structures.

## Power and Corruption

- The Nature of Power: The novella explores how power can corrupt even the most idealistic leaders. As the pigs gain control, they begin to prioritize their comfort over the welfare of the other animals.
- Manipulation and Control: Through Squealer, the pigs manipulate language and information, showing how those in power can distort truth to maintain authority.

## Class Struggle

- Inequality: The transformation of the animals' society from one of equality to one of oppression mirrors real-world class struggles and the tendency for revolutions to lead to new forms of tyranny.
- The Role of the Working Class: Boxer's fate emphasizes the exploitation of the working class, illustrating how those who work hard can be discarded by those in power.

# The Betrayal of Ideals

- Failure of the Revolution: The gradual erosion of the Seven Commandments represents the betrayal of revolutionary ideals and the ease with which noble intentions can be subverted.
- The Cycle of Oppression: The ending shows the cyclical nature of power, where one group of oppressors is replaced by another, demonstrating the difficulty of achieving true equality.

## Important Quotes

Quotes from "Animal Farm" encapsulate its themes and character motivations. Here are several significant lines along with their interpretations:

1. "All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others."

- This quote highlights the hypocrisy surrounding the pigs' leadership and the inherent inequality that arises from their rule.

2. "Four legs good, two legs bad."

- Initially a rallying cry, this slogan shows how propaganda distorts genuine ideology and simplifies complex issues to maintain control.

3. "I will work harder."

- Boxer's mantra embodies the dedication of the working class but also serves as a critique of blind loyalty to authority that neglects self-interest.

4. "The creatures outside looked from pig to man, and from man to pig, and from pig to man again; but already it was impossible to say which was which."

- This closing line underscores the complete failure of the revolution and the idea that the new leaders have become indistinguishable from the oppressors they replaced.

## Discussion Questions

To further engage with "Animal Farm," consider these discussion questions:

1. What parallels can be drawn between the events in "Animal Farm" and actual historical events?
2. How does Orwell use humor and satire to convey serious themes?
3. In what ways do the animals' experiences reflect the disillusionment many feel in their own societies?
4. Discuss the role of education and literacy in the animals' society. How does it affect their abilities to challenge authority?

## Conclusion

The Animal Farm Study Guide Answer Key serves as a valuable tool for exploring the complexities of Orwell's narrative. By examining the plot, characters, themes, and significant quotes, readers can gain a deeper understanding of the text's underlying messages. The novella remains relevant today, prompting discussions about power, equality, and the nature of revolutions. Whether used in a classroom setting or for individual study, this guide aims to enhance comprehension and stimulate critical thinking about Orwell's timeless work. As readers reflect on the lessons presented in "Animal Farm," they are encouraged to consider the implications of these themes in their own lives and societies.

## Frequently Asked Questions

## **What is the significance of the Seven Commandments in 'Animal Farm'?**

The Seven Commandments serve as the fundamental principles of Animalism, representing the ideals of equality and freedom for the animals. However, as the story progresses, these commandments are altered, reflecting the corruption of the original revolutionary ideals.

## **How does Napoleon consolidate power on the farm?**

Napoleon consolidates power through manipulation, propaganda, and the use of fear tactics, such as the threat of the dogs. He also eliminates his rivals, like Snowball, and uses Squealer to distort the truth and control the narrative among the other animals.

## **What role does Squealer play in 'Animal Farm'?**

Squealer acts as Napoleon's mouthpiece, using rhetoric and propaganda to persuade the other animals that the leadership decisions are in their best interest. He often twists the truth and revises history to maintain control and justify the pigs' actions.

## **What does the character of Boxer symbolize in the novel?**

Boxer symbolizes the working class's dedication and hard work. His unwavering loyalty and strong work ethic represent the proletariat's exploitation, as he blindly follows the leadership despite the increasing hardships and betrayal he faces.

## **How does George Orwell use allegory in 'Animal Farm'?**

Orwell uses allegory to critique totalitarian regimes, particularly Stalinist Russia. Each character and event parallels real historical figures and events, illustrating how power can corrupt ideals and lead to oppression, highlighting the cycle of tyranny.

## **What is the ultimate outcome for the animals at the end of 'Animal**

## Farm'?

By the end of 'Animal Farm', the animals find themselves in a situation indistinguishable from their original oppression under humans. The pigs become more like the humans they overthrew, highlighting the theme of betrayal and the cyclical nature of power.

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