**Chapters 1-3**

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

**Old major is the old white boar who comes up with the idea to rebel. He dies in very beginning very smart, smartest on the farm. Boxer is and enormous beast, almost 18 hands high, strong as 2 ordinary horses put together, white stipe down nose gives stupid appearance. Clover is a stout mouthed mare, in the middle of her life. Benjamin is a donkey. Mollie is a foolish pretty white mare who likes ribbons, sugar, and herself.**

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 would live together as equals without being controlled or abused by mankind.**

3. After they vote and decide rats are comrades, Major summarizes his

points for the animals to remember. What are they?

* **These are the principles of Animalism:**
	+ **whatever goes on two legs is an enemy; whatever goes on four legs or has wings**

 **is a friend**

* + **animals must not come to resemble man**
	+ **do not adopt man’s vices—no sleeping in beds, smoking, drinking alcohol,**

 **engaging in trade or using money**

* **no animal must tyrannize over another animal**
* **no animal must ever kill another animal**
* **all animals are equal, no matter whether weak or strong, clever or simple**

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

**the song that inspires the revolution. It represents the hope of the animals for a better future**

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

**The other animals recognize that the pigs are more clever than the others, so they**

**are trusted to take on the responsibilities of organizing and teaching the others.**

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?

**Farmer Jones had been away all day on business and when he returned he got drunk instead of feeding the animals, so they were very hungry. They broke into the food stores and when Jones and his farm hands tried to chase the animals away from the food, the animals fought and ran the men off the farm.**

8. What were the Seven Commandments?

 **1. Whatever goes upon two legs is an enemy.**

 **2. Whatever goes upon four legs, or has wings, is a friend.**

 **3. No animal shall wear clothes.**

 **4. No animal shall sleep in a bed.**

 **5. No animal shall drink alcohol.**

 **6. No animal shall kill any other animal.**

 **7. All animals are equal.**

9. Who gained leadership of the animals? Why?

**Someone was needed to organize the animals so that they could work efficiently, and since the pigs were the cleverest, they got this responsibility.**

10. Describe the animals' flag.

**The animal's flag was green to represent the fields, and had a white hoof and a horn on it.**

11. What happened to the milk and apples? How did Squealer rationalize that?

**The pigs were eating the milk and the apples. Squealer explained that all the thinking and planning they were doing required this extra nutrition.**

**Chapters 4-6**

12. What was the Battle of the Cowshed?

**Jones with the help of other farmers attempted to take back the farm, but the animals fought them off.**

13. What was Snowball's role in the Battle of the Cowshed?

**Snowball was the brave leader in the battle. He planned the animal's strategies in advance and fought along side them, even being wounded. (Later Napoleon changes history and makes Snowball out to have been a coward and a traitor.)**

14. Describe the relationship between Napoleon and Snowball.

**They do not agree on anything.**

15. What topic divided the animals? Which pig was for and which was against?

**Snowball introduced the idea of building a windmill that would produce electricity and make the animals' work easier. He was very ambitious and drew up plans for the windmill. Napoleon looked at the plans, then urinated on them, not saying a word.**

16. How did Napoleon get rid of Snowball and gain full control of the animals?

**Napoleon offered to teach the nine puppies born to Jessie and Bluebell. He secretly trained them to be his personal guard, and then had them chase Snowball off the farm.**

17. What changes did Napoleon make first?

**Napoleon banned debates and meetings on Sunday. The Pigs would make all of the decisions.**

18. How did Squealer justify Napoleon's take-over to the others?

**Propaganda persuaded the animals that Napoleon had their best interests at heart and that he would be like a father and make the best decisions for their welfare—that they might make mistakes if allowed to decide matters for themselves. Since they all agreed that the pigs were the smartest animals, the other animals trusted Napoleon to take care of them.**

19. What two maxims did Boxer adopt?

**“I will work harder” and “Napoleon is always right.”**

20. Why did Napoleon in fact change his mind and decide to have the animals build the windmill?

**Inference: He wanted to unite the animals—he won over the followers of Snowball.**

**Also**

**If the animals were busy working on a common goal, they would not have time or energy to stop him from making more changes—they would not notice how they were losing their freedom.**

21. For what purpose did Napoleon begin trading?

**The animals could not produce all they needed to make the windmill work (the mechanical parts) so they needed money to buy these things, therefore, they would have to trade some of their produce.**

22. Why did the pigs say they had to move into the house?

**They needed a quiet place to work because they had to do so much thinking.**

23. Who did Napoleon blame for the windmill disaster? Why?

**Snowball was made out to be a spy and sore loser who wanted to destroy the farm since he could not run things his way.**

**Chapters 7-8**

24. Why did the hens have to give up their eggs?

**Napoleon needed more produce to sell to get money, so he told the hens that they would get no food until they agreed to give up their eggs.**

25. How has Snowball's role been changed by the end of Chapter 7?

**Napoleon with the help of Squealer have convinced the animals that they don't remember things correctly, and that Snowball had fooled them all because he was really working for the humans from the start to destroy the farm.**

26. Why did Napoleon begin executing animals?

**He wanted to make the animals aware that anyone who opposed him might be executed, so they would be too afraid to question his decisions or argue.**

27. Whom did Boxer blame for the executions? What was his solution?

**Boxer still trusts Napoleon, so although his mind is troubled, he believes the fault must lie in the animals themselves.**

28. Why did the animals sing the "Beasts of England" song slowly and mournfully as they were gathered on the knoll?

**Even though man had been run off the farm, their dream of a happy future was not coming true.**

29. Why was the singing of "Beasts of England" banned?

**The song reminded the animals of the original principles of Animalism, and Napoleon wants them to forget. Squealer tells them that the song is silly now because the revolution has been achieved and so they don't need to sing it.**

30. In what ways has Napoleon set himself apart from the other animals?

* **He does not mingle with them—no meetings.**
* **has a private room in the house**
* **has special titles (Father of all Animals, Comrade Napoleon)**
* **has a guard to protect him**
* **poem written in his honor**
* **a food-taster to prevent poisoning**
* **holidays established in his honor**

31. How did Frederick cheat Napoleon?

**He bought wood from Animal Farm, but paid with forged bill (he got the wood for free). Then he and his men attacked the farm.**

32. What moved the animals to attack Frederick and his men at the Battle of the Windmill?

**They used dynamite to blow up the second windmill.**

33. Why was Comrade Napoleon "dying"?

**Napoleon had gotten drunk and he had a hung-over.**

**Chapters 9-10**

34. What special treatment did pigs and piglets get?

**Besides eating all the apples and milk, their food rations are not reduced during the hard winter. The other animals must stand aside and give them right-of-way when they are out walking. All the piglets were fathered by Napoleon because he is the only boar (porkers are neutered pigs) and his children get to wear green ribbons on their tails. They also are to have a special school built for them to attend.**

35. What happened to Boxer?

**Boxer worked so hard that his lung gave out and he needed to retire, but Napoleon sold him to the butcher to be killed and made into glue and dog food. Squealer put out the lie that Napoleon had paid for hospitalization, and that Squealer himself had been at Boxer's bedside when he died. The pigs used the money to buy whiskey.**

36. The animals on the farm worked hard. What was their consolation?

**They were not working for man, they were working for themselves and were free.**

37. What was Clover startled to discover?

**The pigs had learned to walk on their hind legs.**

38. What commandment took the place of the Seven Commandments?

**All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others.**

39. What did the other animals see when they looked in to the farmhouse?

**They saw the pigs playing cards with the men. Then a fight broke out over a card game, and the animals could not tell the pigs from the humans.**

