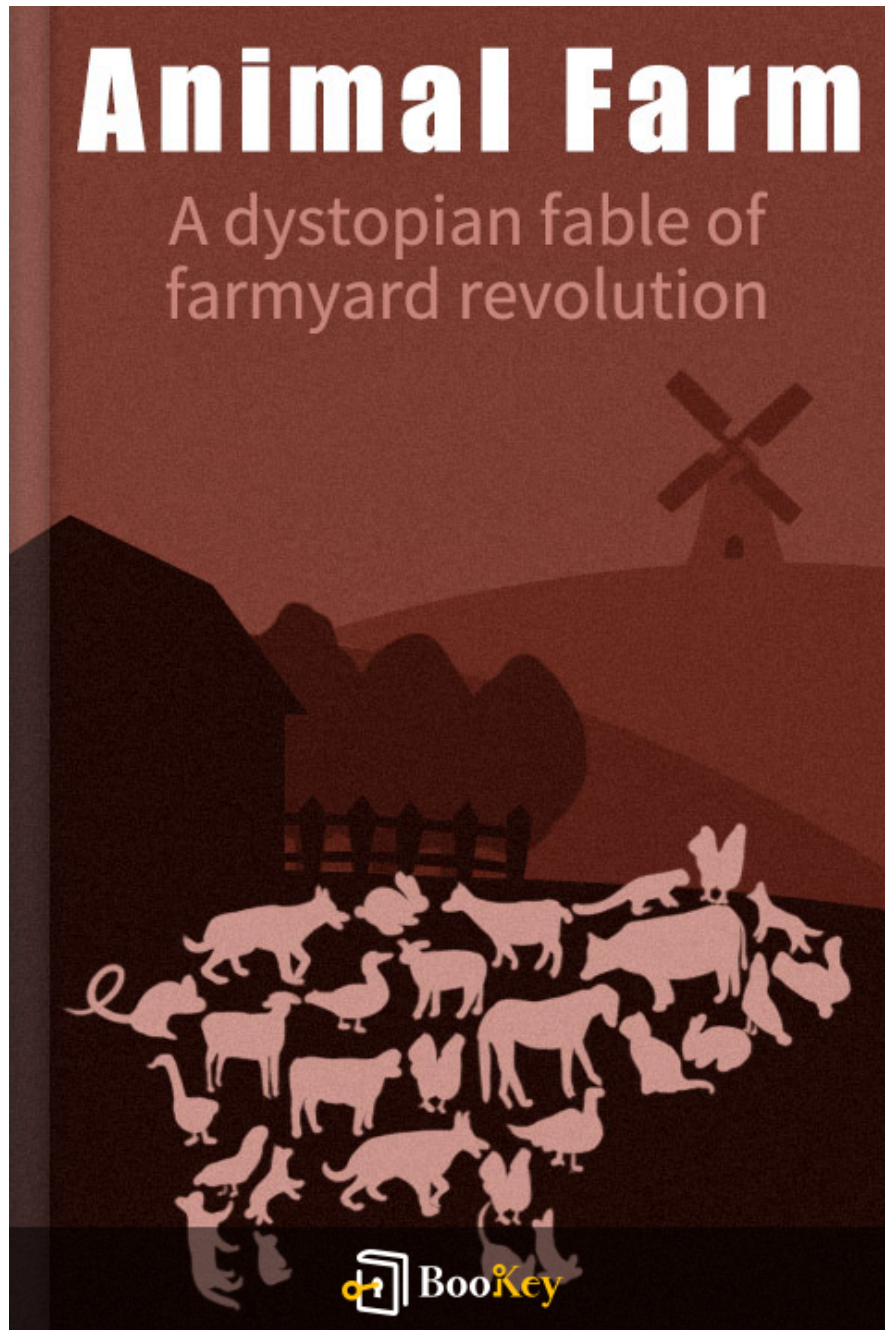


# Animal Farm PDF (Limited Copy)

George Orwell



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# **Animal Farm Summary**

Revolution's Promise: A Dark Turn to Totalitarianism.

Written by New York Central Park Page Turners Books Club

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## About the book

In George Orwell's enduring allegorical tale, "Animal Farm," overworked and oppressed animals rebel against their cruel human owner, striving to create a society founded on principles of equality and justice. Driven by fervent ambition and inspiring slogans, they dream of a utopia, but their aspirations quickly spiral into chaos, revealing the harsh realities of power and corruption. As the story unfolds, this poignant satire illustrates the unsettling shift from revolutionary zeal to a new form of tyranny, serving as a compelling commentary on totalitarianism. Written during the rise of Stalinist Russia, Orwell's insightful fable stands as a haunting reminder of the fragility of freedom and the perils of oppressive governance, maintaining its relevance across generations.

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## About the author

Eric Arthur Blair, who is widely known by his pen name George Orwell, was a prominent English author and journalist celebrated for his keen insights into social injustice and his strong opposition to totalitarianism. His writing is marked by a steadfast commitment to clarity and a belief in democratic socialism. Orwell's experiences as a police officer in Burma and as a soldier during the Spanish Civil War profoundly shaped his perspective, leading him to produce sharp critiques of power and oppression. He gained lasting recognition through his impactful works, such as the dystopian novel *\*Nineteen Eighty-Four\** and the allegorical novella *\*Animal Farm\**. Through his extensive essays and journalism, Orwell has made a lasting impression on modern culture, with terms like "Orwellian" becoming synonymous with oppressive societal conditions. His legacy as one of the most significant chroniclers of English life and politics in the twentieth century continues to endure.

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# Chapter 1 Summary:

## Summary of Chapter 1 of "Animal Farm"

In the first chapter of "Animal Farm," we are introduced to Mr. Jones, the drunken owner of Manor Farm, who neglects his responsibilities. He locks the hen-houses but forgets to secure the pop-holes. As he stumbles off to bed, the animals begin to stir with excitement about a special meeting. Old Major, a wise and respected boar, has had a remarkable dream and wishes to share his insights with the others.

As the animals gather in the large barn, we meet several key characters: the hardworking horses Boxer and Clover, the cynical donkey Benjamin, and the vain mare Mollie. Once everyone is settled, Old Major starts his speech. He speaks of the miserable lives the animals endure under human control, highlighting their suffering and exploitation at the hands of Mr. Jones and other humans.

Old Major argues that humans are the root of their problems, taking the fruits of the animals' labor for themselves. He calls for a rebellion against mankind, urging the animals to strive for a better life where they can live freely and thrive. He emphasizes the need for unity among the animals and cautions them against adopting the vices of humans.



After sharing his vision of a future without humans, Old Major leads the animals in singing a powerful song called "Beasts of England," which embodies their hopes for freedom and a brighter future. Their enthusiasm grows as they sing passionately, but their joyful gathering is abruptly interrupted when Mr. Jones, disturbed by the noise, fires a shot in the air, sending all the animals scurrying back to their homes.

Chapter 1 establishes the foundation for the animals' quest for liberation, emphasizing key themes of oppression, unity, and a yearning for a future free from human tyranny.

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## Chapter 2 Summary:

### Chapter 2 Summary: Animal Farm

Following the death of Old Major, the clever animals on the farm, motivated by his vision, begin preparing for a rebellion against their human owner, Mr. Jones. The pigs, regarded as the most intelligent animals, take the initiative to teach their fellow creatures about a new ideology they call Animalism. Among them, Snowball stands out for his enthusiasm and creativity, whereas Napoleon is more authoritative and reserved.

During their secret meetings, the pigs encounter resistance and skepticism from some animals who remain loyal to Mr. Jones. Some question the necessity of a rebellion, while others, like the vain mare Mollie, fret about losing comforts such as sugar and ribbons. The pigs make efforts to address these worries but struggle to persuade everyone, especially with Moses the raven spreading tales of a blissful place called Sugarcandy Mountain.

Despite these challenges, two cart-horses, Boxer and Clover, wholeheartedly adopt the pigs' teachings and help promote their message. The long-anticipated Rebellion occurs unexpectedly when Mr. Jones, in a drunken stupor, neglects the animals' care. When the animals break into the feed store for food, Jones and his men respond with whips, igniting an



uprising. In a surprising twist, the animals successfully drive Jones away, claiming the farm as their own.

The animals celebrate their newfound freedom, relishing the bounty of the farm and dismantling the remnants of Jones's authority. The pigs decide to rename the farm from Manor Farm to Animal Farm and establish the Seven Commandments of Animalism to uphold their values. These commandments lay out the foundations of their society, emphasizing equality among all animals.

However, as the pigs discuss the upcoming harvest, they are seen milking the cows. Napoleon takes the lead, insisting that the milk will be addressed later and redirecting everyone's attention to the hay harvest. Strangely, when the animals return, the milk mysteriously disappears, hinting at the pigs' growing control over resources.

This chapter highlights key themes such as leadership, propaganda, and the quest for equality. It suggests a looming conflict between the ideals of Animalism and the potential for power to corrupt the very principles intended to ensure freedom and fairness.



## Chapter 3 Summary:

### Summary of Chapter 3 of "Animal Farm"

In Chapter 3, the animals work diligently to harvest the hay, and their hard work results in an impressive yield. The pigs take charge of supervising the operation, relying on their intelligence, while the other animals, particularly Boxer and Clover, do their part by pulling heavy equipment. Although using tools designed by humans poses some challenges, their teamwork leads to a successful harvest that exceeds anything the farm produced under Mr. Jones.

Throughout the summer, the animals experience increased happiness and satisfaction, as every bit of food is now a direct result of their own labor rather than being controlled by a human master. They revel in a newfound sense of freedom and work ethic, embodying their motto of diligence. Boxer stands out with his personal mantra, "I will work harder!" taking on more than his fair share, while smaller animals like the hens and ducks also make significant contributions.

Sundays transform into a day of rest and assembly when the animals gather to discuss plans and sing "Beasts of England." The pigs set up their headquarters in the harness-room, working on the skills necessary for managing the farm. Snowball leads various committees aimed at improving



life for all the animals.

While some of the educational programs show initial promise, not every initiative succeeds, particularly those targeting untamed animals. However, literacy among the animals improves, largely thanks to the pigs, who excel in reading and writing. To simplify the Seven Commandments, Snowball condenses them into an easily remembered phrase: "Four legs good, two legs bad," which especially resonates with the sheep.

Napoleon, however, is less interested in Snowball's initiatives, believing that the priority should be on educating the young. He takes away nine puppies for special training, isolating them from the other animals. As the harvests continue, the pigs begin to discreetly reserve certain food items, like apples and milk, for themselves, justifying it by claiming they need to maintain their health for the good of all. Squealer manipulates the narrative to support this decision, warning that neglecting the pigs' needs might bring about Mr. Jones's return, which frightens the other animals into submission.

Overall, this chapter explores themes of leadership, inequality, and the manipulation of power, as the pigs gradually assert their dominance over the other animals while claiming to act in the best interests of everyone.



## Chapter 4:

### Summary of Chapter 4 of "Animal Farm"

As late summer approaches, news of the Animal Farm rebellion spreads rapidly throughout the county. Snowball and Napoleon, the pigs in charge, dispatch pigeons to neighboring farms to share their story and teach the song "Beasts of England." Meanwhile, Mr. Jones, the ousted farmer, sits in a pub lamenting his loss while other farmers privately contemplate ways to take advantage of his misfortune.

Mr. Pilkington and Mr. Frederick, the neighboring farmers, are concerned about their own animals being inspired by the rebellion. Though they initially dismiss it, they soon start spreading false rumors about chaos and cruelty on the farm to deter their animals from revolting. Nevertheless, word of the successful animal-led farm continues to circulate, stirring unrest among the animals on nearby farms.

In this charged atmosphere, Mr. Jones, accompanied by men from both neighboring farms, makes a daring attempt to retake Animal Farm. However, Snowball, having studied military strategy, steps up to lead the animals in defense. As the men approach, Snowball implements a clever plan—utilizing coordinated attacks by pigeons and geese to confuse the



intruders and give the animals an advantage.

The ensuing battle, later dubbed the Battle of the Cowshed, sees Snowball charging at Jones, who retaliates by firing a gun and injuring him. In a tragic turn, Boxer, the strong horse, inadvertently kills a stable lad, prompting a

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## Chapter 5 Summary:

### Summary of Chapter 5 of "Animal Farm"

As winter arrived, Mollie, the vain mare, became more of a nuisance. She often showed up late to work or pretended to be ill to avoid labor, frequently sneaking off to admire her reflection in the drinking pool. Clover confronted her after noticing a suspicious interaction with a human from nearby Foxwood. This led to the discovery that Mollie was hiding sugar and ribbons, symbols of her longing for a more luxurious life. Before long, she disappeared and was later seen enjoying luxuries with a human, prompting the other animals to speculate and eventually move on from her absence.

In January, the severe weather forced the animals to hold meetings in the barn, where the clever pigs dominated discussions about farm policies. Disagreements surfaced, particularly between Snowball and Napoleon. Snowball proposed ambitious plans for a windmill to generate electricity and ease the animals' workload, while Napoleon firmly opposed these ideas. Meanwhile, the pigs trained the sheep to bleat distracting slogans, effectively silencing dissent and steering the debates in their direction.

As Snowball passionately presented his vision for the windmill, complete with detailed designs and benefits, Napoleon remained detached until the



vote. On that crucial day, Napoleon unleashed nine fierce dogs, which he had secretly trained, to chase Snowball off the farm. This act marked a significant shift in the power dynamics. The remaining animals were left in shock as Napoleon announced that the Sunday meetings would be abolished, claiming they wasted time. From now on, decisions would be made by a select group of pigs, with the rest of the animals only informed afterward.

At the same time, Squealer, a pig who acted as Napoleon's spokesperson, argued that leadership was a heavy burden for Napoleon and insisted that Snowball's proposals posed a threat. Confused but afraid of returning to Mr. Jones, the animals accepted these changes. Boxer, the diligent cart-horse, adopted the mantra, "Napoleon is always right," reflecting both his loyalty and the blind faith shared by the other animals.

In a moment of dramatic irony, after Snowball's expulsion, Napoleon suddenly claimed that the windmill project would go ahead, asserting it had been his idea all along, despite having previously opposed it vehemently. Squealer crafted this narrative to ensure the animals would never question their leader's authority. Thus, the chapter concludes with rising tensions and the foundation laid for further struggles on Animal Farm.



## Chapter 6 Summary:

### Summary of Chapter 6: "Animal Farm" by George Orwell

In Chapter 6 of "Animal Farm," the animals endure a challenging yet fulfilling year of labor, convinced that their hard work benefits both them and future generations. Napoleon increases their workload, introducing voluntary Sunday shifts accompanied by harsh penalties for those who refuse to participate. Despite their significant efforts, the harvest is not as plentiful as they had hoped, foreshadowing a difficult winter.

The construction of the windmill presents numerous obstacles. Initially, the animals struggle to break the stone until they realize that using gravity can aid their efforts. They work diligently, with Boxer leading the way, embodying relentless dedication with his mantra, "I will work harder." Although they face shortages of vital supplies, they find ways to adapt.

Napoleon implements a contentious new policy: trading with neighboring farms to acquire essential materials. This move contradicts the farm's founding principles against interactions with humans, creating unease among the animals. Unfazed by their concerns, Squealer manipulates history to justify the trading policy, convincing them that no resolutions against trade ever existed.



Meanwhile, Mr. Whymper, a solicitor, acts as the animals' liaison with the outside world. As the farm thrives, humans harbor resentment, doubting its endurance, yet they cannot help but admire the animals' efficient management.

The pigs move into the farmhouse, unsettling some animals who remember a resolution prohibiting such actions. However, Squealer skillfully reassures them that sleeping in beds is acceptable as long as there are no sheets, soothing their worries.

As winter approaches, the animals are weary but proud of their progress on the nearly finished windmill. Their spirits plummet when a violent storm destroys it. In the aftermath, Napoleon exploits the situation by blaming Snowball for the disaster, rallying the animals against this perceived enemy. He promises rewards for capturing Snowball, further solidifying his control over the farm as they resolve to rebuild the windmill, determined not to succumb to failure.

This chapter underscores themes of manipulation, the weight of hard work, and the shifting morals within the Animal Farm society as the pigs consolidate power and distort the truth to uphold their authority.



# Chapter 7 Summary:

## Summary of Chapter 7 of "Animal Farm"

### A Harsh Winter and Desperate Times

The chapter begins with the animals facing a harsh winter as they tirelessly work to rebuild the windmill. They are fully aware that outside human forces are hoping for their downfall. Despite their relentless efforts, food supplies dwindle significantly. Rations are reduced, leaving the animals starving and often relying on chaff and mangels for sustenance. To conceal this dire situation from the outside world, Napoleon employs Mr. Whymper to create a facade of abundance, filling empty bins with sand and spreading false rumors of increased rations.

### Tensions and Rebellion

Amid these challenges, Napoleon demands that the hens surrender their eggs to be sold for grain. This demand sparks an unexpected rebellion, as the hens refuse to relinquish their eggs. In response, Napoleon brutally enforces his orders with the help of his dogs, resulting in a harsh crackdown. The hens ultimately surrender after suffering the loss of nine of their own to starvation and fear. This pivotal moment signifies a shift as the animals transition from





hopeful rebellion against human oppression to enduring oppression under Napoleon's tyrannical regime.

### **The Rise of Snowball as a Scapegoat**

Snowball, once celebrated as a hero, is now depicted as a villain supposedly sabotaging the farm. Every misfortune is attributed to him, and the claim of his collusion with humans instills fear among the animals. Napoleon orchestrates a campaign of terror, asserting that Snowball is secretly plotting against them and planning to return to the farm.

### **The Confessions and Executions**

In a chilling display of authority, Napoleon demands a public confession from those believed to have conspired with Snowball. This leads to a series of brutal executions, where dissenters are killed by the dogs. This shocking act of betrayal devastates the animals' trust, leaving them engulfed in fear and despair, as they witness a level of violence not seen since Jones' rule.

### **Reflection and Mourning**

The remaining animals feel wretched and bewildered by the betrayal of their comrades and the brutal violence they have witnessed. As they huddle together, Clover reflects on how far they have strayed from the ideals they



once held dear. It becomes painfully evident that the promised utopia has devolved into a nightmare, as Squealer announces the ban on their anthem, “Beasts of England,” replacing it with a new, hollow song devoid of the spirit of rebellion.

The animals sing “Beasts of England” one final time, reminiscing about their initial hopes for a brighter future, only to have it silenced by Napoleon’s oppressive rule. The chapter concludes on a somber note, highlighting the complete entrenchment of tyranny and betrayal on the farm.

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## Chapter 8:

### Summary of Chapter 8 of Animal Farm

In Chapter 8 of *\*Animal Farm\**, the animals struggle with the fallout from the brutal executions carried out by Napoleon, the pigs' leader. Their memories of the commandments, especially the Sixth Commandment—"No animal shall kill any other animal without cause"—begin to fade. The pigs take advantage of this confusion, persuading the other animals that those who were executed deserved their fate.

As time goes on, the animals diligently work to rebuild the windmill, yet their situation remains dire, with scarce food and harsh conditions. Squealer, who represents the pigs, continues to exaggerate production figures, while Napoleon grows more detached, making only infrequent appearances, accompanied by a group of dogs and a cockerel.

Napoleon's consolidation of power is marked by inflated titles and relentless praise, using propaganda to portray himself as benevolent, despite the oppressive atmosphere around them. At the same time, dealings with human farmers Frederick and Pilkington become increasingly complicated, as rumors of Snowball's treachery spread, instilling fear among the animals.



When three hens admit to plotting against Napoleon due to their dire circumstances, they are executed, further entrenching his authoritarian rule. The animals learn that Snowball, who was once thought cowardly, had never received the honors attributed to him; instead, he is depicted as a hidden traitor, leading to intensified attacks on his character.

As summer progresses and the animals near completion of the new windmill, propelled by fear and ambition, tensions with Frederick escalate. In a secretive move, Napoleon sells timber to Frederick, betraying his previous alliance with Pilkington. The animals are stunned to discover that Frederick paid them with counterfeit banknotes. This betrayal leads to an expected confrontation with Frederick's men, during which anger drives the animals into a fierce battle, resulting in a glorified yet costly victory.

In spite of their struggles and the destruction of the windmill, Napoleon distorts the narrative, presenting the event as a significant triumph. Exhausted and disheartened, the animals find themselves celebrating a hollow victory. Eventually, the pigs indulge in whiskey, further undermining the ideals established during the revolution. Squealer's absurd manipulations reveal that the commandments are being rewritten, drifting even farther from their original revolutionary goals, while the remaining animals, too weary to question the diminishing tenets of Animalism, remain blissfully unaware.

This chapter explores the themes of power, betrayal, and the manipulation of



truth in the face of tyranny, highlighting how hope and the memory of the rebellion begin to fade into obscurity.

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## Chapter 9 Summary:

### Summary of Chapter 9 of "Animal Farm"

In Chapter 9, we witness Boxer, the diligent horse, struggling with his healing hoof as he relentlessly labors on the windmill. His determination is commendable; however, despite the warnings from Clover and Benjamin, he pushes himself beyond his limits, aiming to complete the windmill before his retirement. This chapter emphasizes the dire living conditions on the farm, marked by food shortages that result in reduced rations for all animals, except the pigs and dogs, who continue to enjoy their privileges.

As the pigs grow more powerful and assert their dominance, they establish a school for the young pigs and implement rules that reinforce their superiority, such as requiring other animals to step aside when pigs approach. Meanwhile, life becomes increasingly difficult for the other animals, who toil harder than ever yet continue to harbor a misplaced sense of pride in their supposed freedom from Mr. Jones.

Moses, the raven, returns to spread stories of Sugarcandy Mountain, a paradise for animals after death. Although the pigs dismiss his tales, they allow him to remain on the farm, highlighting a complex relationship with hope and control.



Boxer's health takes a severe turn as he continues to overwork himself. Following a collapse, Squealer deceives the other animals into believing Boxer will be taken to a hospital. Unbeknownst to them, his fate is tragic. When Boxer is loaded into a van marked for horse slaughter, Benjamin realizes the truth and desperately tries to alert the others, but it is too late. The animals are devastated, yet Squealer manipulates their perceptions by claiming that Boxer died in the hospital, thereby alleviating their fears.

As the chapter nears its conclusion, Napoleon publicly honors Boxer while the pigs indulge in luxuries, highlighting the stark contrast between their lives and those of the other animals. The chapter ends with the pigs reveling in whisky, symbolizing their complete betrayal of the revolution's ideals.

The themes of betrayal, the exploitation of the working class, and the manipulative nature of propaganda are powerfully conveyed, reflecting Orwell's critique of totalitarian regimes. Boxer remains a poignant symbol of loyalty and the tragic consequences of blind faith in authority.



## Chapter 10 Summary:

### Summary of Chapter 10 of "Animal Farm"

In the final chapter of *\*Animal Farm\**, many years have passed, and the original animals are mostly gone, with only a few—Clover, Benjamin, and Moses—still remembering the rebellion. The farm has expanded and prospered, yet the lives of the common animals remain grueling and filled with hard work. After Boxer's death and the subsequent disappearance of other original animals, a new generation of animals has emerged, largely ignorant of the past rebellion. They work diligently but accept the pigs' claims uncritically.

The pigs, now significantly fatter and more privileged than the rest of the animals, have tightened their grip on the farm. Squealer weaves intricate tales about the pigs' vital contributions, repeatedly assuring the other animals that conditions are improving even as they endure hardships. Life on the farm reflects oppressive realities, with hunger and discomfort prevalent. Nevertheless, the animals take pride in being part of Animal Farm, the only farm in England managed by animals.

One day, Squealer takes the sheep to a remote area to "teach" them a new song, manipulating them as pawns in his schemes. When they return, the



animals witness a shocking sight: pigs walking on two legs. This moment marks a profound betrayal of the original ideals of Animalism. To suppress any potential dissent, the sheep bleat, “Four legs good, two legs better!”

Clover and Benjamin later discover that the Seven Commandments have been reduced to a single phrase: “All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others.” The pigs have not only adopted human traits but have also formed alliances with neighboring farmers. During a celebratory gathering, Napoleon raises a toast to the newly named "Manor Farm," signaling a complete reversion to the oppressive power structures they once fought against.

As the chapter comes to a close, a quarrel erupts between Napoleon and Mr. Pilkington, underscoring the farm's total transformation. The animals watch in disbelief, realizing that the pigs have become indistinguishable from the humans they once overthrew, encapsulating the sense of betrayal and lost ideals. The once noble vision of equality has decayed into a grim reality dominated by power and privilege.

