1. **Would Major be proud of the way animalism has been changed on animal farm?**

The novella Animal Farm, written by George Orwell is an allegory which symbolises Communism, however portrayed as ‘Animalism’ in the novella. Communism is a theory which obligates every member of the public to be equal to one another in every aspect. The novella emphasises on how the oppressed revolted and expelled those in charge and tried to create an equal world for everyone. However, due to greed and a large appetite for power, corruption starts spreading until a point where “some are more equal than others”.

Major, the pig who initiated the idea of animalism would not be proud of the way animalism has been changed on animal farm as throughout chapter 7, many changes have been made to suit those who are most privileged in the farm.

One of the main changes would be the change of commandments which were made to suit Napoleon and the pigs, this is evident as the fourth commandment was previously written as “No animal shall sleep in a bed” now it had been altered to “No animal shall sleep in a bed with sheets”. The addition of “with sheets” was to fool the other farm animals into believing that the pigs’ actions were correct and that it did not go against their initial commandments. This was a fabricated lie as they (the pigs) had mended the commandment to better fit with their comfortable lives. Moreover, this indicates that the pigs have taken slight advantage of the stupidity of the other farm animals as they can easily manipulate their brains (other farm animals) into thinking that they were mistaken and that the pigs, with their great intelligence, had been right all along. The pigs’ authority to fabricate lies clearly demonstrates a hierarchy between the farm animals, as now they are being divided and some have more power over others. This is completely against the principals of ‘Animalism’ and Major would not be proud of it.

Another important change that has taken place in Animal Farm is the trade with humans, which contradicts the principals of animalisms. That year the yield had been decreased immensely and animals were facing famine, so it was necessary that for Animal Farm to “engage in trade with neighbouring farms”, to be able to provide for the other farm animals. The rebellion had happened to exclude humans from the Animal Farm and to prevent any contact between both (animals and humans) to ever take place. This clearly demonstrates that the animals have failed to succeed as they would have deceived Major (who is dead), by breaking one of his most important principals which is no human contact!

One of the main changes would be the introduction of punishment to animals, in this case being DEATH. Any animal that stood up for their rights and in some manner disobeyed Napoleon was “slaughtered”. Slaughtering animals is forcefully stealing their right to life away from them; this is contrary to Majors principals as he believed that every animal shall be granted a better lifestyle. However, following the footsteps of humans (as slaughtering is an action which humans perform) does not show any initiative to a better lifestyle.

Major would be greatly deceived by the animals in the farm as their conduct is fundamentally against his initial ideology.

1. **What do you think Orwell is thinking about society by showing these changes?**

The changes taking place in the novella are to demonstrate that within the society there are always people who try and break the laws which are not to be broken. These people then foolishly apply their expertise and brainwash the vulnerable ones into believing that they (law breakers) had been right all along. This is evident as Squealer, who is an excellent speaker and has the ability to turn “black into white” with his influential words, brainwashes the farm animals into thinking that “if it had not been for our heroic Leader, Comrade Napoleon” they would not have won the Battle of Cowshed. Orwell clearly demonstrates that within the society, many can have an easy way of life due to their extraordinary abilities of fooling others. On the other hand it also demonstrates that others who are influenced by this and cannot make changes that are necessary for everyone’s well being.

Orwell portrays modern society very well as many politicians who were once trusted and voted into power have taken over and have established a dictatorship. One of the famous examples would be Gaddafi, who once in power started altering laws to suit his type of dictatorship. One of the alterations Gaddafi included was revoking the Prime Minister’s authority just because it best suited his style of governing; as no one other than him would have the upper hand in the decision making. This incident is similar to Napoleon throwing Snowball of the farm so that he could have complete control over the farm. This type of corruption takes place everywhere in the world, though most of the time many are unaware or just to choose to neglect it as “ignorance is bliss” or due to the consequences that may take place if they interfere.

Orwell portrays modern society as the changes represent some of the critical issues the world suffers, which is still highly relevant even 50 years after its publication.