TC assignment 3 (continued)

1.What was the battle of cowshed?

On an October day, pigeons fly in to warn the animals that Mr. Jones is leading his friends to reclaim Animal Farm, which they call by its original name, Manor Farm. Mr. Jones raids the farm, carrying a shotgun. He and the other men face off with Snowball, the pig leader of the new society. Snowball expects the attack and uses the battle strategies he has been studying in a book about Julius Caesar. Snowball takes military command, responding immediately with a diversion technique: he sends birds to peck at the humans. As the humans stand in shock, they are attacked by a horde of smaller animals. Snowball's third defense is a fake retreat toward the cowshed, where the men meet Boxer and the other large animals waiting in ambush. The humans shoot at Snowball and graze his back several times, but the only casualty on the animal side is one sheep. Boxer believes he has killed a young man, but the man later regains consciousness, thus relieving Boxer's guilt.

2.What was Snowball's role in the battle of the cowshed?

Snowball shows himself to be a leader of great competence and valor. Having learned a little about military strategy by reading a book about Julius Caesar's campaigns, he uses his expertise to come up with a battle plan.When Jones and the men attack, he orders a retreat. The animals' withdrawal turns out to be a ruse that leads the humans into a trap. Snowball himself shows considerable courage in leading the animals in a counterattack. Snowball is not only responsible for planning the battle, but he risks his own life to lead the animals to victory.

3. Describe the relationship between snowball and napoleon.

The relationship surrounding Snowball and Napoleon in George Orwell's Animal Farm tends to be on rocky grounds. Snowball, a clever pig, tends to be loyal, brave, and outgoing. These are just a few excellent qualities of a leader. Napoleon, a boar, on the other hand, is quite frankly rude, wretched, and full of greed.Both had their differences. Snowball wanted to build a windmill but Napoleon did not agree to it. He even drove him away but still built it anyway.

4.How did Napoleon get rid of snowball and gain full control of the animals.

Napoleon calls out nine ferocious dogs, who chase Snowball off the farm. Napoleon then announces that all debates will stop and institutes a number of other new rules for the farm.

5.What two sayings did boxer adopt?

Boxer adopts two personal mottos: "I will work harder," and "Napoleon is always right." Through these mottos, the novel shows how someone like Boxer sacrifices himself to the cause at the expense of everything, including his health, his intellect, and his possibility for advancement.

6.Why did Napoleon change his mind and say that the animals had built the windmill?

Because he realized that it represented several good things for him. It was an easy way to make the other animals do what he wanted, and gave them something to focus on to keep their attention off what he was doing, as well as wearing them out so that even if they wanted to overthrow him, they were too tired.

It also represented a bountiful source of propaganda for him to use, for example, the storm tearing it down allowed him to further villainize Snowball, and it gave the appearance that he wanted a better life for his people.

7.For what purpose did Napoleon begin trading?

Napoleon began trading because the farm was low in supplies and they only traded when it was necessary, things they could not produce themselves.

8.Who did Napoleon blame for the windmill disaster and why?

The animals believe Snowball is the one who destroyed the windmill. This is because Napoleon blames him for all the things that go wrong.