Animal farm

Animal Farm, known at the beginning and the end of the novel as the Manor Farm, symbolizes Russia and the Soviet Union under Communist Party rule. But more generally, Animal Farm stands for any human society, be it capitalist, socialist, fascist, or communist. It possesses the internal structure apolitical entity with diplomatic concerns.

The barn

The barn at Animal Farm, on whose outside walls the pigs paint the Seven Commandments and, later, their revisions, represents the collective memory of a modern nation. The many scenes in which the ruling-class pigs alter the principles of Animalism and in which the working-class animals puzzle over but accept these changes represent the way an institution in power can revise a community’s concept of history to bolster its control. If the working class believes history to lie on the side of their oppressors, they are less likely to question oppressive practices. Moreover, the oppressors, by revising their nation’s conception of its origins and development, gain control of the nation’s very identity, and the oppressed soon come to depend upon the authorities for their communal sense of self.

The windmill

The windmill represents innovation and progress.  The animals embrace the idea of the windmill whole-heartedly, because they are told it will lead to an easier life, just as modernization of Russia would have helped people there.

Like Trotsky, Snowball was an idealist who wanted communism for the sake of what it could give everyone, not what it could give him.  He really did believe in what the windmill could offer.  Yet Napoleon saw it as a way to distract everyone, and focus them on something other than what was really happening.

Napoleon and Stalin were both more interested in power.  They did not care how the people suffered.  They did not care about the peopole at all.  The windmill, and corresponding technological advancements, could keep people busy while they got down to the real work of creating their own empires