Click to verify



```
Jump to Academy of Science Fiction, Fantasy & Horror Films, USA (1) Primetime Emmy Awards (1) Online Film & Television Association (1) Suggest an edit or add missing contentBy what name was Animal Farm (1999) officially released in India in English? AnswerYou have
no recently viewed pages Share copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially.
provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made. You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions You
may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation. No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the
permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. 1945 novella by George OrwellThis article is about the novel by George Orwell. For other uses, see Animal Farm (disambiguation). Animal Farm First edition coverAuthorGeorge
OrwellOriginaltitleAnimal Farm: A Fairy StoryLanguageEnglishGenrePolitical satirePublished17 August 1945 (Secker and Warburg, London, England)Publication placeUnited KingdomMediatypePrint (hard & paperback)Pages92AwardsModern Library's 100 Best NovelsNPR: 100 Best Science Fiction and Fantasy BooksHugo Award for Best Short
Novel (1946)Prometheus Award Hall of Fame (2011)OCLC3655473Dewey Decimal823/.912 20LCClassPZ3.O793 An Preceded by Inside the Whale and Other Essays Followed by Nineteen Eighty-Four Animal Farm (originally Animal Farm: A Fairy Story[1]) is a satirical allegorical novella, in the form of a beast fable, [2] by George Orwell, first published in
England on 17 August 1945.[3][4] It tells the story of a group of anthropomorphic farm animals who rebel against their human farmer, hoping to create a society where the animals can be equal, free, and happy and away from human interventions. However, by the end of the novella, the rebellion is betrayed, and under the dictatorship of a pig named
Napoleon, the farm ends up in a far worse state than it was before.[5]According to Orwell, Animal Farm reflects events leading up to the Russian Revolution of 1917 and then on into the Stalinist era of the Soviet Union, a period when Russia lived under the MarxistLeninist ideology of Joseph Stalin.[2][6] Orwell, a democratic socialist,[7] was a critic of
Stalin and hostile to Moscow-directed Stalinism, an attitude that was critically shaped by his experiences during the Barcelona May Days conflicts between the POUM and Stalinism, an attitude that was critically shaped by his experiences during the Barcelona May Days conflicts between the POUM and Stalinism, an attitude that was critically shaped by his experiences during the Barcelona May Days conflicts between the POUM and Stalinism, an attitude that was critically shaped by his experiences during the Barcelona May Days conflicts between the POUM and Stalinism, an attitude that was critically shaped by his experiences during the Barcelona May Days conflicts between the POUM and Stalinism, an attitude that was critically shaped by his experiences during the Barcelona May Days conflicts between the POUM and Stalinism, an attitude that was critically shaped by his experiences during the Barcelona May Days conflicts between the POUM and Stalinism, and attitude that was critically shaped by his experiences during the Barcelona May Days conflicts between the POUM and Stalinism, and attitude that was critically shaped by his experiences during the Barcelona May Days conflicts between the POUM and Stalinism, and attitude that was critically shaped by his experiences during the Barcelona May Days conflicts between the POUM and Stalinism and the Barcelona May Days conflicts between the POUM and Stalinism and the Barcelona May Days conflicts between the POUM and Stalinism and the Barcelona May Days conflicts between the POUM and Stalinism and the Barcelona May Days conflicts between the POUM and Stalinism and the Barcelona May Days conflicts between the Barcelona May Days conflicts between the POUM and Stalinism and the Barcelona May Days conflicts between the Barcelona May Days 
contre Staline"),[9] and in his essay, "Why I Write" (1946), wrote: "Animal Farm was the first book in which I tried, with full consciousness of what I was doing, to fuse political purpose and artistic purpose into one whole".[10]The original title of the novel was Animal Farm: A Fairy Story.[1] American publishers dropped the subtitle when it was
published in 1946, and only one of the translations, during Orwell's lifetime, the Telugu version, kept it. Other title Union des rpubliques socialistes animales for the French translation, which abbreviates to URSA, the Latin word for "bear", a symbol
of Russia. It also played on the French name of the Soviet Union, Union des rpubliques socialistes sovitiques. [9]Orwell wrote the book between November 1943 and February 1944, when the United Kingdom was in its wartime alliance with the Soviet Union against Nazi Germany and the British intelligentsia held Stalin in high esteem, which Orwell
hated.[11] The manuscript was initially rejected by several British and American publishers,[12] including one of Orwell's own, Victor Gollancz, which delayed its publication and public opinion were transformed as the wartime alliance gave way to the Cold War.
[14]Time magazine chose the book as one of the 100 best English-language novels (1923 to 2005);[15] it also featured at number 31 on the BBC's The Big Read poll.[17] It won a Retrospective Hugo Award in 1996,[18] and is included in the Great Books of the Western World
 selection.[19]The animal populace of the poorly run Manor Farm near Willingdon, England, is ripened for rebellion by neglect at the hands of the irresponsible and alcoholic farmer Mr. Jones. One night, the exalted boar Old Major holds a conference, at which he calls for the overthrow of humans and teaches the animals a revolutionary song called
"Beasts of England". When Old Major dies, two young pigs, Snowball and Napoleon, assume command and stage a revolt, driving Mr. Jones off the farm and renaming the property "Animal Farm". They adopt the Seven Commandments of Animalism, the most important of which is, "All animals are equal". The decree is painted (along with other rules)
in large letters on one side of the barn. Snowball teaches the animals to read and write, while Napoleon educates young puppies on the principles of Animalism. To commemorate the start of Animal Farm, Snowball raises a green flag with a white hoof and horn. Food is plentiful, and the farm runs smoothly. The pigs elevate themselves to positions of
leadership and set aside special food items, ostensibly for their health. Following an unsuccessful attempt by Mr. Jones and his associates to retake the farm (henceforth referred to by the animals as the "Battle of the Cowshed"), Snowball announces his plans to modernise the farm by building a windmill. Napoleon disputes this idea, and matters come
to a head, which culminates in Napoleon's dogs chasing Snowball away and Napoleon effectively declaring himself supreme commander. Napoleon effectively declaring himself supreme commander of the farm, replacing meetings with a committee of pigs who will run the farm. Through a young porker named Squealer, who is a skilled orator, Napoleon
claims credit for the idea of building the windmill, claiming that Snowball was only trying to win animals to his side. The animals find the windmill collapsed after a violent storm, Napoleon and Squealer persuade the animals that Snowball is trying to sabotage their
project, and begin to purge the farm of animals accused by Napoleon of consorting with his old rival. When some animals recall the Battle of the Cowshed, Napoleon (who was nowhere to be found during the battle) gradually smears Snowball to the point of saying he is a collaborator of Mr. Jones, even dismissing the fact that Snowball was given an
award of courage, while falsely representing himself as the main hero of the battle. "Beasts of England" is replaced with "Animal Farm", while an anthem glorifying Napoleon, who is presumably adopting the lifestyle of a man ("Comrade Napoleon"), is composed and sung. Napoleon then conducts a second purge, during which many animals who are
alleged to be helping Snowball in plots are executed by Napoleon's dogs, which troubles the rest of the animals. Despite their hardships, the animals are easily pacified by Napoleon's retort that they are better off than they were under Mr. Jones, as well as by the sheep's continual bleating of "four legs good, two legs bad". Mr. Frederick, a
neighbouring farmer, attacks the farm, using blasting powder to blow up the restored windmill. Although the animals win the battle, they do so at great cost, as many, including Boxer the workhorse, are wounded. Although the recovers from this, Boxer eventually collapses while working on the windmill (being extreme old at that time). He is taken
away in a knacker's van and a donkey called Benjamin alerts the animals of this, but Squealer quickly waves off their alarm by persuading the animal hospital and that the previous owner's signboard had not been repainted. Squealer subsequently reports Boxer's death and honours him
with a festival the following day. While, in truth, Napoleon had engineered the sale of Boxer to the knacker, allowing night. Years pass, the windmill is rebuilt and another windmill is constructed, which makes the farm a good amount of
income. However, the ideals that Snowball discussedincluding stalls with electric lighting, heating, and running water, along with a three-day work week for all animalsare forgotten, with "the exception of the few who knew him".
Many of the animals who participated in the rebellion are dead or old. Mr. Jones is also now known to be dead, having "died in an inebriates' home in another part of the country". The pigs start to resemble humans, such as walking in "two legs", carry whips, drink alcohol, and wear clothes. The Seven Commandments are abridged to just one phrase:
"All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others". The maxim "Four legs good, two legs bad" is similarly changed to "Four legs good, two legs better". Other changes include the Hoof and Horn flag being reburied. Napoleon holds a
dinner party for the pigs and local farmers, with whom he celebrates a new alliance. The other farm animals, who have not been invited, gather toward the window to watch. He abolishes the practice of the revolutionary traditions and restores the name "The Manor Farm". The men and pigs start playing cards, flattering and praising each other while
cheating at the game. Both Napoleon and Mr. Pilkington, one of the farmers, play the ace of spades at the same time and both sides begin fighting loudly over who cheated first. When the animals outside look at the pigs and men, it became "impossible to say which was which". Old Major An aged prize Middle White boar provides the inspiration that
fuels the rebellion. He is also called Willingdon Beauty when showing. He is an allegorical combination of Karl Marx, one of the creators of communism, and Vladimir Lenin, the draws up the principles of the revolution. His skull being put on revered public display
recalls Lenin, whose embalmed body was left in indefinite repose. [20] By the end of the book, the skull is reburied. Napoleon "A large, rather fierce-looking Berkshire boar, the only Berkshire on the farm, not much of a talker, but with a reputation for getting his own way". [21] An allegory of Joseph Stalin, [20] Napoleon is the leader of Animal
Farm. Snowball Napoleon's rival and original head of the farm after Jones's overthrow. His life parallels that of Leon Trotsky, [20] although there is no reference to Snowball having been murdered (as Trotsky was); however, he was exiled from the farm and subsequently became an image of evil. he may also combine some elements from Lenin. [22]
[c]Squealer A small, white, fat large white who serves as Napoleon's second-in-command and minister of propaganda, is a collective portrait of the Soviet nomenklatura and journalists, such as of the national daily Pravda (The Truth), able to justify every twist and turn in Stalin's policy. [20] Minimus A poetic pig who writes the second national anthem
of Animal Farm after the singing of "Beasts of England" is banned; later he composes a poem "Comrade Napoleon". Literary theorist John Rodden compares him to the poet Vladimir Mayakovsky, [23] who eulogized Lenin and the Soviet Union, although Mayakovsky neither wrote anthems nor praised Stalin in his poems. The piglets Hinted to be the
children of Napoleon and are the first generation of animals subjugated to his idea of animal inequality. The young pigs Four pigs who complain about Napoleon's takeover of the farm but are quickly silenced and later executed, the first kind of animals killed in Napoleon's farm purge. Probably based on the Great Purge of Grigory Zinoviev, Lev
Kamenev, Nikolai Bukharin, and Alexei Rykov. Pinkeye A minor pig who is mentioned only once; he is the taste-tester that samples Napoleon. Mr. Jones A heavy drinker who is the original owner of Manor Farm, a farm in disrepair with
farmhands who often loaf on the job. He is an allegory of Russian Tsar Nicholas II,[24] who was forced to abdicate following the February Revolution of 1917 and was executed, along with the rest of his family, by the Bolsheviks on 17 July 1918. The animals revolt after Jones goes on a drinking binge, returns hungover the following day and neglects
them completely. Jones is married, but his wife plays no active role in the book. She seems to live with her husband's drunkenness, going to bed while he stays up drinking until late into the night. In her only other appearance, she hastily throws a few things into a travel bag and flees when she sees that the animals are revolting. Towards the end of
the book, Napoleon's "favourite sow" wears her old Sunday dress.Mr. Frederick The tough owner of Pinchfield Farm, a small but well-kept neighbouring farm, who briefly allies with Napoleon. [25][26][27][28] Animal Farm a "buffer zone" between the
two bickering farmers. The animals of Animal Farm are terrified of Frederick, as rumours abound of him abusing his animals and entertaining himself with cockfighting. Napoleon allies with Frederick to sell surplus timber that Pilkington also sought, but is enraged to learn Frederick paid him in counterfeit money. Shortly after the swindling,
Frederick and his men invade Animal Farm, killing many animals and destroying the windmill. The brief alliance and subsequent invasion may allude to the MolotovRibbentrop Pact and Operation Barbarossa. [27][29][30]Mr. Pilkington The easy-going but crafty and well-to-do owner of Foxwood Farm, a large neighbouring farm overgrown with weeds.
Pilkington is wealthier than Frederick and owns more land, but his farm needs care as opposed to Frederick's smaller but more efficiently run farm. Although on bad terms with Frederick, Pilkington is also concerned about the animal revolution that deposed Jones and is worried that this could also happen to him. Mr. Whymper A man hired by
Napoleon to act as the liaison between Animal Farm and human society. At first, he acquires necessities that cannot be produced on the farm, such as dog biscuits and paraffin wax, but later he procures luxuries like alcohol for the pigs. Boxer A loyal, kind, dedicated, powerful, hard-working, and respectable cart-shire horse, although quite naive and
gullible.[31] Boxer does a large share of the physical labour on the farm. He is shown to believe that "Napoleon is always right." At one point, he questions Squealer's statement that Snowball was always against the welfare of the farm, causing him to be attacked by Napoleon's dogs, however Boxer's immense strength repels the attack, worrying the
 himself whisky, and Squealer gives a moving account, falsifying the circumstances of Boxer's death. Mollie A self-centred, self-indulgent, and vain young white mare who quickly leaves for another farm after the revolution, like those who left Russia after the fall of the Tsar. [35] She is only once mentioned again, and has an affinity for hair ribbons and
sugar cubes. Clover A gentle, caring mare, who shows concern, especially for Boxer, who often pushes himself too hard. Clover can read all the letters of the alphabet, but cannot "put words together". Benjamin A donkey, one of the oldest, wisest animals on the farm, and one of the few who can read properly. He is sceptical, temperamental and
evade the purges and survive despite the threat he potentially poses given his knowledge, his age, and his equivocal, albeit apolitical, positions. Muriel is one of the few animals on the farm who is not a pig but can
read. She survives, as does Benjamin, by eschewing politics. The puppies Offspring of Jessie and Bluebell, the puppies were taken away at birth by Napoleon and raised by him to serve as his powerful security force. Moses The Raven, "Mr. Jones's especial pet, was a spy and a tale-bearer, but he was also a clever talker". [38] Initially following Mrs.
of priestcraft promising pie in the sky when you die, and faithfully serving whoever happens to be in power". His preaching to the animals heartens them, and Napoleon allows Moses to reside at the farm "with an allowance of a gill of beer daily", akin to how Stalin brought back the Russian Orthodox Church during the Second World War.[36]The
legs good, two legs bad" was used as a device to drown out Trotsky.[39] Towards the end of the book, Squealer (the propagandist) trains the sheep to alter their slogan to "four legs good, two legs better", which they dutifully do. The hens The he
are promised following the rebellion that they will get to keep their eggs, which are stolen from them under Mr. Jones, however, their eggs are soon taken from them under the premise of buying goods from outside the farm. The hens are among the first to rebel, albeit unsuccessfully, against Napoleon, being brutally suppressed through starvation.
They represent the Ukrainian victims of the Holodomor. [40][41]The cows Unnamed. The cows unnamed. The cows unnamed into the pigs, who learn to milk them. The milk is stirred into the pigs' mash every day, while the other animals are
denied such luxuries. The cat Unnamed and never seen to carry out any work. The cat is absent for long periods and is forgiven because her excuses are so convincing and she "purred so affectionately that it was impossible not to believe in her good intentions". [42] She has no interest in the politics of the farm, and the only time she is recorded as
having participated in an election, she is found to have actually "voted on both sides". [43] The ducks Unnamed. A brood of ducklings is said to have lost their mother. They are protected by Clover. The roosters One arranges to wake Boxer early, and a black one acts as a trumpeter for Napoleon since he was a young cockerel. The geese Unnamed. One
unsuccessful attempts were made to civilise them and teach them the principles of Animalism. The rabbits Like the rats unsuccessful attempts were made to civilise them. At one point, Jones' men go rabbiting. George Orwell's Animal Farm is an example of a political satire and an allegory that was intended to have a "wider application", according to
Orwell himself, in terms of its relevance. [44] Stylistically, the work shares many similarities with some of Orwell's other works, most notably Nineteen Eighty-Four, as both have been considered works of Swiftian satire.
 [48]Orwell was committed to communicating straightforwardly, given the way that he felt words were commonly used in politics to deceive and uncomplicated fashion making the words easier to understand. [48] The difference is seen in the
way that the animals speak and interact, as the general moral animals seem to speak their minds clearly, while the wicked animals on the farm, such as Napoleon, twist language in such a way that it meets their insidious desires. This style reflects Orwell's proximity to the issues facing Europe at the time and his determination to comment critically on
Stalin's Soviet Russia.[48] Just as Nineteen Eighty-Four would be inspired by Yevgeny Zamyatin's We, Animal Farm, Gollancz's Left Book Club published both The Road to Wigan Pier and a left-wing children's book, The Adventures of the Little Pig and Other
Stories by F. Le Gros and Ida Clark."[49]George Orwell wrote the manuscript between November 1943 and February 1944[50] after his experiences during the Spanish Civil War, which he described in Homage to Catalonia (1938). In the preface of a 1947 Ukrainian edition of Animal Farm, he explained how escaping the communist purges in Spain
taught him "how easily totalitarian propaganda can control the opinion of enlightened people in democratic countries".[51] This motivated Orwell to expose and strongly condemn what he saw as the Stalinist corruption of the original socialist ideals.[52] Homage to Catalonia sold poorly; after seeing Arthur Koestler's best-selling Darkness at Noon
about the Moscow Trials, Orwell decided that fiction would be the best way to describe totalitarianism. [53] Immediately before writing the book, Orwell quit the BBC. He was also upset about a booklet for propagandists the Ministry of Information had put out. The booklet included instructions on how to quell ideological fears of the Soviet Union, such
as directions to claim that the Red Terror was a figment of Nazi imagination.[54] In the preface, Orwell described the source of the idea of setting the book on a farm:[52] I saw a little boy, perhaps ten years old, driving a huge carthorse along a narrow path, whipping it whenever it tried to turn. It struck me that if only such animals became aware of
their strength we should have no power over them, and that men exploit animals in much the pages intact. [55]Orwell initially encountered difficulty
getting the manuscript published, largely due to fears that the book might upset the alliance between Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union. Four publishers refused to publish Animal Farm, yet one had initially accepted the work but declined it after consulting the Ministry of Information. [56][d] Eventually, Secker and Warburg published
the first edition in 1945. During World War II, it became clear to Orwell that anti-Soviet literature was not something which most major publisher Gollancz. He also submitted the manuscript to Faber and Faber, where the poet T. S. Eliot (who was a director of the firm) rejected it; Eliot wrote back to
Orwell praising the book's "good writing" and "fundamental integrity", but declared that they would only accept it for publication if they had some sympathy for the viewpoint "which I take to be generally Trotskyite". Eliot said he found the view "not convincing", and contended that the pigs were made out to be the best to run the farm; he posited that
someone might argue "what was needed... was not more communism but more public-spirited pigs".[57] Orwell let Andr Deutsch, who was working for Nicholson & Watson in 1944, read the typescript, and Deutsch was convinced that Nicholson & Watson in 1944, read the typescript, and Deutsch was not more public-spirited pigs".[57] Orwell let Andr Deutsch was convinced that Nicholson & Watson would want to publish it; however, they did not, and "lectured Orwell on what they perceived to
be errors in Animal Farm".[58] In his London Letter on 17 April 1944 for Partisan Review, Orwell wrote that it was "now next door to impossible to get anything overtly anti-Russian printed. Anti-Russian printed. Anti-Russian printed overtly anti-Russian printed overtly anti-Russian printed overtly anti-Russian printed.
who had initially accepted Animal Farm, subsequently rejected the book after an official at the British Ministry of Information warned him off[59] although the civil servant who it is assumed gave the order was later found to be a Soviet spy.[60] Writing to Leonard Moore, a partner in the literary agency of Christy & Moore, publisher Jonathan Cape
explained that the decision had been taken on the advice of a senior official in the Ministry of Information. Such flagrant anti-Soviet bias was unacceptable, and the choice of pigs as the dominant class was thought to be especially offensive. It may reasonably be assumed that the "important official" was a man named Peter Smollett, who was later
unmasked as a Soviet agent.[61] Orwell was suspicious of Smollett/Smolka, and he would be one of the names Orwell included in his list of Crypto-Communists and Fellow-Travellers sent to the Information Research Department in 1949. The publisher wrote to Orwell, saying:[59]If the fable were addressed generally to dictators and dictatorships at
large then publication would be all right, but the fable does follow, as I see now, so completely the progress of the Russian Soviets and their two dictators [Lenin and Stalin], that it can apply only to Russia, to the exclusion of the other dictatorships. Another thing: it would be less offensive if the predominant caste in the fable were not pigs. I think theexclusion of the other dictatorships. Another thing: it would be less offensive if the predominant caste in the fable were not pigs. I think theexclusion of the other dictatorships.
choice of pigs as the ruling caste will no doubt give offence to many people, and particularly to anyone who is a bit touchy, as undoubtedly the Russians are. Frederic Warburg also faced pressures against publication, even from people in his own office and from his wife Pamela, who felt that it was not the moment for ingratitude towards Stalin and the
Red Army,[62] which had played a major part in defeating Adolf Hitler. A Russian translation of Animal Farm, Orwell refused in advance all royalties. A translation in Ukrainian, which was produced in Germany, was confiscated in large part by the American wartime authorities
perfectly". Nothing came of this, and a trial issue produced by Secker & Warburg in 1956 illustrated by John Driver was abandoned. The Folio Society published an edition in 1984 illustrated by Quentin Blake and a relation in 1985 to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of
the first edition of Animal Farm.[63][64]Orwell originally wrote a preface complaining about British people were suppressing criticism of the USSR, their World War II ally: The sinister fact about literary censorship and how the British people were suppressing criticism of the USSR, their World War II ally: The sinister fact about literary censorship in England is that it is largely voluntary... Things are kept right out of the British press, not because
the Government intervenes but because of a general tacit agreement that "it wouldn't do" to mention that particular fact. Although the first edition allowed space for the preface in the author's proof, it was not included, and the page numbers had to be renumbered at the last minute. [56] As of June 2009, most editions of the book have not included it.
[65]In 1972, Ian Angus found the original typescript titled "The Freedom of the Press", and Bernard Crick published it, together with his introduction, in The Times Literary Supplement on 15 September 1972 as "How the essay came to be written".[56] Orwell's essay criticised British self-censorship by the press, specifically the suppression of
unflattering descriptions of Stalin and the Soviet government. [56] The same essay also appeared in the Italian 1976 edition with the preface. Other publishers were still declining to publish it. [clarification needed] Contemporary reviews of the work were not universally
positive. Writing in the American New Republic magazine, George Soule expressed his disappointment in the book, writing that it "puzzled and saddened me. It seemed on the whole dull. The allegory turned out to be a creaking machine for saying in a clumsy way things that have been said better directly". Soule believed that the animals were not
consistent enough with their real-world inspirations, and said, "It seems to me that the failure of this book (commercially it is already assured of tremendous success) arises from the fact that the satire deals not with something the author has experienced, but rather with stereotyped ideas about a country which he probably does not know very well".
[66]The Guardian on 24 August 1945 called Animal Farm "a delightfully humorous and caustic satire on the rule of the many by the few".[67] Tosco Fyvel, writing in Tribune on the same day, called the book "a gentle satire on a certain State and on the illusions of an age which may already be behind us". Julian Symons responded, on 7 September,
 "Should we not expect, in Tribune at least, acknowledgement of the fact that it is a satire not at all gentle upon a particular State Soviet Russia? It seems to me that a reviewer should have the courage to identify Napoleon with Stalin, and Snowball with Trotsky, and express an opinion favourable or unfavourable to the author, upon a political ground
In a hundred years perhaps, Animal Farm may be simply a fairy story; today it is a political satire with a good deal of point". Animal Farm has been subject to much comment in the decades since these early remarks. [68] Between 1952 and 1957, the CIA, in an operation codenamed Aedinosaur, sent millions of balloons carrying copies of the novel into
2005);[15] it also featured at number 31 on the Modern Library List of Best 20th-Century Novels.[16] It won a Retrospective Hugo Award in 1996 and is included in the Great Books of the Western World selection.[19]Popular reading in schools, Animal Farm was ranked the UK's favourite book from school in a 2016 poll.[70]Animal Farm has also
faced an array of challenges in school settings around the US.[71] The following are examples of this controversy that has existed around Orwell's work: The John Birch Society in Wisconsin challenged the reading of Animal Farm in 1965 because of its reference to the masses revolting.[71][72]New York State English Council's Committee on Defense
Against Censorship found that in 1968, Animal Farm had been widely deemed a "problem book".[71]A censorship survey conducted in DeKalb County, Georgia, relating to the years 19791982, revealed that many schools had attempted to limit access to Animal Farm due to its "political theories".[71]A superintendent in Bay County, Florida, banned
Animal Farm at the middle school and high school levels in 1987.[71]The Board quickly brought back the book, however, after receiving complaints of the ban as "unconstitutional".[71]Animal Farm was removed from the Stonington, Connecticut school district curriculum in 2017.[73]Animal Farm has also faced similar forms of resistance in other
countries.[71] The ALA also mentions the way that the book was prevented from being featured at the International Book Fair in Moscow, Russia, in 1977 and banned from schools in the United Arab Emirates for references to practices or actions that defy Arab or Islamic beliefs, such as pigs or alcohol.[71]In the same manner, Animal Farm has also
faced relatively recent issues in China. In 2018, the Chinese government decided to censor all online posts about or referring to Animal Farm.[74] However, the book itself, as of 2019, remains sold in stores. Amy Hawkins and Jeffrey Wasserstrom of The Atlantic stated in 2019 that the book is widely available in mainland China for several reasons:
censors believe the general public is unlikely to read a highbrow book, because the elites who do read books feel connected to the ruling party anyway, and because the Communist Party sees being too aggressive in blocking cultural products as a liability. The authors stated: "It was and remains as easy to buy 1984 and Animal Farm in Shenzhen or
Shanghai as it is in London or Los Angeles".[75] An enhanced version of the book, launched in India in 2017, was widely praised for capturing the author's intent, by republishing the proposed preface of the First Edition and the preface he wrote for the Ukrainian edition.[76] Seven Commandments redirects here. For the Noahide code, see Seven
Laws of Noah. For The Bronx Is Burning episode, see The Seven Commandments. Snowball, Napoleon, and Squealer adapt Old Major's ideas into "a complete system of thought", which they formally name Animalism, an allegoric reference to Communism, not to be confused with the philosophy of Animalism. Soon after, Napoleon and Squealer partake
in activities associated with the humans (drinking alcohol, sleeping in beds, trading), which were explicitly prohibited by the Seven Commandments to account for this humanisation, an allusion to the Soviet government's revising of history to exercise control of the people's beliefs about
themselves and their society.[77]Squealer sprawls at the foot of the end wall of the big barn where the Seven Commandments were written (ch. viii) preliminary artwork for a 1950 strip cartoon by Norman Pett and Donald FreemanThe original commandments are: Whatever goes upon two legs is an enemy. Whatever goes upon four legs, or has wings
is a friend. No animal shall wear clothes. No animal shall drink alcohol. No animal shall dri
between animals on the nature of Animalism. Later, Napoleon and his pigs secretly revise some commandments are as follows, with the changes bolded: No animal shall sleep in a bed with sheets. No animal shall drink alcohol to excess. No animal shall kill any other animal shall sleep in a bed with sheets.
without cause. All animals are equal but some animals are more equal than others. Eventually, these are replaced with the maxims, "All animals are equal but some animals are more equal than others. Eventually, these are replaced with the maxims, "All animals are equal but some animals are more equal than others. Eventually, these are replaced with the maxims, "All animals are equal but some animals are more equal than others. Eventually, these are replaced with the maxims, "All animals are equal but some animals are equal but some animals are more equal than others. Eventually, these are replaced with the maxims, "All animals are equal but some animals are equal but some animals are equal but some animals are equal than others. Eventually, these are replaced with the maxims, "All animals are equal but some animals are e
Commandments, which was supposed to keep order within Animal Farm by uniting the animals from following the humans and preventing anima
described in the book appears to be based on the hammer and sickle, the Communist symbol. By the end of the book when Napoleon takes full control, the Hoof and Horn is removed from the flag. Orwell himself wrote in 1946, "Of course
I intended it primarily as a satire on the Russian revolution ... [and] that kind of revolution, (violent conspiratorial revolution, he stated, "for the past
ten years I have been convinced that the destruction of the Soviet myth was essential if we wanted a revival of the socialist movement. On my return from Spain [in 1937] I thought of exposing the Soviet myth was essential if we wanted a revival of the socialist movement. On my return from Spain [in 1937] I thought of exposing the Soviet myth was essential if we wanted a revival of the socialist movement.
animals against Farmer Jones is Orwell's analogy with the October 1917 Bolshevik Revolution. The Battle of the Cowshed has been said to represent the allied invasion of Soviet Russia in 1918,[30] and the defeat of the White Russians in the Russians in th
just as Napoleon's emergence as the farm's sole leader reflects Stalin's emergence [31] The pigs' appropriation of the story" as Orwell termed it in a letter to Dwight Macdonald, [80] and the
difficult efforts of the animals to build the windmill suggest the various five-year plans. The puppies controlled by Napoleon parallel the nurture of the secret police in the 1930s.[82] In chapter seven, when the animals
confess their non-existent crimes and are killed, Orwell directly alludes to the purges, confessions and show trials of the late 1930s. These contributed to Orwell's conviction that the Bolshevik revolution had been corrupted and the Soviet system become rotten. [83] Peter Edgerly Firchow and Peter Davison contend that the Bolshevik revolution had been corrupted and the Soviet system become rotten.
specifically referencing the Battle of Stalingrad and the Battle of Moscow, represents World War II.[29][30] During the battle, Orwell first wrote, "All the animals except Napoleon" in recognition of Stalin's decision to remain in Moscow during the German advance
[84] Orwell requested the change after he met Jzef Czapski in Paris in March 1945. Czapski, a survivor of the Katyn Massacre and an opponent of the Soviet regime, told Orwell, as Orwell wrote to Arthur Koestler, that it had been "the character [and] greatness of Stalin" that saved Russia from the German invasion.[f]Front row (left to right): Rykov
Skrypnyk, and Stalin 'When Snowball comes to the crucial points in his speeches he is drowned out by the sheep (Ch. V), just as in the party Congress in 1927 [above], at Stalin's instigation 'pleas for the opposition were drowned out by the sheep (Ch. V), just as in the party Congress in 1927 [above], at Stalin's instigation 'pleas for the opposition were drowned out by the sheep (Ch. V), just as in the party Congress in 1927 [above], at Stalin's instigation 'pleas for the opposition were drowned out by the sheep (Ch. V), just as in the party Congress in 1927 [above], at Stalin's instigation 'pleas for the opposition were drowned out by the sheep (Ch. V), just as in the party Congress in 1927 [above], at Stalin's instigation 'pleas for the opposition were drowned out by the sheep (Ch. V), just as in the party Congress in 1927 [above], at Stalin's instigation 'pleas for the opposition were drowned out by the sheep (Ch. V), just as in the party Congress in 1927 [above], at Stalin's instigation 'pleas for the opposition were drowned out by the sheep (Ch. V), just as in the party Congress in 1927 [above], at Stalin's instigation 'pleas for the opposition were drowned out by the sheep (Ch. V), just as in the party Congress in 1927 [above], at Stalin's instigation 'pleas for the opposition were drowned out by the sheep (Ch. V), just as in the party Congress in 1927 [above], at Stalin's instigation in the party Congress in 1927 [above], at Stalin's instigation in the party Congress in 1927 [above], at Stalin's instigation in the party Congress in 1927 [above], at Stalin's instigation in the party Congress in 1927 [above], at Stalin's instigation in the party Congress in 1927 [above], at Stalin's instigation in the party Congress in 1927 [above], at Stalin's instigation in the party Congress in 1927 [above], at Stalin's instigation in the party Congress in 1927 [above], at Stalin's instigation in the party Congress in 1927 [above], at Stalin's instigation in the party Congress in 1927 [above], at Stalin's instigation i
Messianic beliefs that seemed pitted against one another: Trotskyism, with its faith in the revolutionary vocation of Russia's socialist destiny";[87] Napoleon's dealings with Whymper and the Willingdon markets (Ch. VI), paralleling the Treaty of Rapallo; and Frederick's forged bank
notes, parallelling the MolotovRibbentrop Pact of August 1939, after which Frederick attacks Animal Farm without warning and destroys the windmill.[27]The book's close, with the pigs and men in a kind of rapprochement, reflected Orwell's view of the 1943 Tehran Conference[h] that seemed to display the establishment of "the best possible
starting with "Beasts of England" and the later anthems, parallels "The Internationale" and its adoption and repudiation by the Soviet authorities as the anthem of the USSR in the 1920s and 1930s.[89]According to Masha Gessen, the metamorphosis of the eighth commandment ("some animals are more equal") was likely inspired by similar change of
a party line which declared all Soviet people equal: the Russian nation and language suddenly became "first among equals" in official CPSU publications in 19361937.[90]A National Youth Theatre performance of Animal Farm at Soulton HallA theatrical version, with music by Richard Peaslee and lyrics by Adrian Mitchell, was staged at the National
Theatre London on 25 April 1984, directed by Peter Hall. It toured and performed by Guy Masterson, premiered at the Traverse Theatre Edinburgh in January 1995 and has toured worldwide since. [92][93]In 2021, during pandemic restrictions, the National Youth Theatre toured a stage version of Anima
Farm; this run included outdoor performances on a farm at Soulton Hall.[94]A new adaptation written and directed by Robert Icke, designed by Bunny Christie with puppetry designed and directed by Toby Oli opened at the Birmingham Repertory Theatre in January 2022 before touring the UK.[95]The Russian composer Alexander Raskatov has
 written an opera based on the book. Its premiere took place on 4 March 2023 in Amsterdam as part of Dutch National Opera's 2022/2023 season. [96] Animal Farm has been adapted to film twice. Both differ from the novel and have been accused of taking significant liberties, including sanitising some aspects. [citation needed] Animal Farm (1954) is an
animated film, in which Napoleon is eventually overthrown in a second revolution. In 1974, E. Howard Hunt revealed that he had been sent by the CIA's Psychological Warfare department to obtain the film rights from Orwell's widow, and the resulting 1954 animation was funded by the agency.[97][98]Animal Farm (1999) is a live-action TV version
that shows Napoleon's regime collapsing in on itself, with the farm having new human owners, reflecting the collapse of Soviet communism. [99] Andy Serkis is directing an upcoming animated film adaptation. [100] A BBC radio version, produced by Rayner Heppenstall, was broadcast in January 1947. Orwell listened to the production at his home in
Canonbury Square, London, with Hugh Gordon Porteous, amongst others. Orwell later wrote to Heppenstall that Porteous, "who had not read the book, grasped what was happening after a few minutes".[101]A further radio production, again using Orwell's dramatisation of the book, was broadcast in January 2013 on BBC Radio 4. Tamsin Greig
narrated, and the cast included Nicky Henson as Napoleon, Toby Jones as the propagandist Squealer, and Ralph Ineson as Boxer.[102]A Foreign Office copy of the first instalment of Pett and Freeman were secretly hired by the Information Research Department, a
secret department of the Foreign Office, to adapt Animal Farm into a comic strip. This comic was not published in the United Kingdom but ran in Brazilian and Burmese newspapers. [103] Developers Nerial and The Dairymen released a game based on the book in December 2020, entitled Orwell's Animal Farm, for Windows, macOS, iOS and Android in the United Kingdom but ran in Brazilian and Burmese newspapers.
coordination with the Orwell Estate. Information Research Department Union (19171927) History of the Soviet Union (19271953) Ideocracy New class Anthems in Animal Farm Union (19171927) History of the Soviet Union 
role of horses and human beings in the fourth book. Orwell brought to Animal Farm "a dose of Swiftian misanthropy, looking ahead to a time 'when the human race had finally been overthrown."[83]The Farm Animals Revolt (), published in 1917 by Russian historian Nikolai Kostomarov, has a similar premise to Animal Farm. Bunt (Revolt), published in
1924 by Polish Nobel laureate Wadysaw Reymont, has a similar premise to Animal Farm. White Acre vs. Black Acre, published in 1856 by William M. Burwell, is a satirical novel that features allegories for slavery in the United States[104] similar to Animal Farm's portrayal of Soviet history. George Orwell's own Nineteen Eighty-Four is a dystopian
novel about totalitarianism. Orwell, writing in his review of Franz Borkenau's The Spanish Cockpit in Time and Tide, 31 July 1937, and "Spilling the Spanish Beans", New English Weekly, 29 July 1937, and "Spilling the Spanish Beans", New English Weekly, 29 July 1937, and "Spilling the Spanish Beans", New English Weekly, 29 July 1937, and "Spilling the Spanish Beans", New English Weekly, 29 July 1937, and "Spilling the Spanish Beans", New English Weekly, 29 July 1937, and "Spilling the Spanish Beans", New English Weekly, 29 July 1937, and "Spilling the Spanish Beans", New English Weekly, 29 July 1937, and "Spilling the Spanish Beans", New English Weekly, 29 July 1937, and "Spilling the Spanish Beans", New English Weekly, 29 July 1937, and "Spilling the Spanish Beans", New English Weekly, 29 July 1937, and "Spilling the Spanish Beans", New English Weekly, 29 July 1937, and "Spilling the Spanish Beans", New English Weekly, 29 July 1937, and "Spilling the Spanish Beans", New English Weekly, 29 July 1937, and "Spilling the Spanish Beans", New English Weekly, 29 July 1937, and "Spilling the Spanish Beans", New English Weekly, 29 July 1937, and "Spilling the Spanish Beans", New English Weekly, 29 July 1937, and "Spilling the Spanish Beans", New English Weekly, 29 July 1937, and "Spilling the Spilling the 
must tell you that it is I think completely unacceptable politically from your point of view (it is anti-Stalin)." Gollancz became very angry at this insinuation; however, on 4 April 1944, he recognized his error of judgment: "You were right and I was wrong. I am so sorry. I have returned the manuscript."[13]^ According to Christopher Hitchens, "the
persons of Lenin and Trotsky are combined into one [i.e., Snowball], or, it might even be... to say, there is no Lenin at all."[22]^ Orwell 1976 p. 25 La libert di stampa^ Struve, Gleb. Telling the Russian, written for the Russian journal New Russian Wind, reprinted in Remembering Orwell ^ A Note on the Text, Peter Davison, Animal Farm, Penguin
edition 1989 ^ In the Preface to Animal Farm Orwell noted, however, "although various episodes are taken from the actual history of the Russian Revolution, they are dealt with schematically and their chronological order is changed." Preface to the Ukrainian edition of Animal Farm, reprinted in Orwell:Collected Works, It Is What I Think ^ a b
"Animal Farm by George Orwell". Suntup Editions. Retrieved 26 May 2025.^ a b Meija 2002.^ Bynum 2012.^ 12 Things You 2015.^ "Animal Farm". www.cliffsnotes.com. Retrieved 26 May 2025.^ a b Meija 2002.^ Bynum 2012.^ 12 Things You 2015.^ "Animal Farm". www.cliffsnotes.com. Retrieved 26 May 2025.^ a b Meija 2002.^ Bynum 2012.^ 12 Things You 2015.^ "Animal Farm". www.cliffsnotes.com. Retrieved 26 May 2025.^ a b Meija 2002.^ Bynum 2012.^ 12 Things You 2015.^ "Animal Farm". www.cliffsnotes.com. Retrieved 26 May 2025.^ a b Meija 2002.^ Bynum 2012.^ 12 Things You 2015.^ "Animal Farm". www.cliffsnotes.com. Retrieved 26 May 2025.^ Bynum 2012.^ 12 Things You 2015.^ "Animal Farm". www.cliffsnotes.com. Retrieved 26 May 2025.^ Bynum 2012.^ 12 Things You 2015.^ "Animal Farm". www.cliffsnotes.com. Retrieved 26 May 2025.^ Bynum 2012.^ 12 Things You 2015.^ Bynum 2012.^ 12 Things You 2015.^ Bynum 2012.^ 12 Things You 2015.^ Bynum 2012.^ 13 Things You 2015.^ Bynum 2012.^ 13 Things You 2015.^ Bynum 2012.^ 14 Things You 2015.^ Bynum 2012.^ 14 Things You 2015.^ Bynum 2012.^ 15 Things You 2015.^ Bynum 
"Introduction". Animal Farm. Penguin. p.vi. Animal Farm: Sixty. Alberge, Dalya (17 August 2024). "'It could disappear for ever': Anger over sale of George Orwell archive". The Guardian. Retrieved 6 January 2025. Dickstein 2007, p.134. a b Grossman & Lacayo 2005. a b Modern Library 1998. "The Big Read". BBC News. April 2003
Retrieved 22 March 2020. The Hugo Awards 1996. a b "Great Books of the Western World as Free eBooks". Prodigal no more. 5 March 2019. Retrieved 6 January 2025 via WordPress. a b c d Rodden 1999, p.15f. Orwell 1979, p.15, chapter II. a b Hitchens 2008, pp.186ff. Rodden 1999, p.11. Fall of Mister. Sparknotes "Literature. A british as Free eBooks". Prodigal no more. 5 March 2019. Retrieved 6 January 2025 via WordPress. A b c d Rodden 1999, pp.5ff. Orwell 1979, p.15, chapter II. A b Hitchens 2008, pp.186ff. Rodden 1999, pp.5ff. A british as Free eBooks "Literature. A british as Free eBooks". Prodigal no more. 5 March 2019. Retrieved 6 January 2025 via WordPress. A b c d Rodden 1999, pp.5ff. A british as Free eBooks "Literature. A british as Free eBooks". Prodigal no more. 5 March 2019. Retrieved 6 January 2025 via WordPress. A b c d Rodden 1999, pp.5ff. A british as Free eBooks "Literature. A british as Free eBooks". Prodigal no more. 5 March 2019. Retrieved 6 January 2025 via WordPress. A british as Free eBooks "Literature. A british as Free eBooks". Prodigal no more. 5 March 2019. Retrieved 6 January 2025 via WordPress. A british as Free eBooks "Literature. A british as Free eBooks". Prodigal no more. 5 March 2019. Retrieved 6 January 2025 via WordPress. A british as Free eBooks "Literature. A british as Free eBooks". Prodigal no more eBooks of the WordPress. A british as Free eBooks "Literature. A british as Free eBooks". Prodigal no more eBooks of the WordPress. A british as Free eBooks "Literature. A british as Free eBooks". Prodigal no more eBooks of the WordPress. A british as Free eBooks "Literature. A british as Free eBooks". Prodigal no more eBooks of the WordPress. A british as Free eBooks of the WordPress. A british as Free eBooks "Literature. A british as Free eBooks". Prodigal no more eBooks of the WordPress. A british as Free eBooks "Literature. A british as Free eBooks". A british as Free eBooks "Literature. A british as Free eBooks". A british as Free eBooks "Literature. A british as Free eBooks". 
Scheming Frederick how. a b c Meyers 1975, p.141. Bloom 2009. a b c Firchow 2008, p.102. a b c Davison 1996, p.161. A b c Dickstein 2007. Retrieved 7 December 2019. a b c Dickstein 2007.
p.141.^ Orwell 2006, p.236.^ Orwell 2009, p.35.^ Meyers 1975, p.122.^ George Orwell's Animal Farm Ch. VII An Academic Collaboration of the Symbolism Relating to the 1932-33 Soviet Ukrainian Famine- Genocide (Holodomor). The Holodomor Orwell 2009, p.52.^ Dwan, David (2012). "Orwell's Paradox: Equality in Animal Farm Ch. VII An Academic Collaboration of the Symbolism Relating to the 1932-33 Soviet Ukrainian Famine- Genocide (Holodomor).
Farm". ELH. 79 (3): 65583. doi:10.1353/elh.2012.0025. ISSN1080-6547. S2CID143828269. Crick, Bernard (31 December 1983). "The real message of '1984': Orwell's Classic Re-assessed". Financial Times. London. rosariomario (10 April 2011). "George Orwell: Dystopian Novel 1984 Animal Farm". Spazio personale di mario aperto a tutti 24 ore su.
Retrieved 26 November 2019. Orwell, George. "Politics and the English Language". Literary Cavalcade. 54: 2026. ProQuest2137893954. "Bloom's Modern Critical Views, George Orwell, Updated Edition", edited and with an introduction by, Harold Bloom; Chelsea
House; 2007:168. Orwell 2009. George, Orwell (March 1947). "Preface to the Ukrainian Edition of Animal Farm". The Orwell 1947. a b Orwell 1947. A b Orwell 1947. The Orwell Foundation. Archived from the original on 16 April 2021. Retrieved 20.
December 2022. Overy 1997, p.297. Getzels, Rachael (12 September 2012). "Plaque unveiled where George Orwell's Animal Farm almost went up in flames". Ham & High. Archived from the original on 4 February 2023. Retrieved 19 October 2020. a b c d Freedom of the Press. Eliot 1969. Orwell 2013, p.231. a b Whitewashing of Stalin
2008. Taylor 2003, p.337. Leab 2007, p.3. Fyvel 1982, p.139. Orwell 2001, p.123. Orwell 2015, pp.31314. "george orwell Does "Animal Farm" explicitly state anywhere in the text that it is in fact a political allegory?". Literature Stack Exchange. Retrieved 6 March 2021. Soule 1946. Books of day 1945. Orwell 2015, pp.253. Jeffreys-
Jones, Rhodri (2013). In Spies we Trust: The Story of Western Intelligence. Oxford University Press. p.145. December 2019. The Independent. Archived from the original on 7 May 2022. Retrieved 15 December 2019. a b c d e f g h "Banned &
Challenged Classics". Advocacy, Legislation & Issues. 26 March 2013. Archived from the original on 4 December 2019. Retrieved 26 November 2019. Retrieved 26 November 2019. Wojtas, Joe (2 February 2017). "Animal Farm by George Orwell". Banned Library. 21 January 2017. Retrieved 15 December 2019. Retrieved 26 November 2019. The company 2017 is a second of the company 2017. Retrieved 26 November 2019. The company 2017 is a second of the company 2017 is a second of the company 2017. Retrieved 26 November 2019. The company 2017 is a second of the company 2017 is a second o
satisfied". The Day. Retrieved 21 February 2021.^ Oppenheim, Maya (1 March 2018). "China bans George Orwell's Animal Farm and letter 'N' from online posts as censors bolster Xi Jinping's plan to keep power". The Independent. ProQuest2055087191.^ Hawkins, Amy; Wasserstrom, Jeffrey (13 January 2019). "Why 1984 Isn't Banned in China". The
Atlantic. Retrieved 15 August 2020. "Book Review: George Orwell's 'Animal Farm' Received Mixed Reviews from across the World, Enhanced Version now Available on Pirates". The Policy Times. 23 September 2020. Archived from the original on 29 October 2020. Retrieved 23 September 2020. Retrieved 23 September 2020. Retrieved 23 September 2020. Archived from the original on 29 October 2020. Retrieved 23 September 2020. Retrieved 23 September 2020. Retrieved 25 September 2020. Retrieved 26 September 2020. Retrieved 27 September 2020. Retrieved 27 September 2020. Retrieved 28 September 2020. Retrieved 29 September 2020. Retri
513438-4. {cite book}}: CS1 maint: publisher location (link)^ Gessen, Masha (2018). The Future is History. Penguin. pp.7778. ISBN 9781594634543.^ Orwell 2013, p.341.^ One man Animal Farm. Shropshirestar.com
Retrieved 23 June 2021. "Animal Farm stage adaptation cast, tour dates and more revealed | Whatsonstage.com. 10 September 2021. Retrieved 29 January 2022. "Dutch National Opera, Wiener Staatsoper & Teatro Massimo to Collaborate on Animal Farm". OperaWire. 29 March 2022. Retrieved 8 December 2022. Chilton 2016.
Senn, Samantha (1 October 2015). "All Propaganda". Journal of Strategic Security. 8 (5): 149161. doi:10.5038/1944-0472.8.3S.1483. ISSN1944-0464. S2CID145306291.^ "Animal Farm (1954, 1999)". Lozier Institute. Retrieved 22 June
2024. Giardina, Carolyn (19 April 2022). "Andy Serkis Teams With Cinesite on 'Animal Farm' Adaptation". The Hollywood Reporter. Retrieved 19 January 2023. Orwell 2013, p.112. Real George Orwell. Norman Pett. Burwell's White Acre vs. Black Acre". Uncle Tom's Cabin & American Culture. Retrieved 18 October 2020. "12 Things You May
Not Know About Animal Farm". Metro. 17 August 2015. Retrieved 16 August 2015. Retrieved 16 August 2016. Retrieved 16 August 2017. "Animal Farm: Sixty Years On". History Today. Archived from the original on 30 June 2009.
Retrieved 2 February 2013. Bloom, Harold (2009). Bloom's Modern Critical Interpretations: Animal Farm (newed.). Infobase Publishing. ISBN 978-1-60413582-4. Archived from the original on 30 July 2016.
Retrieved 17 July 2016. Bowker, Gordon (2013). George Orwell. Little, Brown Book Group. ISBN 978-1-4055-2805-4. Bynum, Helen (2010). Orwell, Politics, and Power. Continuum International Publishing Group. ISBN 978-1-4411-1954-205-5. Carr, Craig L. (2010). Orwell, Politics, and Power. Continuum International Publishing Group. ISBN 978-1-4411-1954-205-5. Carr, Craig L. (2010). Orwell, Politics, and Power. Continuum International Publishing Group. ISBN 978-1-4411-1954-205-5. Carr, Craig L. (2010). Orwell, Politics, and Power. Continuum International Publishing Group. ISBN 978-1-4411-1954-205-5. Carr, Craig L. (2010). Orwell, Politics, and Power. Continuum International Publishing Group. ISBN 978-1-4411-1954-205-5. Carr, Craig L. (2010). Orwell, Politics, and Power. Continuum International Publishing Group. ISBN 978-1-4411-1954-205-5. Carr, Craig L. (2010). Orwell, Politics, and Power. Continuum International Publishing Group. ISBN 978-1-4411-1954-205-5. Carr, Craig L. (2010). Orwell, Politics, and Power. Continuum International Publishing Group. ISBN 978-1-4411-1954-205-5. Carr, Craig L. (2010). Orwell, Politics, and Power. Continuum International Publishing Group. ISBN 978-1-4411-1954-205-5. Carr, Craig L. (2010). Orwell, Politics, and Power. Continuum International Publishing Group. ISBN 978-1-4411-1954-205-5. Carr, Craig L. (2010). Orwell, Politics, and Power. Continuum International Publishing Group. ISBN 978-1-4411-1954-205-5. Carr, Craig L. (2010). Orwell, Politics, and Power. Continuum International Publishing Group. ISBN 978-1-4411-1954-205-5. Carr, Craig L. (2010). Orwell, Politics, and Power. Continuum International Publishing Group. ISBN 978-1-4411-1954-205-5. Carr, Craig L. (2010). Orwell, Politics, and Power. Continuum International Publishing Group. ISBN 978-1-4411-1954-205-5. Carr, Craig L. (2010). Orwell Publishing Group. Orwel
5854-3. Retrieved 9 June 2012. Chilton, Martin (21 January 2016). "How the CIA brought Animal Farm to the screen". The Telegraph. Archived from the original on 26 October 2016. Crick, Bernard (2019). George Orwell: A Life. Sutherland House Publishing. ISBN 978-1-9994395-0-7. Davison, P. (1996). George Orwell: A
Literary Life. Palgrave Macmillan UK. ISBN 978-0-230-37140-8. Davison, Peter (2000). "George Orwell: Animal Farm: A Fairy Story: A Note on the Text". England: Penguin Books. Archived from the original on 12 December 2006. Dickstein, Morris (2007). "Animal Farm: History as fable". In Rodden, John (ed.). The Cambridge Companion to George
Orwell. Cambridge University Press. pp.13345. ISBN 978-0-521-67507-9. Eliot, Valery (6 January 1969). "T.S. Eliot and Animal Farm: Reasons for Rejection". The Times. UK. Archived from the original on 15 October 2009. Retrieved 8 April 2009. "The Fall of Mister Jones and the Russian Revolution of 1917". Shmoop University. Archived from the
original on 2 December 2013. Retrieved 13 May 2013. Firchow, Peter Edgerly (2008). Modern Utopian Fictions from H.G. Wells to Iris Murdoch. CUA Press. ISBN 978-0-8132-1573-0. "GCSE English Literature Animal Farm historical context (pt 1/3)". Learning Zone Broadband Class Clips. BBC. Archived from the original on 3 January 2012. Giardina,
Carolyn (19 October 2012). "Andy Serkis to Direct Adaptation of 'Animal Farm'". The Hollywood Reporter. Archived from the original on 13 November 2013. Retrieved 26 August 2013. Fyvel, Tosco R. (1982). George Orwell, a personal memoir. MacMillan. ISBN 978-0-02542040-3. Grossman, Lev; Lacayo, Richard (16 October 2005). "All-Time 100
Novels". Time. Archived from the original on 13 September 2008. Retrieved 31 August 2008. Hitchens, Christopher (2008). Why Orwell Subverted: The CIA and the Filming of Animal Farm. Penn State Press. ISBN 978-0-271-02978-8. Meija, Jay (26 August 2002). "Animal Farm."
Farm: A Beast Fable for Our Beastly Times". Literary Kicks. Retrieved 16 February 2019. Meyers, Jeffrey (1975). A Reader's Guide to George Orwell. Thames and Hudson. ISBN 978-0-500-15016-0. "Norman Pett". lambiek.net. Archived from the original on 17 December 2017. Retrieved 8 May 2018. "One man Animal Farm Show On the Way to Darwen"
Lancashire Telegraph. 25 January 2013. Archived from the original on 6 January 2014. Orwell, George (1945). "The Freedom of the Press: Orwell's Proposed Preface to 'Animal Farm. New York: The New American Library. ISBN 978-1-
4193-6524-9. {{cite book}}: ISBN / Date incompatibility (help)Orwell, George (March 1947). "Preface to the Ukrainian Edition of Animal Farm". Archived from the original on 24 October 2005.Orwell, George (1979) [First published by Martin Secker & Warburg 1945; published in Penguin Books 1951]. Animal Farm. England: Penguin Books.
ISBN 978-0-14-000838-8.Orwell, George (2001). Smothered Under Journalism 1946. Secker & Warburg. ISBN 978-0-436-20556-9.Orwell, George (2000). Animal Farm: A Fairy Story
HMH Books. ISBN 978-0-547-37022-4. Orwell, George (2013). Peter Davison (ed.). George Orwell: A Life in Letters. W. W. Norton & Co. p. 231. ISBN 978-0-87140-462-6. "The Real George Orwell, Animal Farm". BBC Radio 4. Archived from the original on 27 January 2013. Orwell, George (2014). Why I Write. Penguin Books Limited. ISBN 978-0-14-
198060-7.Orwell, George (2015). I Belong to the Left: 1945. Penguin Random House. ISBN 978-1-84655-944-0.Overy, Richard (1997). Why the Allies Won. W.W. Norton. ISBN 978-0-393-31619-3.Rodden, John (1999). Understanding Animal Farm: A Student Casebook to Issues, Sources, and Historical Documents. Greenwood Publishing Group.
ISBN978-0-313-30201-5. Retrieved 9 June 2012.Roper, D. (1977). "Viewpoint 2: The Boxer Mentality". Change. 9 (11): 1163. doi:10.1080/00091383.1977.10569271. ISSN0009-1383. JSTOR40176954. "The Scheming Frederick and how Hitler Broke the Non-Aggression Pact". Shmoop University. Archived from the original on 2 December 2013.
Retrieved 13 May 2013. Soule, George (1946). "1946 Review of George Orwell's 'Animal Farm'". The New Republic. Archived from the original on 18 May 2013. Retrieved 13 May 2013. Sutherland, T. (2005). "Speaking
My Mind: Orwell Farmed for Education". The English Journal. 95 (1): 1719. doi:10.2307/30047391. JSTOR30047391. Taylor, David John (2003). Orwell: The Life. H. Holt. ISBN 978-0-8050-7473-4. "The whitewashing of Stalin". BBC News. 11 November 2008. Archived from the original on 12 November 2008. "Top 100 Best Novels". Modern Library.
1998. Retrieved 23 February 2019.Bott, George (1968) [1958]. Selected Writings. London, Melbourne, Toronto, Singapore, Johannesburg, Hong Kong, Nairobi, Auckland, Ibadan: Heinemann Educational Press. ISBN 978-0-435-13675-8. Menchhofer, Robert W. (1990). Animal Farm. Lorenz Educational Press. ISBN 978-0-787780616.0 (Neill, Terry, Indiana, India
```

MachineExcerpts from Orwell's detters to his agent concerning Animal FarmReview in the Antigonish ReviewOrwell's original preface to the book Archived 3D December 2009 at the Wayback MachineAnimal Farm Revisited by John Molyneux, Internations Socialism, 44 (1989) nimal Farm As now sold over 3D million copies world the best possible in copies from "George Orwell sestimated to have sold in excess of 41 million copies world wide. The most recognized work, Animal Farm, sold 250,000 copies when it was published in 1945. Latest figures suggest Animal Farm has now sold over 11 million copies worldwide. The most successful film adaptation of Orwells 1984 (which was also released in 1984) groups of 41 groups with the proposed \$8.43,500. He was a farm of 3 (around \$12.50) a week for articles, essays and novels. In 1946, Orwell estimated that the best possible income for a writer at the time was around 1,000 (\$4,000) per year. When Nineteen Eighty-Four was chosen for a gen as he was still living in chain the UK, the Orwell Prize was created in 1993 to meet Orwells ambition of making political writing of a gen as he was still living in chain the UK, the Orwell Prize was created in 1993 to meet Orwell also created in 1993 to meet Orwell also created a number of these were novels. Three of these were nonfiction titles. His books were published between the years of 1933 and 1949. During the period, Orwell are prize of 1933 and 1949. During the period, Orwell are prize of 1933 and 1949. During the period, Orwell are prize of 1933 and 1949. During the period, Orwell are prize of 1933 and 1949. During the period, Orwell are prize of 1933 and 1949. During the period, Orwell are prize of 1933 and 1949. During the period, Orwell are prize of 1933 and 1949. During the period of the per

What awards did animal farm win. What awards do the animals create. Awards in animal farm.