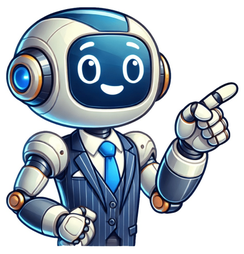
I'm not a bot



The Seven Commandments in Animal Farm are established by the animals on the farm as a set of principles to govern their behaviour and ensure equality. Throughout the novella, these commandments undergo alterations, reflecting the corruption of the original ideals. Here are the original Seven Commandments in order: 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 sleep in a bed. No animal shall drink alcohol. No animal shall kill any other animal. All animals are equal. As the story progresses, the pigs, who take on leadership roles, violate and modify these commandments to justify their increasing privileges and the deviation from the animals' original ideals. The alterations and eventual corruption of the commandments symbolize the betrayal of the animals' trust and the erosion of the principles of Animalism. Changes to the commandments The alteration of the Seven Commandments in Animal Farm is a critical element that reflects the gradual corruption of the animals' original ideals. Here's an outline of how each commandment is altered or violated over the course of the novella: 1. Whatever goes upon two legs is an enemy. Alteration: This commandment is ultimately abandoned and replaced with the pigs walking on two legs, signifying a betrayal of the initial principle. Significance: The pigs' adoption of human-like behaviour contradicts the original principle, illustrating their becoming the very enemy the animals sought to be free from. 2. Whatever goes upon four legs, or has wings, is a friend. Alteration: This commandment is subtly changed to "Whatever goes upon four legs, or has wings, is a friend. No animal shall wear clothes." Significance: The addition of the clothing clause signifies a departure from the original inclusivity, introducing a hierarchy based on attire and, consequently, betraying the principle of universal friendship. 3. No animal shall wear clothes. Alteration: This commandment is altered with the addition of "No animal shall wear clothes." emphasizing the pigs' hypocrisy as they begin to wear human clothing. Significance: The pigs' violation of this commandment underscores their move toward adopting the vices and privileges of the humans they initially rebelled against. 4. No animal shall sleep in a bed. Alteration: This commandment is changed to "No animal shall sleep in a bed with sheets," justifying the pigs' use of the farmhouse beds. Significance: The alteration reflects the pigs' manipulation of language to legitimize their luxuries, further betraying the original principle of simplicity and equality. 5. No animal shall drink alcohol. Alteration: This commandment is modified to "No animal shall drink alcohol to excess." Significance: The modification introduces a subjective element, allowing the pigs to justify their drinking. This alteration demonstrates the pigs' manipulation of rules for their benefit. 6. No animal shall kill any other animal. Alteration: This commandment is altered to "No animal shall kill any other animal without cause." Significance: The addition of "without cause" provides a loophole for the pigs to justify their executions, betraying the original principle of non-violence. 7. All animals are equal. Alteration: This commandment is eventually modified to "All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others." Significance: The ultimate betrayal, this alteration explicitly contradicts the foundational principle of equality, highlighting the pigs' establishment of a privileged ruling class. The alteration of the Seven Commandments in "Animal Farm" serves as a narrative device to symbolize the corruption of revolutionary ideals and the betrayal of the animals' trust by their leaders. The alterations from the original principles illustrate the pigs' descent into tyranny and the erosion of the animals' dream of a just and equal society. The changes to the commandments represent a betrayal The changes to the Seven Commandments in "Animal Farm" represent a clear and deliberate betrayal of the animals' original revolutionary ideals. Each alteration reflects the pigs' gradual deviation from the principles of Animalism, leading to the establishment of a corrupt and oppressive regime. Here's how the changes to the commandments signify betrayal: 1. Whatever goes upon two legs is an enemy. Original Commandment: Reflects the animals' animosity towards humans, setting the tone for the rebellion against human oppression. Betrayal: The pigs ultimately walk on two legs, aligning themselves with the very enemy the animals sought to overthrow. This represents a complete betrayal of the initial principle. 2. Whatever goes upon four legs, or has wings, is a friend. Original Commandment: Establishes a sense of unity among the animals, emphasizing friendship among non-human creatures. Betrayal: The addition of "No animal shall wear clothes." introduces a hierarchy based on attire, betraying the principle of universal friendship and inclusivity. 3. No animal shall wear clothes. Original Commandment: Rejects human practices and emphasizes simplicity and equality among the animals. Betrayal: The pigs violate this commandment by wearing clothes, symbolizing their adoption of human-like privileges and a departure from the original ideals. 4. No animal shall sleep in a bed. Original Commandment: Reinforces the rejection of human luxuries and comforts, promoting a modest way of life. Betrayal: The alteration to "No animal shall sleep in a bed with sheets" introduces a loophole, allowing the pigs to justify their luxurious living conditions, contradicting the original principle of simplicity and equality. 5. No animal shall drink alcohol. Original Commandment: Promotes sobriety and responsible behaviour among the animals. Betrayal: The pigs' consumption of alcohol to excess and the subsequent alteration of the commandment to include "to excess" introduces a subjective element, betraying the original principle of sobriety. 6. No animal shall kill any other animal. Original Commandment: Emphasizes non-violence and mutual respect among the animals. Betrayal: The alteration to "No animal shall kill any other animal without cause" introduces a loophole for the pigs to justify their executions, betraying the original principle of non-violence. 7. All animals are equal. Original Commandment: Represents the fundamental principle of equality and the rejection of hierarchy. Betrayal: The alteration to "All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others" explicitly contradicts the foundational principle, establishing a privileged ruling class. This is the ultimate betrayal of the animals' trust and aspirations. In summary, the changes to the commandments in Animal Farm signify a systematic betrayal of the animals' revolutionary ideals. The alterations reflect the pigs' manipulation of language, introduction of loopholes, and ultimate descent into tyranny. The commandments, initially established to ensure equality and justice, become tools for justifying the pigs' increasing privileges and the erosion of the animals' dream of a utopian society. Jump to ratings and reviewsLibrarian's note: There is an Alternate Cover Edition for this edition of this book here.A farm is taken over by its overworked, mistreated animals. With flaming idealism and stirring slogans, they set out to create a paradise of progress, justice, and equality. Thus the stage is set for one of the most telling satiric fables ever penned - a razor-edged fairy tale for grown-ups that records the evolution from revolution against tyranny to a totalitarianism just as terrible. When Animal Farm was first published, Stalinist Russia was seen as its target. Today it is devastatingly clear that wherever and whenever freedom is challenged, whatever banner, the cutting clarity and savage comedy of George Orwell's masterpiece have an enduring and message still pressing home to us. Show more Show less Genres Classics Fiction Dystopia Fantasy School Political Literature 58977 people are currently reading 1460356 people want to read Error Attempt Rate was an English novelist, poet, essayist, journalist and critic who wrote under the pen name of George Orwell. His work is characterized by lucid prose, social criticism, opposition to all totalitarianism (both authoritarian communism and fascism), and support of democratic socialism. Orwell is best known for his allegorical novella Animal Farm (1945) and the dystopian novel Nineteen Eighty-Four (1949), although his works also encompass literary criticism, poetry, fiction and polemical journalism. His non-fiction works, including The Road to Wigan Pier (1937), documenting his experience of working-class life in the industrial north of England, and Homage to Catalonia (1938), an account of his experiences soldiering for the Republican faction of the Spanish Civil War (1936–1939), are as critically respected as his essays on politics, literature, language and culture.Orwell's work remains influential in popular culture and in political culture, and the adjective "Orwellian"—describing totalitarian and authoritarian social practices—is part of the English language, like many of his neologisms, such as "Big Brother", "Thought Police", "Room 101", "Newspeak", "memory hole", "doublethink", and "thoughtcrime". In 2008, The Times named Orwell the second-greatest British writer since 1945.Displaying 1 - 30 of 117,781 reviewsJune 10, 2017 [illegible] ********** اعتقد ان هذا ربعو اساسا لروايه راتعه صاغها مرمزه وبراعه جورج اورويلها محرز تلخيص رتلقد عرضت الان اهدا ان لم تكتب احد اصدقائي هنا في الجودريدز وعدوني عندك اتاكي الصباح ** [illegible] ** تلميحه قاصص قدنا [illegible] ** تحكمها قصتهم على الحكومهوما يدهم فني يا لاعداء ... حتى صار لاقوى بين جنبرا وانسان [illegible] April 8, 2024I revisited Animal Farm recently and my opinions remain the same. George Orwell leaves absolutely nothing to the imagination. This is a blatant political statement. There's no reading between the lines in order to ascertain the place aware of this: We can presume he has seen it before, though, on a character level he was a bit of an ass not to tell anybody what was coming. See what I did there? I'm good. I know. The problem I had with Animal Farm is that I could not engage with it. The characters aren't really characters. The setting isn't really a setting. And the plot isn't really a plot. They are all mere devices, a means for Orwell to blurt out his political statement. The entire book is one big author filibuster, an entire situation and a group of characters created for the simple reason of showing Orwell's opinions. Orwell's opinions are not the problem. The problem is that he wrote a book that is not a book, but a vehicle for his opinions. Orwell's opinions are not hidden within the writing. They begin to take on the traits of a human. They begin to take on the traits of humans. They begin to take on the traits of humans. They are the human representation of Orwell's opinions. They are driven by money and profit. They're above their peers, ultimately, destroying their own aims. By doing this Orwell is calling humans pigs; he is calling post-revolutionaries pigs. For me reading this, this was more of an insult to pigs than humans. Pigs are lovely animals. (Nicer than humans?) The metaphor certainly relies much on the reader's interpretation of what a pig is. That's me just being pedantic and silly, but I guess I just like pigs. And I feel like I've read Animal Farm before. I feel like I know this story, and that's because it is the history of mankind; it is the history of revolution. So, needless to say, Orwell has captured a large sense of this on the page. When it has been read, it is definitely something that cannot be unread. The allegory is pertinent and, in a sense, an almost pessimistic truism, though the inner romantic in me finds such a defeatist attitude, well, defeating. It's undoubtedly very intelligent writing, but I just didn't enjoy it. When I read literature, whether it be poetry, play or novel, I like imagining things; I like coming up with my own interpretation, meaning, or criticisms. With this, Orwell has said it all. I feel like I didn't need to read it, a plot summary would have given me everything the writing did.- This is the first book I read on my 2017 reading challenge, I hope I enjoy the others more!2-star reads modernist-movementFebruary 18, 2020Update after my February 2020 Re-readA lot has happened in the world since I read this in high school in the mid-1990s. The book is as interesting and powerful as I remember. However, I think having an adult perspective on life, government, laws, taxes, rights, etc. makes this a much more powerful for me now than it was when I read it as a teenager. It is one of the most powerful books I have read. It is a short book, but it packs a punch. It is a book that I would recommend to everyone, young and old, because it is a book that everyone should read and think about. It is a book that I would like to read to my children when they are old enough to understand it. It is a book that I would like to read to my children when they are old enough to understand it. So much symbolism and meaning crammed into such a small book. Also, a great use of anthropomorphism (I just wanted to use a big, fancy sounding word!)Review wise, that is about all I need to say - it is great, read it!But, I will add this anecdote . . .I read this when I was in High School as required reading. Most required reading books were long and not all that exciting (I am looking at you, Jane Eyre!) But, this one was so good that I couldn't put it down. And, since it is so short, I read it in one night. Well, the teacher had assigned chapters and asked us not to read ahead. Still hard to believe I got in trouble for reading too much of a required reading book!2020 classic completist-book-club Meghhnaa (On a Review-Writing Break!)September 17, 2022"Animal Farm" is a hilarious polemic, anthropomorphic, allegorical novel on the 1917 Russian revolution, but is very much perpetually applicable to the past, current and future political state-of-affairs! It is emblematic of rebellion against dictators and totalitarianism!It is a story of the Farmer Jones' animals rising up in rebellion, tired of exploitation, to take over the "Manor Farm", to build a fairer society for themselves. There are stark similarities between politicians and animal leaders. Power and use of language for controlling minds, has been astutely demonstrated in this novel, by George Orwell. Being a short-fabled fairy-like animal entertainer, it doesn't render itself into a boring political study for a tad! A satirical comedy on the inextricability of power and corruption, and their insidious effect on the common public! The corruption of the pigs metaphorically demonstrates the yielding of the politicians (in any age or era) for pandering power and greed, at the expense of the common public. The allegorical nature of the novel, is a delight of satirical, political, and social commentary, and is a fable that is ever-relevant, and ever-applicable, to the human condition. The animals are the common public, the pigs are the politicians, the farmer is the Tsar, the dogs are the military, the sheep are the mindless followers, the horses are the workers, the hens are the ignorant, the rats are the criminals, the cat is the bribe-taker, the donkey is the wise-but-silent-and-stubborn-and-unyielding-to-anyone-and-everything-and-everybody-and-everything-and-everybody-and-everything-and-everybody