

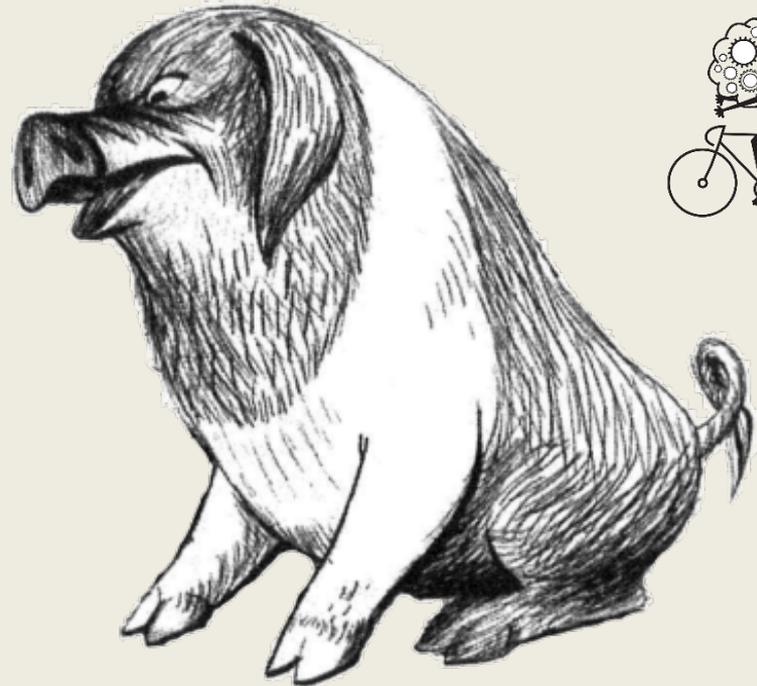
# Lesson Guide

<p><b>Do Now</b> How did Stalin build a cult of personality around himself in Soviet Russia? How does Napoleon do the same in Animal farm? <b>Extension:</b> Why did Orwell create Napoleon similar to Stalin?</p>	
<p><b>Reading</b> Chapter 8 - pages 69 to 73 Use slide 13 to summarise key events in the passage</p>	<p>Use the glossary to support teaching <b>ALLOW 10 MINS FOR READING</b></p>
<p><b>Check for understanding</b> Ask students to discuss questions in pairs. Take feedback and share correct answers.</p>	
<p><b>Discussion</b> Why is the windmill named after Napoleon? How does this add to his cult of celebrity?</p>	<p>Will this be paired or group discussion?</p>
<p><b>Analysis</b> How has Napoleon made himself the leader of Animal Farm? Encourage students to discuss their ideas in pairs first before starting their response. The ideas on slide 17 will also help to guide them.</p>	<p>We have included a model answer to the question. Your students might not need this level of scaffolding/support. If not then differentiate accordingly. <b>ALLOW AT LEAST 15 MINS FOR STUDENTS TO WRITE THEIR ANALYTICAL PARAGRAPHS</b></p>
<p><b>Mastery quiz</b> Students complete mastery quiz.</p>	

# Napoleon

Thursday, 26 May 2022

1. How did Stalin build a cult of personality around himself in Soviet Russia?
2. How does Napoleon do the same on Animal Farm?



**Extension:** Why did Orwell create Napoleon similar to Stalin?

- Stalin used the press as propaganda to present him as 'Great', 'Beloved' and the 'Father of Nations'.
- Many books, poems, songs and paintings were devoted to Stalin.
- Many pictures and statues were hung in public spaces depicting him as tall and strong.
  
- Napoleon gives himself the title 'Leader' and 'Father of all Animals'.
- A poem is written about him.
- He lives separately from the other animals and the dogs become his servants.

**Extension:** Orwell wants us to see that Napoleon is a bad and controlling leader just like Stalin.

Last lesson we found out how Napoleon builds a cult of personality around himself on the farm. Let's continue reading.

**Read from (page 46),** 'Meanwhile, through the agency of Whymper...'

**Read to (page),** '...stirred and rustled in his breath.'



Meanwhile, through the agency of Whymper, Napoleon was engaged in complicated negotiations with Frederick and Pilkington. The pile of timber was still unsold. Of the two, Frederick was the more anxious to get hold of it, but he would not offer a reasonable price. At the same time there were renewed rumours that Frederick and his men were plotting to attack Animal Farm and to destroy the windmill, the building of which had aroused furious jealousy in him. Snowball was known to be still skulking on Pinchfield Farm. In the middle of the summer the animals were alarmed to hear that three hens had come forward and confessed that, inspired by Snowball, they had entered into a plot to murder Napoleon. They were executed immediately, and fresh precautions for Napoleon's safety were taken. Four dogs guarded his bed at night, one at each corner, and a young pig named Pinkeye was given the task of tasting all his food before he ate it, lest it should be poisoned.

**skulking** - hiding

At about the same time it was given out that Napoleon had arranged to sell the pile of timber to Mr. Pilkington; he was also going to enter into a regular agreement for the exchange of certain products between Animal Farm and Foxwood. The relations between Napoleon and Pilkington, though they were only conducted through Whymper, were now almost friendly. The animals distrusted Pilkington, as a human being, but greatly preferred him to Frederick, whom they both feared and hated. As the summer wore on, and the windmill neared completion, the rumours of an impending treacherous attack grew stronger and stronger. Frederick, it was said, intended to bring against them twenty men all armed with guns, and he had already bribed the magistrates and police, so that if he could once get hold of the title-deeds of Animal Farm they would ask no questions. Moreover, terrible stories were leaking out from Pinchfield about the cruelties that Frederick practised upon his animals. He had flogged an old horse to death, he starved his cows, he had killed a dog by throwing it into the furnace, he amused himself in the evenings by making cocks fight with splinters of razor-blade tied to their spurs.

**impending** – a bad event that will occur soon  
**treacherous** – going against somebody's trust

The animals' blood boiled with rage when they heard of these things being done to their comrades, and sometimes they clamoured to be allowed to go out in a body and attack Pinchfield Farm, drive out the humans, and set the animals free. But Squealer counselled them to avoid rash actions and trust in Comrade Napoleon's strategy.

Nevertheless, feeling against Frederick continued to run high. One Sunday morning Napoleon appeared in the barn and explained that he had never at any time contemplated selling the pile of timber to Frederick; he considered it beneath his dignity, he said, to have dealings with scoundrels of that description. The pigeons who were still sent out to spread tidings of the Rebellion were forbidden to set foot anywhere on Foxwood, and were also ordered to drop their former slogan of "Death to Humanity" in favour of "Death to Frederick." In the late summer yet another of Snowball's machinations was laid bare. The wheat crop was full of weeds, and it was discovered that on one of his nocturnal visits Snowball had mixed weed seeds with the seed corn.

**clamoured** – to ask for something continuously in a loud or angry way

**contemplated** – thought about

**nocturnal** – night time

A gander who had been privy to the plot had confessed his guilt to Squealer and immediately committed suicide by swallowing deadly nightshade berries. The animals now also learned that Snowball had never--as many of them had believed hitherto--received the order of "Animal Hero, First Class." This was merely a legend which had been spread some time after the Battle of the Cowshed by Snowball himself. So far from being decorated, he had been censured for showing cowardice in the battle. Once again some of the animals heard this with a certain bewilderment, but Squealer was soon able to convince them that their memories had been at fault.

In the autumn, by a tremendous, exhausting effort--for the harvest had to be gathered at almost the same time--the windmill was finished. The machinery had still to be installed, and Whymper was negotiating the purchase of it, but the structure was completed. In the teeth of every difficulty, in spite of inexperience, of primitive implements, of bad luck and of Snowball's treachery, the work had been finished punctually to the very day!

**gander** – a male goose

**hitherto** – before now

**bewilderment** - confusion

**punctually** – on time

Tired out but proud, the animals walked round and round their masterpiece, which appeared even more beautiful in their eyes than when it had been built the first time. Moreover, the walls were twice as thick as before. Nothing short of explosives would lay them low this time! And when they thought of how they had laboured, what discouragements they had overcome, and the enormous difference that would be made in their lives when the sails were turning and the dynamos running--when they thought of all this, their tiredness forsook them and they gambolled round and round the windmill, uttering cries of triumph. Napoleon himself, attended by his dogs and his cockerel, came down to inspect the completed work; he personally congratulated the animals on their achievement, and announced that the mill would be named Napoleon Mill.

**forsook** - left

Two days later the animals were called together for a special meeting in the barn. They were struck dumb with surprise when Napoleon announced that he had sold the pile of timber to Frederick. Tomorrow Frederick's wagons would arrive and begin carting it away. Throughout the whole period of his seeming friendship with Pilkington, Napoleon had really been in secret agreement with Frederick.

All relations with Foxwood had been broken off; insulting messages had been sent to Pilkington. The pigeons had been told to avoid Pinchfield Farm and to alter their slogan from "Death to Frederick" to "Death to Pilkington." At the same time Napoleon assured the animals that the stories of an impending attack on Animal Farm were completely untrue, and that the tales about Frederick's cruelty to his own animals had been greatly exaggerated. All these rumours had probably originated with Snowball and his agents. It now appeared that Snowball was not, after all, hiding on Pinchfield Farm, and in fact had never been there in his life: he was living--in considerable luxury, so it was said--at Foxwood, and had in reality been a pensioner of Pilkington for years past.

**originated** –  
come from

The pigs were in ecstasies over Napoleon's cunning. By seeming to be friendly with Pilkington he had forced Frederick to raise his price by twelve pounds. But the superior quality of Napoleon's mind, said Squealer, was shown in the fact that he trusted nobody, not even Frederick. Frederick had wanted to pay for the timber with something called a cheque, which, it seemed, was a piece of paper with a promise to pay written upon it. But Napoleon was too clever for him. He had demanded payment in real five-pound notes, which were to be handed over before the timber was removed. Already Frederick had paid up; and the sum he had paid was just enough to buy the machinery for the windmill.

**cunning** – cleverly  
tricking someone

Meanwhile the timber was being carted away at high speed. When it was all gone, another special meeting was held in the barn for the animals to inspect Frederick's bank-notes. Smiling beatifically, and wearing both his decorations, Napoleon reposed on a bed of straw on the platform, with the money at his side, neatly piled on a china dish from the farmhouse kitchen. The animals filed slowly past, and each gazed his fill. And Boxer put out his nose to sniff at the bank-notes, and the flimsy white things stirred and rustled in his breath.

**beatifically** – calmly, happily  
**reposed** - rested

Here is a quick summary of what happens in the passage we have just read.

- The pigs begin trading with two local farmers, **Pilkington** and **Frederick**.
- **Napoleon** wants to get the **best possible price** for some **wood**.
- **Napoleon** becomes **friends** with **Pilkington**. **Napoleon** fools **Pilkington** into thinking that the wood will be sold to him.
- Really, **Napoleon** wants **Frederick** to **increase his offer** for the wood.
- At the last minute, **Napoleon** sells the wood to **Frederick**, who has offered a better price.



Discuss these questions in pairs:

1. Squealer spreads more lies about Snowball. What lies does he tell?
2. What is the windmill called when it is finished?
3. How does Napoleon manage to get more money for the wood he is selling?

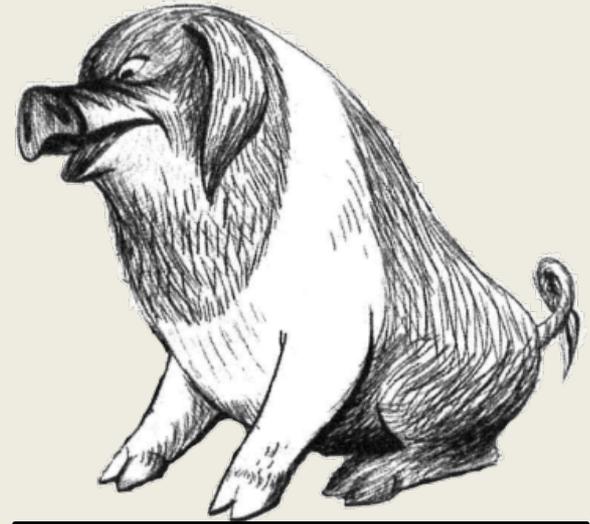
Check your answers.

1. **Squealer says that Snowball never received the medal of 'Animal Hero, First Class.' Squealer says that Snowball was disciplined for being a coward.**
2. **The windmill is called Napoleon Mill.**
3. **Napoleon pretends to be friends with Pilkington. This makes Frederick raise his price. At the last minute, he goes back on the deal with Pilkington and sells the wood to Frederick instead.**



The windmill is called Napoleon Mill.

Why is it named after Napoleon?  
How does this add to his cult of personality on the farm?



Napoleon



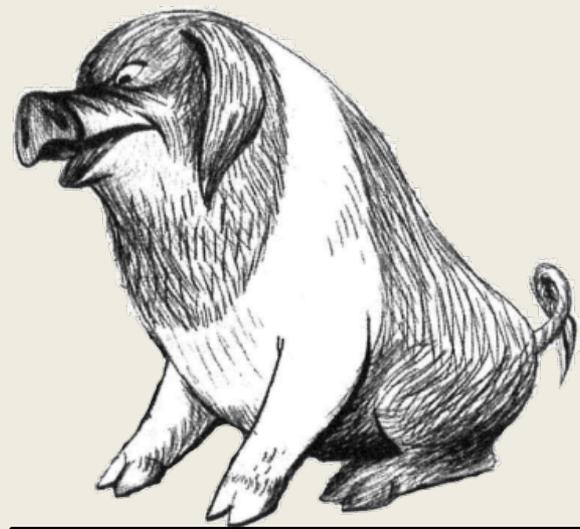
## Napoleon

Napoleon is the absolute leader on Animal Farm. All of the other animals do exactly what he says.

Today you will answer this question:

**How has Napoleon made himself the leader of Animal Farm?**

**Before you write down your answer, discuss some ideas with a partner.**



**Napoleon**



# How has Napoleon made himself the leader of Animal Farm?

**Here are some ideas:**

- He made sure his main competition, Snowball, was chased from the farm.
- He used guard dogs to terrify the other animals into following his orders.
- He made sure the animals are working hard. He made them think that the hard work would benefit them.
- He used propaganda to make the animals think that Snowball was their real enemy, when it is really Napoleon himself.
- He used propaganda to make the other animals treat him like a god.



You are going to write down your answer to this question:

**How has Napoleon made himself the leader of Animal Farm?**

You need to write two paragraphs.

Here is how you can structure each paragraph.

1. State what Napoleon has done to make himself the leader.
2. Briefly describe where this happens in the book.
3. Provide a quotation to support your point.
4. Explain how the quotation shows Napoleon taking control on Animal Farm.



**Let's look at an example together.**



How has Napoleon made himself the leader of Animal Farm?

1. State what Napoleon has done to make himself the leader.
2. Briefly describe where this happens in the book.
3. Provide a quotation to support your point.
4. Explain how the quotation shows Napoleon taking control on Animal Farm.

To help establish himself as the only leader on Animal Farm, Napoleon got rid of his main rival, Snowball. When the two pigs were debating the windmill, Napoleon used his trained guard dogs to chase Snowball from the farm. Napoleon used the 'huge dogs' that are 'as fierce-looking as wolves' to chase Snowball away. By getting rid of Snowball, Napoleon made sure that he was the most intelligent and respected of all the pigs on the farm. He also knew that Squealer would support him, which made it easier to convince the other animals that Snowball was an enemy of the farm. Napoleon also knew that no other animal on the farm would be smart enough to challenge his leadership. Snowball was the only obstacle in the way of becoming the single leader on the farm, and so Napoleon ruthlessly disposed of him.



Now you need to answer this question:

**How has Napoleon made himself the leader of Animal Farm?**

You need to write two paragraphs.

Here is how you can structure each paragraph.

1. State what Napoleon has done to make himself the leader.
2. Briefly describe where this happens in the book.
3. Provide a quotation to support your point.
4. Explain how the quotation shows Napoleon taking control on Animal Farm.

# When you've finished, check your writing.

- ❑ **Check 1:** Are there any run-on sentences?
- ❑ **Check 2:** Does each proper noun begin with a capital letter?
- ❑ **Check 3:** Have you included a quotation?
- ❑ **Check 4:** Have you checked your spellings?



# Which of these are examples of how Napoleon has built a cult of personality on the farm?

- a) He makes the animals sing songs about him.
- b) He got rid of Snowball.
- c) He uses wild dogs to terrify the animals.
- d) He has a portrait of himself painted on the end of the barn.
- e) He sells the wood to Frederick at the last moment instead of Pilkington.

# Which of these are examples of how Napoleon has built a cult of personality on the farm?

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# English Mastery

Love the lesson? Have some suggestions for improvements? Noticed a mistake or an error?

**Please let us know!**

**[Click here to provide some quick feedback on the lesson](#)**