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*Animal Farm: A Parody About the Political, Social, and Economical Development of Human Societies.*

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# Chapter I

## Introductory Framework

These chapters will show what George Orwell was based on when he wrote the book *Animal Farm*, and these chapters will illustrate how society can develop under political oppression, and how it affects the economy and society. All of this is represented in the book as a parody in which a dictatorial government is ruled by pigs, and how it progresses in society, either to benefit the people or not. This work will show the political oppression in which people live and how society can develop for better or for worse in the economic sphere. The text shows how tyranny dominates everything and the effect that all these issues have on human society. This book is a parody of what happened during the Russian Revolution of 1917, using animals, but it also parodies all types of governments.

### 1.1 Problem Statement

This research will show how a society can develop under three aspects: the economic, social, and political ones. For this, the researcher will focus on the novel written by George Orwell, which was published at the end of the Second World War, in which Russia lived a time of many changes, but in reality, the story goes down in the Russian Revolution that occurred in 1917 and marked the era of Stalin, a dictatorship where, as always seen, the people suffer the most.

*Animal Farm* presents a type of government that is not very common nowadays, but which certain countries still have, called dictatorship. This type of government is characterized by the oppression of the people, favoring only the people with money from the countries and being able to develop a country for their own convenience. This happened in Russia in 1917, and it is still going on in some form. This research is aimed at addressing the problems associated with developing human society in terms of political, economic, and social oppression.

To analyze the political oppression that a country can experience, you need to understand how a dictatorship can arise, what needs the people have, and how a leader can abuse, and how those responsible for running a country abuse the people to benefit themselves. In concordance with Medine, 2022: Para 4) “A democracy can also fall when a country’s elites feel that democracy no longer “works” for them. When these elites feel that losing an election may mean forfeiting their power and influence over the country, they may seek to take over the country by force, turning it into a dictatorship.” As the quote suggests, dictatorship begins when a group of people does not want to lose control and power over a country and its

people. This is so because many of the problems arise when they seek their own advantage. Just as described in the book, the pigs rebelled and began a dictatorship.

People need to understand that the progress of a country is not always made in the best ways. The people or the minorities are always the ones who work the most and have the least, but thanks to these jobs, the leaders and the rich people profit. In *Animal Farm*, the pigs are the ones who earn money and eat well, and the people are reduced in meal portions and do the heavy work in order to build a windmill, as you can read in this quote from the book (Library, 2016, p.86) “The winter was as cold as the last one had been, and food was even shorter. Once again, all rations were reduced, except those of the pigs and the dogs”. This will also help the reader to understand the different political movements that can take place in a country, showing how leaders always benefit the people and have a better economy.

The aim of this work is to compare the events and characters in the book with the real-life events of the Russian Revolution of 1917 in order to gain a better understanding of all the political, economic and social issues presented in the book. This also gives the reader a better criterion for analyzing history or future leaders. *Animal Farm* is a parody about the political, social, and economic development of human societies. Therefore, the research question of this thesis is: how can the reader analyze political oppression, the economic injustices, and the social aspects of society presented in the novel *Animal Farm* by the author George Orwell, using the historical approach?

## 1.1 Objectives of the Investigation

### 1.2.1 General Objectives

To analyze the political oppression, the economic injustices, and the social aspects of society presented in the novel *Animal Farm* by George Orwell, using the historical approach.

### 1.2.2 Specific Objective

1.2.1 To identify the political repression, economic unfairness, and aspects of society in the novel.

1.2.2 To contrast the book's characters with real-life leaders of the 1917 Russian Revolution.

1.2.3 To compare the events in the book with the real events that took place during the Russian Revolution.

### 1.3 Justification of the Study

Based on *Animal Farm* by George Orwell, people live in a world where they are under the control of third parties who are in charge of entire countries, with something called politics and governments, that is why this book was chosen in order to understand many situations that a country is going through. The reader needs to understand the past and reading is the best way to do that, George Orwell presents a very funny story about what Russia was living in 1917 when the Russian Revolution happened, Orwell writes a story with animals about what happened back then.

The people of Russia suffered a lot socially and economically, the rule of many bad leaders and the deaths of many innocent people fall on the shoulders of those men who only sought their benefit, you must understand that the people always suffer the bad decisions of the rulers for years. Therefore, understanding why economics, politics, and social issues can lead to the development of human society, for better or for worse is the purpose of this research.

People cannot ignore the fact that in a country everything that the rulers do has an effect on the people, but it is also the people who elect those rulers, and if the people do not fight for their rights, they will always be under oppression, as Russia was under its dictators. The fact that many countries in Europe were ruled by monarchies, which were dictatorships in disguise, must also be taken into account. After the fall of the last Tsar, Nicholas II, Russia began to have more than one ruler, each with a different ideology. This led Russia to political extremes to such an extent that Russia lost its prestige in the world.

With this topic, you can perceive that many people do not understand very well how these governments and their political campaigns are run, which are decorated with promises and goals to be achieved in a given time, in addition to setting rules that change according to the governments, which is why it is so important to expand knowledge by reading books and looking for its history.

With this research, students can try to identify and understand the economic, political, and social influences in the development of human societies, to expand people's knowledge and when there are leaders who try to convince people that their way of governing is the best, it's not so easy to believe them.

It also tries to broaden this knowledge with regard to the political oppression that society can live and how oppression affects the behavior of human society. This issue is a bit complex because, for some

people, this kind of behavior can be seen as a good evolution for society, and for others, they rather notice that there is no evolution.

It must be very clear that all these rulers and politics have one thing in common, and that is the economy. Money is what moves the desires of the rulers and not only theirs, but of all those people who benefit from the economy of a country, of all those alliances that are made with people who have a lot of money, power, and big companies, so you can notice that money is what moves everything in a country and how it governs society.

This social view is going to affect human society, but in what way this political oppression could affect it, or how the economy benefits a few and destroys the people, all these points make you realize that the development of a society is not only based on good or bad intentions. People must have foundations to be able to have a good criterion of who can help develop a society.

This research will be useful to anyone who has read the book and would like to know a little more about the background of why the author wrote it, what he was living at the time and how politics, economics, and social influences affect human society. This will help you to gain more knowledge and a more reasonable and clear opinion on issues that can lead people to a better future. This work can also be useful for literature teachers who are looking for an analysis of the book and how to use it with their students to broaden their knowledge. Since it is a topic of general interest and explained in a very simple way, any institution such as schools, high schools, or universities can use this research or people who just want to find out more about the book that inspired *Animal Farm*.

This work is also going to be useful because it can increase your knowledge of how certain elements, such as political, economic, and social, can have an impact on the development of human society. It is also important to study the past events in the development of society in order to improve your present as a human society and mitigate the effects; therefore, knowledge of all these issues can help people to have better criteria when choosing the rulers and even how they can benefit or affect the society.

The method used will be a historical approach, which will help you to understand the past and what is being lived in the present or will be lived in the future. Thus, creating a more neutral opinion that is not only guided by family traditions at the political level.

Moreover, with this historical approach, you will have a more adequate criterion on how society has developed and continues to develop, as well as to educate to better analyze the leaders that people will elect in the future since the knowledge of different governments, and therefore just by analyzing what the leader is talking about, readers can understand what kind of government he wants to lead the country to.

At the end of the day, at the end of all these political, economic, and social issues, the rulers have power over society. But if people are able to expand their knowledge as a people, it will help them to have a better future socially, knowing the mistakes or the benefits of the past.

#### **1.4 Antecedents**

Written in 1944, but published by George Orwell on October 17th, 1945, *Animal Farm* parodies wartime life in Russia during the Russian Revolution of 1917. To criticize the leaders of the Soviet Union and their way of governing, the author creates historical figures such as Tsars, presidents, and important people in Russian politics, and it represents them with animals. In the novel, the author uses dialogue to illustrate the parallels between the leaders of the Soviet Union in the 20th century and the leaders of *Animal Farm*.

In order to understand this book, you must have an understanding of what Russia was going through at the time, and what Orwell's writing was based on. Russia was under great economic and political oppression because of the First World War. Tsar Nicholas II was the leader holding power at the time. To sum up, the war was caused because of corruption in the imperial government, the peasants, workers, and soldiers rebelled against the rules. Also during The World War I, many people died and Russia's economy and prestige as a European power was devastated. According to The Encyclopedia Britannica (Britannica, 2003): “The Soviet movement was dominated by the Socialist Revolutionary Party, followed by the Mensheviks and the Bolsheviks. Between March and October, the provisional government was reorganized four times...” as you have seen, Russia has had four leaders in a short period of time, which

created a lot of uncertainty at the country level, and no real order, so people tend to become restless because there was no order and no laws to obey.

The book shows the times people live in. They tell stories and you as a reader must identify the hidden study, as in this book, according to Fujitina (2002): “The writer finds out that Jones metaphors Nicholas II, the last Tsar of Russian Monarchy, Old Major with his speech metaphors Karl Marx with his Communist Manifesto, Napoleon as Stalin, Snowball as Trotsky, Squealer as Pravda, the Russian Newspaper at that time, Frederick as German and Boxer as the type of gullibility proletariat.” This book highlights the political, social, and economic damage caused by totalitarianism.

Each character represents an important period in Russian politics and economics, along with other characters like a newspaper, which is a great source of information, and the people, who faithfully believe in their leaders and their promises. Nevertheless, this book shows what happened in Russia in 1917. Other countries also compare their governments to this book because they live under similar oppression. In Nigeria, they have a case where the people are trying to get out of a dictatorship and democracy is flourishing, just as they compare their leaders to the pigs in the book. according to Reviewers “... the political leaders turned themselves into pigs of who are of a special breed. The political leaders just like the pigs in *Animal Farm* are entitled to the best of everything while the others toil and labor for them to enjoy” (Reviewers, 2013, p.34).

On a social level, the reader will notice that in the book the pigs discriminate against the humans and force them to work according to their own convenience and to develop an autonomous farm, which makes the animals work harder and eat less. As mentioned, the pigs are compared to the leaders of a country, and just as countries have rules, the pigs in the book create rules that are changed at the leaders' convenience, and eventually, society is governed by one rule “ALL ANIMALS ARE EQUAL BUT SOME ANIMALS

ARE MORE EQUAL THAN OTHERS” (Library, *The Animal Farm*, 2016, pp.103). When new generations are born under these authoritarian regimes, people see it as normal, and their lives in a developing society become just another worker trying to enrich the government. Since this research is about how the economy, society, and politics affect human society, this kind of thinking gets you used to a society that is mistreated and accustomed to bad political leadership. As you can read in the book, according to (Library, *The Animal Farm*, 2016, pp.98) “Many animals had been born to whom the Rebellion was only a dim tradition, passed on by word of mouth, and others had been bought who had never heard it mentioned of such a thing before their arrival.”

On an economic level, you can find out that all the actions of the rulers are for the enrichment of themselves, at the expense of the work or donations of others. In the United States, between 2016 and 2017, when the Trump administration began, this book had a great impact, because this leader was offering access to big companies in exchange for money, according to (Juan Carlos, 2021) “The populist Trump has offered unprecedented access to some of the largest corporations in America in exchange for their millions of dollars of donations is another page straight out of *Animal Farm*” So, you can understand how the economy is one of the most influential factors in the development of a society. It always favors the richest.

On the political side of the development of societies, governments should expect their people to be loyal to the government. However, a system that tries to impose dictatorship over loyalty will fail because this type of government, as readers in the book, it shows that people get used to the demands of governments. In this case, people are starving and doing forced labor, and even the pension policy is not fulfilled, even though there is social development on the farm, with a windmill and better trade negotiations with people, as claim by (Juan Carlos, 2021) “For citizens to become involved and thus forge a bond with a ruling class, they must feel part of a society: "Identity... often involves not only identification with a social group (or many groups), but also efforts to promote the interests and welfare of the group"

all human beings want to feel part of a society, so people are always looking for groups to identify with, and this sense of alienation is something leaders can take advantage of.

That's why comparing what happens in the book with the events and the characters is so important, because we can detect and contrast what the author wanted to show, as well as begin to understand certain political traits and compare them with political candidates at the top of countries.

The development of human society is complex. Both good and bad leaders can lead a country or a people to acceptable development, the problem is who benefits from that development. It is very important to know the history of the past in order to achieve a better future, as it can be seen in Russia, a country oppressed politically, socially, and economically by leaders who lived very well while the people were dying of hunger and cold.

## **1.5 Scope**

1.5.1 To help the reader, whether they are students, a teacher, or anyone else interested in broadening their knowledge of the political oppression, economic, and social development presented in the book.

1.5.2 For the readers of *Animal Farm* to be able to recognize who the characters in the book were and to compare them with the characters in real life.

1.5.3 To help the readers understand how the author parodies the book by contrasting events with what really happened in the Russian Revolution.

## **1.6 Futurist novel, contemporary democracy, and ancient revolutions.**

It is important to understand how the book *Animal Farm* is imposed during the time according to Dr. Amir Mohammed and Dr. Mohammed Abdullah (2019) although the book *Animal Farm* criticizes the Russian Revolution, we can say that George Orwell had a futuristic way of thinking, because not only did he criticize the past in his novels, but we can also imagine similar political situations and scenarios in the decades to come.

It is worth mentioning that these political criticisms, and the regimes he criticizes in the work are consistent for future readers of his time, comparing this work to a mirror of political injustice that never disappears, and therefore continues to appeal to readers of different generations and cultures. (2019, p.1)

Certain social scientists believe that they can use the image of Orwell, and his works to exploit some of the major political issues of the present and the future, for them the work survives because the political conditions and trends that he foresaw as threatening the world continue to be perpetuated in current and future politics. They agree with Orwell that there is control of the state in the mind of the people through language, just as there is abuse by the government, such as "US Secretary of State Alexander Haig, whose use of language is designed to control his environment, particularly in his dealings with members of the media" (ALHUSAMI, 2019, p.2).

This novel has been widely used by other researchers such as anthropologists, sociologists, philosophers, psychologists, and even political scientists since the book does not limit itself to the different branches of literary studies. It can be said that Orwell was one of the first writers to be an original critic of communism and that it was not a revolutionary force but a new and very dangerous form of totalitarianism. (p.4)

In the following texts, you can read how the book compares with the new democracies, according to Carvalho, 2020, the book **Animal Farm** can be compared to modern democracy, where we are reminded of the dictators who want to take advantage of the people, their desire to make a better country and take advantage of their own interests in a selfish way, where very little is benefited, we can appreciate how they abuse the people for their own benefit and try to control the people to stay in power. (Para 9)

This book challenges the reader to question the power and responsibility of governing. It shows how actions of greed, betrayal, inequality, deception, oppression, manipulation, corruption, and the desire for power are repeated throughout history and are repeated by new governments. (Para 15)

Another benefit of this book is that it makes the reader more critical of political campaigns, that they do not remain neutral, that they identify the false campaigns and their false promises, and that not just any leadership gets to control the freedom of the people. (Para 16)

It is worth mentioning that the book **Animal Farm** can be compared not only with politics or governments, but also with companies, corporations, institutions, and even families that are using people for their own profit by manipulation. (Para 17)

Although the book **Animal Farm** is considered futuristic, comparisons can be made with the past and other revolutions such as the French Revolution, in concordance with IPL the government of both countries, the poverty, the economic status, and the protests are similarities that we can name. We can see

that both countries had very authoritarian governments, in France an absolute monarchy and in Russia an autocracy, in terms of the economy, poverty, and bread shortages were common among the people, the population of both countries were peasants and workers of the time. (Para 1-2)

Despite centuries of differences, such as the 18<sup>th</sup>-century French Revolution and the 20<sup>th</sup>-century Russian Revolution, both countries share the factor of weak kings like Tsar Nicolas II and King Louis XVI, and both royal families were assassinated.

A more contemporary comparison of the countries is that both chose new governments, France for democracy and Russia for communism. Even though the two governments are very different, it can be noted that both Stalin and Robespierre had secret police who killed, imprisoned, or executed their enemies, just like the pigs in the book with the dogs.

In conclusion, the book **Animal Farm** shows us how governments oppress people, manipulation, and corruption are always present, as well as the oppression of the people. That is why this book opens the minds of the readers and tries to influence their critical thinking so that when there is a political campaign, they can have comparisons and debates and decide which party would be best for their country.

## **Chapter II**

### **Theoretical Framework**

In this second chapter, you will be able to expand your knowledge of the historical approach, which will be explained in detail, and you will also be able to learn literary definitions such as motif, symbol, and theme. In terms of the book itself, you will know a bit about the biography of the author, George Orwell, and a summary of the main events in the book and how these relate to the Russian Revolution.

As the book is such a denunciation of a communist party, it is also worth mentioning a bit about the history of the Russian Revolution, why the revolution started, the fall of the Romanov family, and a bit about the history of the Russian Revolution.

You will also read a summary of the Russian Revolution and how it began. There is also a timeline that takes you from 1914 to Lenin's death in 1924. This timeline includes the death of the Romanov family, Lenin's return to his country, and other very important events that marked the Russian Revolution. You will also learn about some of the important people and concepts of history that have had a major impact on the history of the Russian Revolution.

#### **2.1 Literary, Theories and Approaches**

##### **2.1.1 Literature Definition**

Before the development of this research, it is important to be aware of two definitions: literature, and theory. As well as the approach that will be used, is the historical approach, according to (Rexroth, 2023) “literature, a body of written works.” Poetry and prose are most used in this type of work, and this literature can vary depending on the language, country, history, or genre.

### **2.1.2 Theory Definition**

The other definition is a theory, corresponding to (Merriam-Webster, 2023) “a belief, policy, or procedure proposed or followed as the basis of action. It also mentions tht : “ A theory tells us that we can explain something, or give a reason for something, which has already been proven by the data.

### **2.1.3 Historical approach**

#### **2.1.3.1 Historical approach definition**

This work will use historical approach, which is perhaps the oldest, the most basic, and most used of the approaches. First, you need to understand what this approach is according to (Millikan, 2011) “The historical approach involves understanding the events and experiences surrounding the composition of the work, especially the life of the author, and using the findings to interpret that work of literature”. When reading a book, it is very important to know the author and why he wrote the book, a lot of books have a story behind them, and it is also very important to know the time in which the book was written and what was happening in the country at the time, as this will help us to understand the book better.

Readers may in many ways interpret this approach as an attempt to change the meaning of literary works, but the intention of this approach is rather that readers should know what was going on at the time of the writer's writing through an analysis of the past, the focus of which is that literary works can capture life at that time.

#### **2.1.3.2 Historical approach analysis steps**

Below are the steps to follow to analyze a historical approach, according to Wijaya (2023) It is important to understand and follow the four steps that you must understand and follow in order to broaden your knowledge and how to apply the historical approach. according to there are four steps that you can follow (Para 4-7).

As mentioned above, knowing the period in which a book or poem was written is the ideal way to understand it. In this approach, the first thing we need to know is the year in which the book or poem was

written. The second is what the author was living at the time, and the third is whether there are concrete data that indicate that the author was living in that period.

Starting with the question "When did it happen?" is very important as it can give a clue as to whether there is a connection between the book and the story simultaneously. When reading a work of literature, it is important to look for clues left by the author, for example, phrases, symbols, clothes, or specific terms of a period, in order to understand what the work is about and to place it in time and space.

As a last point, the literary work must be interpreted by analyzing its historical context, social behavior, and relation to a certain period of time (Para 4-8). The advantages and disadvantages on this type of approach has advantages that no other approach can match. However, it also has its limitations, which you will read about below. According to Fatullayev (2023).

Some of the advantages are; this method gives us the opportunity to find out about the events that took place in history.

By learning about the past, we can identify both positive and negative behaviors that can help us understand the future. Just as with the book, we can say that by learning about a dictatorship and the characteristics that leaders have, the next time you go to vote you will be able to identify the characteristics of a dictatorial leader and what could happen if they are elected.

This type of approach allows for extensive historical research and can often lead to important discoveries.

Some of the disadvantages are: first research can reveal many sources that are unreliable and provide incorrect information. Second, the lack of material and evidence makes investigations more difficult or impossible, depending on the time frame in which you are trying to investigate. Third, research may take a longer time depending on the historical event and the availability of data and may require travel between a number of different locations, and finally, another thing is that the researcher has no control over the outcome of the research. (Para 5-6)

## 2.2 Themes, Symbols, Motifs

It is useful to have an understanding of what the definitions are: how to identify them, and the way to analyze them, as they will be analyzed in more detail later in this paper and with examples from the book.

The first is Theme which can be defined as follows: according to (Bushnell J. , 2023) “A theme is a central, unifying idea. It is the bigger issue that emerges as the characters pursue their goals” this is useful to entertain the readers or teach moral lessons. Depending on age, gender, or culture, different issues may be understood in different ways. Many of the topics are general concepts and can be a source of widening knowledge. You can identify the theme by asking two questions, what is the story about? What is the meaning behind the story?

The second concept is symbols, according to (Glatc, 2022) “Symbolism describes the use of concrete images to convey abstract ideas.” The relationships established between the objects and the literary analyses enable many readers to recognize symbols. One of the challenges of symbolism is that the reader must match common words with the author's meaning, that is, the symbol uses a concrete image for an abstract idea. These symbols help us to better understand the ideas or concepts of the book, and they also help us to follow the central theme of the book. The author can also be more creative, and the readers can have an independent interpretation of the author's words.

The last is Motif, according to (Reedsyblog, 2019) “A motif is a recurring narrative element with symbolic significance.” The motif has the characteristic that it is what makes the narrative flow, that it gives depth to the text, and that it also leads the reader to the central themes. Motifs usually reinforce the author's overall message and are related to the central idea of the work.

## 2.3 George Orwell Biography

Eric Arthur Blair, born 1903 in Motihari, India, son of an Imperial political officer, was sent by his mother to England where he was encouraged in reading and writing and wrote his first poem at the age of 5. He went to college, but dropped out and joined the Imperial Police, where he worked for 5 years.

He resigned from the police force and began to use the nickname George Orwell, which means Gorge for St Gorge, the patron saint of England, and Orwell for a river that he had known when he was a young man. He had many financial problems for almost a decade and almost reached poverty.

While London is being bombed in 1945, at the end of the Second World War, Orwell writes **Animal Farm**. Technically, the book is a story in which the animals (pigs) take over the farm from the humans and run it under a dictatorial regime. The regime of the story is based on the Stalinist Communism that Russia experienced in 1917.

An odd fact is that Orwell finished this book at the end of 1944, but the editors did not want to publish it, because none of them wanted to publish something that would directly insult the Soviet Union, which was an extremely powerful government, as you can read in this quotation, according to (Harlow, 1991, p 3-4) “But he had to pass it from publisher to publisher for more than a year, avoiding a kind of editorial censorship: no one was willing to publish a book that was a frontal attack on the Soviet Union, at a time when the Soviet Union was the greatest and best guarantee of victory in the war against international fascism.”

Continuing with his biography, George died in 1950, his health having been compromised by tuberculosis, five years before he died his wife died; however, his last publication was in 1949, so it can be said that he denounced everything he wanted to.

George Orwell shows the world that he can be one of the most dedicated men to denounce politics through his books. As you know from the book, the pigs take the farmer out of his own pen and these animals start a rebellion, and as you know, this is a fable based on the events of the Russian Revolution and that is why the book took over a year to be published as his agent couldn't find anyone who wanted to publish it, but once published the book was a huge best seller. The book sold over 600,000 copies in the United States in the first four years of publication. The man who dared to publish the book was named Fred Warburg. According to D. Dwan (2021, p.7-8), This book was called the "Little Anti-Stalin Book" because the book was undoubtedly critical of Stalin's subjugation of Russia.

George Orwell, although he was a great denunciator of politics in his novels, felt that with **Animal Farm**, he had done a good job of combining politics with a literary purpose, according to (Marland, 2008, p.84) “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.”

## 2.4 Book plot

At the beginning of the book, the owner of the farm is drunk in one of the village taverns. When the owner arrives at the farm, late at night, and falls asleep. The animals are very upset because they have gone a whole day without eating. The angry animals go down to the cellar, where the food is stored, and have a meal of it.

That same night, a pig called Old Major calls for a meeting to all the animals on the farm. Napoleon says that he is very old and that he will die soon. He says that the animals must unite and get the man out of the farm so that they can have a better life and live as equals, as you can read in this sentence, in concordance with Bradeur (1995, p.6) "...he tells them that the cause of all their suffering is man. With man gone, the animals would enjoy the abundance the land provides and build a new society based on equality..."

After the escape of Mr. Jones (the owner of the farm) and the death of Old Major, the pigs are left in charge of the farm and two leaders emerge, Snowball and Napoleon. Snowball is a pig who is in search of peace, social progress, and the creation of a windmill for energy self-sufficiency.

Napoleon, on the other hand, is a dictator who seeks profit for himself. After removing Snowball from the farm, he steals his idea of creating a windmill, which is affected by one of the wars they have with humans. The pigs begin to form a society. They force the animals to work long hours, reduce their food portions, and do not allow them to be fed. The animals live under great oppression, but they continue to live on the farm and spread the news to all the neighboring farms that they can be in rebellion against their masters.

Napoleon and his allied pigs take over Mr. Jones' house and start sleeping on beds and drinking alcohol, to the point that Napoleon once got so drunk he thought he was going to die. They also start trading the farm's products with humans for alcohol or money.

At the end of the story, as you can read, the pigs start to take on human attitudes, as they start to dress in Mr. Jones' clothes, start walking on two legs, and start sleeping on the beds in the house. At the end of this book, you can read this phrase, in concordance with Harlow, ( 2008, p.108) "The creatures outside looked from pig to man, and from man to pig, and from pig to man again; but already it was

impossible to say which was which” This is a reference to the fact that pigs have become like human beings and can therefore no longer be distinguished from them. lite

## **2.5 History Background**

For this historical background, we will start with the history of the last Tsar Nicholas II, so that you can understand why Russia experienced this revolution. Before Russia lived a dictatorship with Stalin, they were ruled by a monarchy.

The Russian Revolution was in February 1917, after one month after this event Nicholas II, who was an emperor and autocrat of all of Russia, resigned from his throne and his name was changed to Nicholas Romanov. After eight months after Nicholas' resignation, the Bolsheviks gained power and the royal family was taken into custody until July 1918 when the entire royal family was murdered.

Nicholas Romanov was called the Undecided Tsar after the death of his father, Alexander III, who came to the throne in 1894. Nicolas's father is said to have told him that the government he inherited had many problems. According to Ferro (1993, p.9) “I am not handing over command of the empire to you in the favorable circumstances I should have wished. I am bequeathing to you much trouble and care.”

He was described as a limited man, without identity, lacking in imagination, and incapable of government. As Tsar, he always waited until the last moment to pass laws and always gave the last advice he received, that is why it was said that the two most powerful people in Russia were the Tsar and the last person who spoke to him. The Tsar was a man who truly believed in the monarchy.

In 1904 and 1905, he lost the war against Japan, which caused him to lose prestige both in Russia and abroad. In 1905, he led an internal revolt within the legislature, taking power from them. Nicholas led his subjects into a conflict that would drain the country's resources and cost millions of lives at the outbreak of World War I in 1914. Despite his belief in the people's love, Nicholas was nicknamed 'Nicholas the Sanguine' by his countrymen.

Another important figure in this family was Rasputin, a lower middle class man, married with three children, he was described as a simple man, to the extent that he did not look people in the eye when they were speaking, Rasputin had no formal education. He was said to be prophesying or praying, and Nicholas's wife believed in Rasputin because according to her, he worked miracles and improved the health of her only son, and she believed that by approaching him he would bring the peasants closer to the

people. However, he was a man who liked to party and get drunk, and since most women believed he was a saint, he took advantage of this and slept with many of them. Rasputin was murdered, and one of his killers was Grand Duke Dmitry. He was never convicted of the murder, but he lost the respect of everyone. (Globachev, 2017, p.63-73)

### **2.5.1 The Russian Revolution Summary**

One of the 20th century's defining events was the Russian Revolution of 1917. It marked the end of a more than a 300-year dynasty, the Romanovs. The Bolsheviks, under the leadership of the revolutionary Vladimir Lenin, seized power and overthrew the Tsar, transforming Russian politics into a Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

In 1917, two major events marked the beginning of this revolution in Russia. They ended the reign of the Tsar and set in motion political and social changes that would begin with the creation of the Soviet Union. Despite the fact that Russia was beginning to have different politics, the social unrest in Russia had been with the people for many years.

In the early 20th century, Russia was one of the poorest countries in Europe, and considered one of the most backward and underdeveloped societies in Europe, with many peasants and industrial workers in the minority. During the Tsarist era, landless peasants were forced to serve the Tsars. This practice had been maintained in Russia for many years and had already disappeared by the end of the Middle Ages in 1492. And serfdom was not abolished in Russia until 1861.

A series of events, which we will read about below, caused the Russian Revolution:

It begins with the Industrial Revolution, which arrived in Russia much later than in Western Europe and the United States, at the beginning of the twentieth century. This revolution brought enormous changes in society and on a political level. Between 1890 and 1910, for example, the most significant political and social changes took place in Russia. The population of Russia's major cities, such as St. Petersburg and Moscow, almost doubled, leading to the overcrowding and poverty of a new class of Russian industrial workers.

This late-nineteenth-century demographic boom, combined with Russia's northern climate and a series of expensive warfare, beginning with Crimean War, resulted in frequent food shortages throughout

its vast empire. In addition, the starvation of 1891-1892 was responsible for the deaths of an estimated 400,000 Russians.

Russia and the position of Tsar Nicholas II were further weakened by the devastating Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905. In the war, which it eventually lost, Russia suffered heavy losses in soldiers, ships, money, and international prestige.

Educated Russians watched as social progress and scientific advances in other parts of the world made their countries stronger, and compared them to Russia, discovering that Russia's greatest obstacle was the Tsars.

In 1905, huge protests by Russian workers against the monarchy led to a massacre known as Bloody Sunday. Thousands of unarmed demonstrators were killed or wounded by the Tsar's troops.

This Bloody Sunday led many of the angry workers to go on strike. The whole country was paralyzed. This led to a council called the Soviets, in which the agricultural workers and the soldiers united. This event came to be known as the Great Dress Rehearsal, as there were to be many more revolts to come.

What was the role of Nicholas II and the First World War in the Russian Revolution; in the events of Bloody Sunday and the defeat in the war against Japan, Nicholas II promised greater freedom of speech and the formation of a representative assembly to work for reform.

Russia entered World War I in 1914, supporting the Serbs and their French and British allies, but this war proved to be a disaster for the Russian Empire, as it faced Germany, which was far more advanced in the industry than Russia. Russian soldiers died in far greater numbers than those of other countries, and Russia was hit by food, fuel, and economic shortages.

The Tsar abandoned the Russian capital of Petrograd in the year 1915. Fun fact: this city was formerly known as St Petersburg but was changed in 1914 as it sounded too German.

An important figure in Russian history is Rasputin. This advisor to the Tsar was a very influential man in Russian politics and was considered almost a god by Alexandra, the Tsar's wife.

Alexandra was a German woman who was very unpopular in Russia. Because of Rasputin's influence, Alexandra began to dismiss elected officials. However, on 30th December 1916, the Russian

nobles killed Rasputin, but still, the establishment had lost faith in the Tsar's leadership and the corruption was too great, the Russian economy was still lagging behind and Nicholas kept dissolving the Assembly of Representatives or Duma, causing them to start calling for the Tsar's abdication.

The February Revolution, which began on 8 March 1917, was another major event. People took to the streets of Petrograd demanding bread because of the starvation they were experiencing, and industrial workers supported them by going on strike, confronting the police, and refusing to leave.

On 11 March, troops from the Petrograd army were called in for the suppression of the uprising. In some encounters the regiments opened fire, killing demonstrators. But the demonstrators remained in the streets and the troops began to hesitate.

On 12 March, the Duma formed a provisional government. A few days later, Tsar Nicholas abdicated. This marked the end of centuries of Romanov rule in Russia. Alexander Kerensky, a lawyer who set out a liberal program of freedom of speech, equality before the law, and the right of trade unions to organize and strike, was an important figure in this Russian revolution. Alexander was opposed to violent social revolution.

When Kerensky was Minister of War, he continued the Russian war effort, even though it was so unpopular in the First World War that it made the food shortage in Russia even worse, so that the peasants began to loot the farms and there were food demonstrations in the cities.

The Bolshevik Revolution began on the 6th and 7th of November, or the 24th and 25th of October, depending on the calendar. The left-wing revolutionaries led by Vladimir Lenin, the leader of the Bolshevik Party, staged a coup d'état against the provisional government, the Duma, or House of Representatives. This revolution is also called the October Revolution.

Relations between Russia and other countries were one of the consequences of the October Revolution. One of the most important events was the emergence of Soviet Russia from the war with the Central Powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria). (Harrison, 2020, p.80)

Germany officially recognized Soviet rule and made peace with Russia. It sent its troops to occupy Ukraine and Finland. The occupation of Ukraine led to a huge economic boom for the Central Powers, especially Germany. The Germans offered favorable living conditions. (Harrison, 2020, p.50)

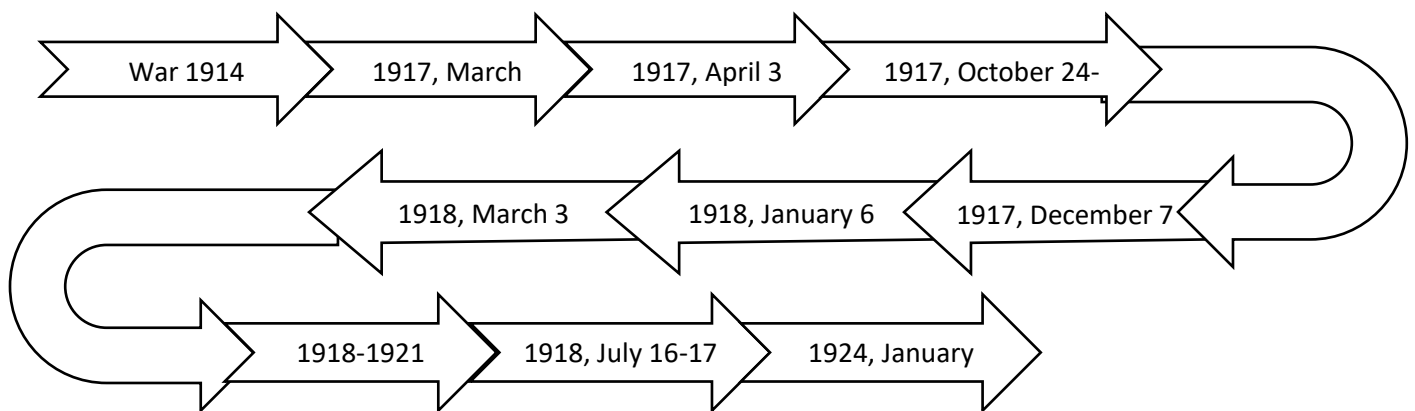
The provisional government or Duma was formed by the Russian capitalist bourgeois class. Lenin argued for a Soviet government where the soldiers, peasants, and workers' councils would rule the country. A new government was soon formed as the Bolsheviks and their allies seized government buildings and strategic sites in Petrograd. The world's first communist state was headed by Lenin.

Civil war broke out in Russia at the end of 1917 after the Bolshevik Revolution. Two types of armies, the White and the Red fought against each other. The Red Army was in favor of Lenin's Bolshevik government, while the White Army was a group of forces in alliance with the monarchy, capitalists, and parties of democratic socialism.

The events that are characteristic of this civil war are the execution of the Romanovs by the Bolsheviks, the end of the civil war in 1923 with the triumph of Lenin and his Red Army, and the creation of the Soviet Union. (Editors, 2023)

### 2.5.2 The Russian Revolution from 1914: key events timeline

The Russian Revolution began with the fall of the Romanov family monarchy overnight, marking the beginning of the new reformation as the Bolsheviks took control. For the purposes of this investigation, in order to understand how this revolution came about, it will be presented in terms of dates or as a timeline that summarizes the main events.



With the beginning of the First World War in 1914, Russia took the first steps toward revolution. At that time, the monarch in charge was not the cleverest to succeed, so tsar Nicholas II ordered his Army and people to go and fight against Germany and Austria-Hungary. Russia sent ninety-eight infantry and thirty-seven cavalry divisions to the war, almost half of which were killed, seriously

wounded, or taken prisoner by the end of 1916; the war was disastrous and soon turned into a bloodbath. According to Bilkent, (2011, p.78).

On 1917, March 2, Nicholas II resigned. The protests in St. Petersburg that had begun in February had become uncontrollable and unstoppable, the monarchy was in crisis. The people were living in misery and discontent because of the Great War, and then there was another couple of events that caused the Russian state edifice to collapse.

Lenin was exiled by the tsars, but he had always wanted to see the people revolt against the tsars. He had been commenting on it for more than 20 years. News of the protests in Petrograd, the capital of Russia, reached Lenin in 1917. Lenin was contemplating a return when news spread around the world that Tsar Nicholas had abdicated, the people were celebrating, their country was to become a republic and a constitution was to be adopted. On his return to Russia from exile on 3 April, the Bolshevik leader succeeded in introducing the ideology of a revolutionary state. This was based on the ideas of Karl Max. According to him, the new regime was being created because he was going to rule for the working people and redistribute the wealth. The people welcomed him as a hero because this new regime brought hope, relief, and dignity to the working poor of Russia and equality for women. What it ended up bringing was the loss of thousands of innocent lives over the seven decades the Soviet Union lasted. Merridale (2017, p.16-17).

On 24 October, Nicholas resigned, and the Bolsheviks were able to seize power. Trotsky, an ally of Lenin's, gave the final orders for the revolt. The central committee of the Petrograd Soviet discussed the creation of a special military committee, so the Soviets tried to keep the Petrograd troops loyal to them and put a Soviet figure on the general staff. But they failed, and the troops rejected the offer of the soldiers' section, claiming that these troops would only follow the Tsay-ee-kah (All-Russian Central Executive Committee of the Soviets of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies). The Soviets would be under arrest if they were in violation of any laws. The next day, 25 October, Lenin wrote a proclamation announcing the fall of the Government and establishing the Petrograd Soviet, which became known as the Bolshevik Conquest.

On 26 October, a meeting of the soldiers' section of the Petrograd Soviet elected a committee that immediately sanctioned all bourgeois newspapers and condemned all those who were supporters of the Tsar, as well as the Tsar himself for opposing the Congress of the Soviet. (Reed, 2007, p.83-83)

The creation of the Czechoslovak Republic took place on the 7th of December, and it was basically the creation of a state within a state in order to eliminate its enemies, to silence its critics, and eliminate all political and cultural opposition. As well as the new Bolshevik state police and the Russian Extra-Unitary Commission, another of the aims was the elimination of those who were against the revolution and those who would sabotage this new reform. Lenin starved the people, eliminated all those who opposed his ideals, such as political parties, trade unions, intellectuals, workers and peasants who didn't fit into his tyrannical plans. (Los Santos, 2018, p.35-36)

The Constituent Assembly opened its sessions in the Taurid Palace on 5 January 1918. But on 6 April the Bolsheviks demanded and succeeded in closing it down. And the civil war determined Russia's future.

On 3 March 1918, the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk is signed. The Bolsheviks had to seek peace from the Central Powers in order to maintain their power. The Ukrainians opened negotiations with the Russians on 10 February, but Trotsky was unwilling to accept them and rejected the treaty, the aim of which was the division of European Russia. On 18 February, the Russians were ready to sign the peace treaty as the Central Powers began their offensive in the three-front war with 53 divisions. The aim of the treaty was Russia's recognition of the independence of Ukraine, Georgia, and Finland, and the cession of Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia to Germany and Austria-Hungary. Russia also gave Kars, Ardhan, and Batum to Turkey. The loss of these countries was the loss of 1 million miles and 55 million people and in the economy, the loss of coal, oil, and iron reserves was a major part of the industry. (Bilton, 2014, p.205)

The Civil War, fought between the Bolsheviks and the Anti-Revolutionaries, lasted from 1918 to 1921 and ended with the White Army (Anti-Communist) falling and the Bolsheviks winning. After the two sides fought each other, the war ended with the fall of the White Army and the triumph of the Bolsheviks. The Bolsheviks managed to retain power and therefore control and take away any popular aspirations or freedom.

The murder of the entire Romanov family on the night of 16-17 July is another event that marks Russian history. The royal family was imprisoned in their own palace and the Tsar's health began to deteriorate as the guards abused and mistreated the royal family communication was non-existent as telephones were cut and incoming letters read by the guards to keep control. During the imprisonment,

the children became seriously ill and contracted measles, but once they had recovered, Nicolás cheered them up and made them study, becoming a history tutor, and the family's mood began to improve.

Nicholas wanted to be sent to prison because there were rumors that the royal family still had privileges when this was not true, there were also rumors that Nicholas's wife Alexandra was going to betray Russia because she was German, all this was because Nicholas's mood improved when he did not have to be tsar, this helped him to regain his family life and be a better husband and human being. The Soviets in Petrograd were the ones who were in favor of Nicholas in prison.

Kerensky was the one who made sure that the family had no privileges. He was one of those who suggested that the family should be exiled to England and not executed. But the fear that Alexandra would receive help from Germany was great, so the family's fortunes changed repeatedly, they were sent to a villa in Tobolsk, sent back to the capital, then sent back to Tobolsk, but only Nicholas, Alexandra and the eldest daughter Maria, the others stayed in the capital to care for the family's sick baby. In 1918, the whole family gathered in a small house in Tsarkoe Selo, where, on the 17th of July, the family was sent to the cellar. Claiming that the royal family had betrayed Russia, the Bolsheviks decided to shoot the family. The first person to die was the Tsar himself, followed by his family, who were brutally murdered.

After the fall of the Soviet regime, the bodies of the royal family were discovered near the house where they had been murdered. (History, 2020, p.95-105)

Lenin's death was on 21 January 1924. There is a widespread belief that Stalin was Lenin's betrayer after the development of a reign of terror, but history shows that Stalin's regime was already in place in January 1924. The Stalinist regime came after terror and violence had spread in Russia. Between 1917 and 1922, more than 10 million people died from disease and starvation, with regard to the army, it is stated that the Russian army had an estimated 87,000 soldiers, of whom only 25,000 remained in the army and the other 30,000 died for lack of equipment, both weapons and food. (Overy, 1999, p.20)

## **2.6 Characters and terms of the Russian Revolution**

This section on concepts and characters helps us to look for terms that we do not know when reading the story. You could say that it is a kind of glossary, it will start with the concepts and then with the characters.

The White and the Red Army: The White Army had two meanings: It was in opposition to the Red Army and represented support for the monarchy, which was made up of socialist democrats and capitalists. On the other hand, the Red Army was in support of Lenin or the Bolsheviks.

Bolsheviks: this is the group that went with the leftist or communist Lenin, that is why they were against the Tsar Nicholas II and they form the majority of the sector.

Central Committee: The Central Committee of the Communist Party acted on behalf of the Party Congress when it was not in session. This committee was made up of ministers, military officers, diplomats, and academics. It met at least twice a year between congresses, and these meetings were called plenary sessions.

War Communism: It was a regime of political and economic organization ruled by the Bolsheviks. During the civil war of 1917-1921 they controlled the system of production and supply of politics and the army. While in power, the Bolshevik party put an end to private property, the means of production and communication, and free trade. Reprisals against those who opposed communism became more common. During this time, the black market grew enormously, creating a problem for the city's food supply.

Duma: all types of representative assemblies throughout Russian history. After the 1905 revolution, or Bloody Sunday, the Duma was given some legislative powers. However, these were very limited, as Nicholas II wanted to dissolve it. All decisions had to be approved by the Imperial State Council, which was under the control of the tsar.

SR (Social Revolutionaries): a political party whose actions were fundamentally aimed at the transformation of the reality of the peasantry. It was founded in 1901. Its aim was not to nationalize the land, as the Bolsheviks wanted.

They advocated political and administrative decentralization, as well as establishing a federal republic. After the October Revolution, they were fiercely opposed and repressed by the Bolsheviks. By the middle of 1921 the organization had been virtually dissolved. Soviet council, assembly: Founded in the revolution of 1905, they gained strength in the February Revolution. There were soviets of deputies, workers, peasants, soldiers, and travelers.

One of the most influential was the Petrograd Soviet of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies, which sparked the October Revolution; it had the role of regulating villages and towns and played the role of local government, but it never had independent fiscal powers and had to obey the directives of Gosplan.

NEP (New Economic Policy): Introduced in 1921 by Lenin as a compromise when the country was facing economic ruin after the civil war. It was a response to a well-founded fear that the peasants would not supply food to the cities.

The economy was split in two, with energy, communications, and heavy industry going into state hands and agriculture and industry remaining in private hands. This made business legal again.

GOSPLAN: State Planning Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, responsible for the preparation of economic plans and the monitoring of their fulfillment. In the following, you will be able to read about the people who were involved in the Russian Revolution.

Nikolai Burkharin (1888-1938): As a politician, he defended the New Economic Policy (NEP). This allowed private ownership of small businesses. He was an intellectual. He was the editor of the newspaper Pravda. Eventually, he was the target of Stalin's punishment.

Felix Dzerzhinsky (1877-1926): In December 1917 he created the fearsome Bolshevik secret police, better known as the Cheka. He was of Polish descent and followed in the footsteps of his Tsarist relatives, fighting against the revolution, especially in the Civil War, having differences with Lenin, the promoter of the so-called "Red Terror", he had differences with Lenin. His death was the result of a heart attack.

Alexander Kerensky (1881-1970): Minister of Justice and War and Prime Minister of the Provisional Government that emerged from the February 1917 Revolution, he was a lawyer and leader of the Social Revolutionary (SR) Party. His ineffective and fragmented executive succumbed to the Bolsheviks, although he neutralized a counter-revolutionary coup d'état by the army commander-in-chief, General Lavr Kornilov.

Lev Kamenev (1883-1936): Bolshevik historian, active member of the Marxist newspaper Iskra, also headed the Moscow Communist Party and was made Vice-President of Lenin's government. He was executed in 1936 during the Stalinist purges. His two sons were also executed.

Alexander Kolchak (1874-1920): He was a commander in the anti-Communist movement - the Whites - who battled the Bolsheviks - the Reds - for most of the Russian Civil War, 1917-1923. From Omsk (Siberia), he led a dictatorial government for almost two years. This was between 1918 and 1920. Betrayed by his own people, he was handed over to Lenin's supporters. He was then executed. Vladimir Ilich Ulyanov, Lenin (1870-1924): Better known by the name Lenin. He was a Marxist revolutionary and politician. He was the leader of the Bolshevik section of the Russian Social-Democratic Workers' Party. He arrived in Petrograd in April 1917 from exile in Switzerland.

After the collapse of the Kerensky Provisional Government, he was appointed Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars (Sovnarkom) in November. Five years later, he became the first leader of the Soviet Union after its creation as a state.

Nicholas II (1868-1918): Tsar of Russia: the king of Poland and grand duke of Finland. He was the last representative of the Romanov dynasty. He resisted liberal reforms as an immobilizer and defender of inherited autocratic power. It was only the revolution of 1905 that forced him to give up his prerogatives in favor of an elected parliament, (the Duma) and he abdicated in March 1917. He also refused to allow his son to succeed him. He was placed under house arrest. In July 1918, he was shot by a Chekist firing squad in Ekaterinburg, along with his entire family.

Rasputin (1869-1916): Monk, peasant, and counselor, he became a very influential figure in St Petersburg, especially in 1915 when Nicholas II was at the front, after gaining the confidence of the Tsars by curing their son Alexei, who had hemophilia. He was murdered by a group of royalists. They considered him to be a harmful influence.

Yakov Sverdlov (1885-1919): One of those who decided to kill the Tsar, he became one of the main collaborators of Lenin, the Bolshevik leader in the triumph of the October Revolution. He spent most of the 33 years of his life in prison or deportation. Lev Trotsky (1879-1940): was a Jewish Ukrainian. He was arrested and exiled during the Tsarist era. He was a commissar for foreign affairs. He took part in the peace negotiations with the Germans that led to the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk in March 1918.

He was the creator of the Red Army and was considered the natural successor to Lenin. He was exiled in Mexico and was assassinated in 1940 by a Soviet agent of Spanish origin, Ramon Mercader, who put an ice axe through his skull. (Álvaro Lozano, 2017)

Now that we have seen how the Russian Revolution began and how it ended, we will move on to the third chapter of this thesis, where we will continue to expand our knowledge by defining and using the tools we need to expand on the topic.

## **2.6 The definition of the literary approach and its various subdivisions**

When you talk about literary theory, you must analyze that it is not only the work itself, but it is a set of theories that give you tools to analyze and understand the work. It is worth mentioning that in this analysis, you must know the author and the period in which he wrote it in order to know the author's intention, social class, gender, the author's biography among others. Therefore, in concordance with Brewton (2023), it can define that “literary theory is the set of ideas and methods that we use in the practical reading of literature”. To illustrate this, let's look at some of the different approaches and how they can be defined.

The biography approach, according to Wijaya (2023), this one gives us information about the life of someone. Here we see education, work, childhood, death, and the relations that the author could have, with this, we manage to have a better profile the author and the reason why he writes in a certain way his works, now to understand that it is a biography approach you can say that it is the one that analyses a literary work in relation to the life of the author. Therefore, the poet that writes a poem or a song is going to transport us to the life of him and what the author wants to tell us. (Para 1-2)

In the moralistic approach, according to World Literature (2023) is a relationship between man and nature. Man is seen as rational and has free will. (Para 3)

As mentioned above, an understanding of the period in which the work was written is key to an understanding of its social, cultural, and intellectual context, ideally including the biography and environment in which the author developed, and finally an understanding of the effect the work had on the original readers. All of which is known as the historical approach. (Para 5)

The formalistic approach can be defined as the elements that together influence the reader. It can also be said that it is based on human knowledge and that it should be studied in its own terms. Therefore, it looks for structures, images, sounds, etc. within the text, it is worth mentioning that literary elements are looked to understand it. (Para 2)

The Mythological approach blends anthropology, psychology, history, and religion to create works that seek to explore humanity through its myths and symbols from different cultures and periods. A key concept is archetypes. These are symbols, characters, situations, or images that have a universal response. An example of an archetype is fire, which is a symbol of destruction or rebirth. (Para 11)

In the psychological approach, it is considered that a person is able to express his or her personality, neurosis, or emotions in general. This also includes the ability to analyze the author, the characters, and the creation in a psychological way. (Para 6)

The feminist approach according to Chakravorty (2023) gives us a perspective on the domination of men over women, showing gender stereotypes. These literary works show women's search for an alternative voice. (Para 1)

Sociology's approach according to LibreText Social Science (2021) is related to common sense, but the reality is that common sense is an attempt to understand the social world. While sociology tries to understand the linguistic, social, cultural, and historical environment, this is done under empirical analysis and data, and it's done under empirical data. (Para 1)

Finally, we come to the approach that describes very well what happened in the Russian Revolution, which is the key to this thesis. This is the Marxist approach, according to Thomas et al., (2023), “Marxism is a social, political, and economic philosophy named after the 19th-century German philosopher and economist Karl Marx”. As a movement that grew out of a revolt against the mistreatment of the peasantry by the bourgeoisie. This approach examines the effects of capitalism on labor, productivity, the economy, as well as the struggle between social classes.

## **2.7 Definition and characteristics of socialism**

In order to have an understanding of what socialism is, the definition and characteristics of socialism will be explained in the text below.

The definition according to (Dheeraj Vaidya, 2023) “Socialism (social democracy) refers to a socio-economic and political system in which the government regulates the ownership of natural resources and the production of goods connected to societal needs. The goal of socialism is to achieve equality between socio-economic classes and a welfare state”. As can be analyzed, socialism is the pursuit of

equality between people, which is never achieved, as governments always fall into economic and social injustice, as this type of government seeks total control over the whole country.

To understand a little more what socialism is, it is an economic and political system that tries to manage all the means of production and basic services that a community uses, its goal is to seek equality without social classes, that is, to centralize the economy. This happened because during the Industrial Revolution employers forced workers into long, unhealthy hours for minimum wages. To centralize the economy, basic services such as education, health care, electricity, and housing were provided by the public or government. The other elements were provided by private companies. Another aim of socialism is the elimination of the exploitation of labor, the regulation of the distribution of resources, and the elimination of poverty. (Para 7-11)

Some of the characteristics of socialism are state-owned enterprises, centralized economic planning, a classless society, and equality of opportunity, all controlled by the government. China, Laos, Cuba, and Vietnam are three of the countries that use this type of government. (Para 5-6)

## **2.8 Definition and characteristics of a democracy**

Another type of government that is a little more dedicated to the welfare of the people is a democracy, which gives the people a little more freedom. In the following paragraph, we will see the definition and some characteristics of a democratic government. According to (Law, 2022) democracy means “Democracy is derived from the Greek words, namely “*Demos*”, and “*Kratos*”. *Demos* has the meaning of the people or audience, while *Kratos* has the meaning of government”.

Two characteristics of a democratic government are that the government is based on the interests and will of the people and that constitutional laws are created and implemented based on the interests and will of the people.

The context of representation is applied, which means that the people are the ones who elect their president and who elect their rulers. This happens through political campaigns. (Para 4-7)

## 2.9 Definition and Characteristics of Science Fiction or futuristic Literature

Science Fiction is defined according to (MasterClass, 2021) “Science fiction is a genre of speculative fiction that contains imagined elements that don’t exist in the real world. Science fiction spans a wide range of themes that often explore time travel, and space travel, are set in the future, and deal with the consequences of technological and scientific advances” This literary genre is one of the most creative, offering readers adventures they can't imagine and giving writers great freedom to write whatever they can imagine, without restrictions.

History tells us that science fiction dates to the second century (year 101 to 200) when a writer called Lucian wrote the first work that talks about other universes and extraterrestrial life. However, as time went on, modernism was introduced and in the Age of Enlightenment (1685 – 1815) writers talked about scientific and technological advances. (Para 3)

Some characteristics of a science fiction work according to Study Smarter (2023) are science, because the literary genre is science fiction. It is necessary for science to be present. This can come from a scientific experiment that gives superpowers, or simply a new app that changes people's lives, but science must always be present. (Para 6)

Another characteristic is the sense of wonder, this sense of wonder is what makes readers wonder and makes them ask if things that only happen in fiction, like traveling through time or inventing machines that can talk to animals, could happen, it mixes our imagination with the latest technological and scientific advances and creates a sense of wonder. (Para 9-10)

The final characteristic is critical commentary; although this literary genre is intended to be a stimulus to the imagination, it can also be a criticism of society, whether it is set in an imaginary world or whether it reflects the social, economic, cultural or political problems that a country or the world may be facing. (Para 14)

## Chapter III

### Methodological Framework

There is currently no definition for methodological frameworks. They have many benefits; however, we can define it as a structure that guides us in carrying out a process or procedure. With this, we cannot limit research or study, we need to have a broad perspective. Some of the methodological frameworks that can be used are: mapping the landscape, identifying the approaches used to develop methodological frameworks and terms, and brainstorm to further develop the theoretical frameworks. Regarding these works, there are different approaches that can be used such as quantitative, and descriptive and the one we will use is the qualitative approach.

It is necessary to give a brief explanation of descriptive and quantitative approaches. First, the quantitative approach is, according to Leonard (2019), ..”the quantitative approach looks at the market and demographic numbers...” some of the requirements to apply this approach is to know how big the market is for a product or service, also you can ask a question like how many consumers would buy this product or service? And then you can research and compare data.

The second approach would be descriptive. According with McCombes (2022),“Descriptive research aims to accurately and systematically describe a population, situation or phenomenon. It can answer what, where, when, and how questions, but not why questions.” As you can read, this approach is more about how you can get more data and how you can use different methods to help you with your research.

And the third and most important, as it is the one on which the research is based, is the qualitative one, according to Bhat (2023) “Qualitative research is based on the disciplines of social sciences like psychology, sociology, and anthropology.” This type of approach studies at a social level, which is very useful for this research, as part of the objective is to study the society of the book. This method allows us to have a more detailed look at the motivations and feelings of the audience, or in this case the characters of the book. Nowadays, it is very difficult to understand what people think or feel, but this method, whether face-to-face or online, helps to understand people better, and this method is easier to collect data. In-depth interviews, focus groups, ethnographic research, and, as in this case, academic research are some examples of how this approach can be used.

Another definition is, according to Bhandari (2020), is “qualitative research involves collecting and analyzing non-numerical data (e.g., text, video, or audio) to understand concepts, opinions, or experiences. It can be used to gather in-depth insights into a problem or generate new ideas for research.” We can say that this approach is used to understand people and how they see the world, how they live, and how they experience the world.” This approach is widely used in social sciences, in subjects such as sociology, education, health, history, etc.

There are five qualitative research methods, and some of the methods that you can apply to this approach are observation, interviews, focus groups, surveys, and secondary research. They can be defined as follows:

Observation: Take detailed field notes. Record what you have seen, heard, or encountered.

Interviews: face-to-face questioning of people in one-to-one conversations.

Focus Groups: Asking questions to a group of people and getting the group to discuss. Surveys: distributing open-ended questionnaires.

Secondary research: collecting existing data such as text, pictures, audio, or video records, etc.

This method allows researchers to explain why decisions were made to collect information and analyze data, as well as to analyze through their own opinions or life experiences.

### **3.2 Research Design**

You can find out why an event or phenomenon has happened. You need to answer the questions of what, when, how, and where. This is where descriptive research comes in. In descriptive research, to have a database to help find the most appropriate research, either qualitative or quantitative research methods are used.

The definition of descriptive research design is descriptive research is the answer to the question and the search for information about an event in databases. According to Voxco, ( 2019), “descriptive research design is a type of research design that aims to systematically obtain information to describe a phenomenon, situation, or population. More specifically, it helps answer what, when, where, and how questions regarding the research problem rather than why”.

It is worth mentioning that this research method is characterized by the fact that it does not manipulate any variable. It only identifies, observes, and measures information. Surveys and observations are the most used methods.

The characteristics of descriptive research design: here are some of the characteristics of descriptive research:

**Quantitative in nature:** Statistical analysis, the collection of data in a quantifiable and systematic way for a research problem.

**Uncontrolled variables:** As indicated, variables or information are not manipulated, but only identified, observed, and measured.

**A basis for further research:** Another advantage is that it provides a basis for further research by providing an overall understanding of the question being researched.

The purpose of the use of descriptive research design is that there are several contexts in which this research can be applied. It also allows for in-depth background research before further research is performed.

**Measure trends in data:** Identify and analyze trends by measuring variables over a period.

**Compare variables:** Compare different variables with each other and with the way in which different demographic groups respond to these variables.

**Defining the characteristics of subjects:** This includes characteristics such as opinions, characteristics, and behaviors of subjects.

**Verify or validate existing conditions:** The validity of an existing condition must be checked before any conclusions can be drawn.

The advantages of descriptive research design are:

**Multiple data collection methods:** Many methods or instruments such as surveys, observations, data, online, telephone, etc. can be used in this research.

Fast and cost-effective: Surveys can collect large amounts of data and are one of the quickest and most cost-effective tools.

Comprehensive: This can be a combination of qualitative and quantitative research.

External validity: The validity of the data collection is that the variables are not subject to manipulation.

The disadvantages of descriptive research design

Cannot test or verify the research question: Because it fails to explain why the investigated phenomenon is happening.

Unreliability: If the problem to be researched is not well formulated, the data become unreliable.

Risk of false responses: The truthfulness of responses may be compromised by the use of surveys.

As you can read, the descriptive research design is very good for qualitative methods because this method is very good for creating more concrete research with accurate data that cannot be changed. (Voxco, 2019)

### **3.3 Information Sources**

There are many sources in which we can find information in this type of literary work. The old-style way has been books, newspapers, and physical newspapers, currently with the entry of the Internet and modernity can be found even anonymous sources that help students to obtain concrete and real information. We must bear in mind that these sources are digital or physical will always have an order, in primary, secondary and tertiary, which will be discussed further.

First, you need to understand what an information source is according to "...is a source of information for somebody, i.e., anything that might inform a person about something or provide knowledge to somebody. Information sources may be observations, people speeches, documents, pictures, organizations, etc." As the definition suggests, the aim is to provide information and thus increase the knowledge of all those who are in search of topics for discussion or presentation. Observations, speeches, documents, images, and organizations can be used as sources of information.

Primary sources of information: The first published records of original research and development or describing a new interpretation of an old topic or idea, for example, books.

Secondary Sources of Information: this is the process of collecting information from or referencing primary sources, modifying primary information for a particular process, and usually organizing information according to a particular scheme. Examples are articles, theses, journals, magazines, and newspapers.

Tertiary Sources of Information: This is one of the most problematic categories of all. It is difficult to distinguish between secondary and tertiary sources, as these sources are reformatted to make them easier to read. These sources are very different in nature from secondary sources. Examples are directories, yearbooks, dictionaries, and encyclopedias. (LISBDNETWORK, 2022)

### **3.4 Analysis Categories**

The most important issues to be researched are defined: as social, economic, and political.

Social: according to (Merriam-webster, 2023) social definition is “of or relating to human society, the interaction of the individual and the group, or the welfare of human beings as members of society”.

Economic: according to (Webster, 2023) economic definition is “the structure or conditions of economic life in a country, area, or period”.

Political: according to (Webster, 8 Feb 2023) political definitions are “of, relating to, involving, or involved in politics and especially party politics” and “of or relating to government, a government, or the conduct of government”.

### 3.5 Data collection Instruments

At this point of the thesis, we will make tables of contents where you can read a comparison between the book and the Russian Revolution, you will see the social aspects, events, characters and what is modern democracy that happened in the novel.

Society Aspects	
Novel	Reality
Political Repression	Political Repression
Economic Unfairness	Economic Unfairness
Society	Society

Characters			
Book Characters	Characteristics	Real-Life Characters	Characteristics
Pigs		Russian Revolution 1917	
Old Major		Karl Marx	
Napoleon		Joseph Stalin	
Snowball		Leon Trotsky	
Squealer		Propaganda Department of Lenin's Government	

Combination of Old Major and Snowball	Vladimir Lenin Mayakovsky
Humans	Russian Revolution 1917
Mr. Jones	Tsar Nicholas II
Equines	
Boxer	Alexey Stakhanov
Benjamin	George Orwell  “Donkey Orwell”
Others	
The Dogs	Secret Police - KGB
Moses the Raven	Religion
Mollie	Self-Centered
Animalism	Communism
Mr. Frederick	Molotov-Ribbentrop

Events		
Book Events		Real-Life Events
Battle of Cowshed		The October Revolution of 1917
Battle of the Windmill		Battle of Stalingrad
Others		
Pig's Rice		Rise of Stalinist
Milk and Apples		Revolution
Difficulty to build the windmill		Five Years Plans
Non-existing Crimes - Purge		Show Trials 1930s

Modern Democracy	
Definition	
Liberal Rights in a Democracy	
Origin in Athens	
Liberal Rights in a Democracy	
Majority Wins	
“Protecting” People	
Democracy Paradox	

### **3.6 Collection data process and data analysis**

To develop the topic, the researcher should consider the following recommendations, he/she should read the text several times to be able to classify the text. It is a general reading to know what the book is about. Secondly, a more specific reading where he/she can highlight the important events and characters so that when he/she develops the information. It will be easier to find the information, and thirdly, the researcher should study the history of the Russian Revolution and understand why this event happened in the world, which people made it happen and what consequences or benefits it brought to Russia. With the help of these steps, you will be able to have a more accurate understanding of the topic.

## Chapter IV

### Data Analysis

In this chapter, we will analyze the chosen approach, develop the overall story of the book, and compare it with the Russian Revolution. We will compare the battles, the characters and the economy, the society, and how the political repression was experienced, and we will present definitions of themes, motifs, and symbols, each with their respective examples.

#### 4.1 Approaches to the investigation:

This work will use historical approach, which is perhaps the oldest, the most basic, and most used of the approaches. First, you need to understand what this approach is according to (Millikan, 2011) “The historical approach involves understanding the events and experiences surrounding the composition of the work, especially the life of the author, and using the findings to interpret that work of literature”. When reading a book, it is very important to know the author and why he wrote the book. A lot of books have a story behind them, and it is also very important to know the time in which the book was written and what was happening in the country at the time, as this will help us to understand the book better.

Readers may, in many ways, interpret this approach as an attempt to change the meaning of literary works, but the intention of this approach is rather that readers should know what was going on at the time of the writer's writing through an analysis of the past, the focus of which is that literary works can capture life at that time.

##### 4.1.1 Historical approach analysis steps

Below are the steps to follow to analyze a historical approach, according to Wijaya (2023), It is important to understand and follow the four steps that you must understand and follow in order to broaden your knowledge and how to apply the historical approach. according to there are four steps that you can follow (Para 4-7).

As mentioned above, knowing the period in which a book or poem was written is the ideal way to understand it. In this approach, the first thing we need to know is the year in which the book or poem was

written. The second is what the author was living at the time, and the third is whether there are concrete data that indicate that the author was living in that period.

Starting with the question "When did it happen?" is very important as it can give a clue as to whether there is a connection between the book and the story simultaneously. When reading a work of literature, it is important to look for clues left by the author, for example, phrases, symbols, clothes, or specific terms of a period, to understand what the work is about and place it in time and space.

As a last point, the literary work must be interpreted by analyzing its historical context, social behavior, and relation to a certain period (Para 4-8). The advantages and disadvantages of this type of approach have advantages that no other approach can match. However, it also has its limitations, which you will read about below. According to Fatullayev (2023).

Some of the advantages are this method gives us the opportunity to find out about the events that took place in history.

By learning about the past, we can identify both positive and negative behaviors that can help us understand the future. Just as with the book, we can say that by learning about a dictatorship and the characteristics that leaders have. The next time you go to vote you will be able to identify the characteristics of a dictatorial leader and what could happen if they are elected.

This type of approach allows for extensive historical research and can often lead to important discoveries.

Some of the disadvantages are: first research can reveal many sources that are unreliable and provide incorrect information. Second, the lack of material and evidence make investigations more difficult or impossible, depending on the time frame in which you are trying to investigate. Third, research may take a longer time depending on the historical event and the availability of data and may require travel between several different locations, and finally, another thing is that the researcher has no control over the outcome of the research (Para 5-6).

## 4.2 Theories vs literary work

Society Aspects	
Novel	Reality
<p>Political Repression: One of the book's main themes is the corrupting influence of power, according to (Abboud, 2018) Old Major explains and describes the oppression that the animals suffer in the free world and shows us that well-organized animals can dethrone humans and thus establish a society of equal rights among the animals.</p> <p>When the animals throw Jones off the farm, it is seen as a defining moment at the beginning of a new era of animal equality, but we quickly realize that the pigs take the lead in the revolution, but they are corrupted and Napoleon continues the revolution, but his principles are corrupted by ambition and power, giving the pigs greater privileges, He uses the dogs as a kind of secret police and their job was to kill any animal that was against Napoleon, the second pig in command was Snowball who was expelled from the farm because he had good principles and wanted to form unions so that the animals could live in equality, so much so that Snowball was the one who proposed the building of the windmill and Napoleon stole the idea.</p>	<p>Political Repression: During the revolution, Russia suffered a great deal of political repression, according to Dr. Richard Pipes (2023) one of the long-term causes that contributed to the revolution was that Russia was a socially and politically backward country. The majority of the population lived in poverty and the state authorities were indifferent to the problems of the population. There was a lack of participation in politics by the elite, which was why they organized themselves into secret political parties.</p> <p>The short-term cause was Russia's participation in the First World War to fight for territory and prestige against Germany and Austria-Hungary. However, the results of this participation in the First World War, which began in 1917, were disastrous for the economy and society. (Para 1-2)</p> <p>February revolution</p> <p>The lack of basic food, and work, the deaths caused by the wars, and the revolts that took place in Petrograd. The people needed an end to the war and the autocracy.</p>

<p>Aspects that we can notice in the book of repetition is when the animals are controlled by what they eat and if they do not work, they get less food, long hours of work, and little time for rest, another point is how they change the laws that Old Major put and anyone who was against it was killed, so they couldn't have an opinion.</p>	<p>With the abdication of Nicholas II in 1917, the people had gained a degree of freedom to which they were not accustomed, and there was no uncertainty about who was in charge of the country. (Para 3-5)</p> <p>Provisional government</p> <p>A general election was to be held to decide the best form of government for Russia, and it was formed by the Provisional Committee of the State Duma. (Para 6)</p> <p>The October revolution</p> <p>On 7 November 1917, the Bolsheviks, a radical branch of Communism, took power. The Bolsheviks took power from the Provisional Government. The Council of People's Commissars was Lenin's socialist government.</p> <p>To sum up, the revolution in Russia was caused by a combination of long- and short-term factors. An environment of discontent and unrest was created by the country's social and political backwardness, widespread poverty, and government indifference to the needs of the people. This was exacerbated by having to participate in the First World War, which resulted in economic and social devastation. As a result, the Russian people revolted against their government in 1917. This led to a revolution that changed the course of the country's history.</p>
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Economic Unfairness: Like any good society in search of economic improvement, the pigs created the Animalism concept, which is a new pig regime that seeks to eliminate human thinking and replace it with new approaches of a dictatorial regime. According to Andrew (2015) when the pigs took control of the farm, they realized that to maintain the farm and feed themselves, they had to put the other animals to work. The animals worked both on the crops and on the windmill. As they began to generate new income from the crops, they began to develop new ways of doing business and over time and without many animals realizing it, business was done with humans and the concept of animalism disappeared and human thinking became stronger and stronger to the point that by the end of the book the pigs were walking on two legs. (Para 1 and 2)

In their economic system, the pigs became the leaders of the farm. They had positions of general managers and top executives, and because they had these high positions, they managed to have the farm's power and impose themselves on the others. However, there was a competition for power between the pigs themselves. The main competition was between Napoleon and Snowball. Napoleon was the winning pig and managed to banish Snowball. He also promoted

Economic Unfairness: The economy of Russia during the revolution will be presented, in concordance with Markevich (2012) Russia's economy between 1913 and 1919, known as one of the largest countries in terms of territory, with the third largest population and the fourth best economy in the world, was reduced to a medium level. It was one of the poorest countries in Europe and was compared with continents such as Africa and Asia. Russia had a very peasant type of economy, where the market was basically for the welfare of the Tsar and the state, so that in Russia there were more peasants than farms. What was needed were powerful political and social forces that would eliminate this type of economy and begin with the private ownership of land and capital. (Para 1)

To get an idea of why this revolution was provoked, we will discuss a little about the Russian economy before the revolution. Russia had one of the largest economies in Europe between 1885 and 1905. However, in 1905, with the main problem being the internal crisis, Russia suffered a severe recession and incomes did not recover until just before the war. The working class and peasants began to organize demonstrations Russia was also badly affected by the Japanese sinking of two-thirds of the Russian fleet, and things got worse as Russia became involved in civil wars, repression, and severe

the pig Squealer to a sort of chief executive position (Para 3).

As the pigs began to look more and more like humans over the years, to the point where they walked on two legs, carried whips, and wore clothes, an economic innovation was achieved under the concept or phrase "All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others". One of the economic strategies is to form alliances with local farmers. Napoleon organizes a dinner party to form such an alliance. And this reinforces the fact that when the animals look from the pigs to the human beings, they realize that they can no longer distinguish one from the other (Para 4).

constitutional reforms. By 1909 the economy was recovering (Para 3-4).

In 1913 the economy of Russia would again have a strong break and although it was known as one of the countries where the economy was growing fast, it remained one of the poorest countries in Europe, and because there were many peasants and agriculture contributed 44% of the total production with 77% of the labor. Cereals represented 90% of the economy with 70% of the labor. And the reason for these figures is that much of the food available was for internal use. In other words, it was not sold, but consumed by people at home. What was sold was only the food that was not consumed at home, whether it was cereals, vegetables, meat, or dairy products. And these sales took place both in the urban sector and in the export market, and when there were export products, foreign countries did not pay with money but bought manufactured consumer goods from the industries. (Para 5)

Industrialization was beginning to take hold, but it was concentrated in the northeast of Russia and Ukraine. Russia was also becoming better educated but still lagged Europe. When the war broke out, only 40% of children over the age of 9 could read. This was because Russia was concentrating on building warships and bottling vodka rather than education. Public finances were maintained by public debt. Tax revenues came

mainly from imports of retail goods such as alcohol, sugar, kerosene, matches, and tobacco. An income tax was introduced. It was not applied (Para 6) .

During the 20th century, the Russian economy began to improve and experience modern and structural economic growth, despite occasional unfavorable circumstances. The standard of living began to rise, both in the cities and in the countryside. It also began to develop a civil society of voluntary organizations that were not limited to the middle class. There was an improvement in state capacity for investment in education and transport, sound public finances, and sustainable deficits, although Russia did not have a modern constitution (Para 7).

The declaration suggests that Russia's economy failed to progress due to a lack of development time, despite the involvement of private enterprise. It also points out that Russia faced war with Germany in 1914. A former minister warned Tsar Nicholas II against entering the war, predicting that it could lead to revolutionary changes. From this, we can conclude that Russia's economic and political instability, combined with the pressures of war, contributed to the country's eventual decline and revolution (Para 8).

A summary of the history will be the socioeconomic situation in Russia before the 1905 revolution,

A big percentage of the Russian population used to live from farming.

The peasants grew crops for their own consumption. Russia was also a major exporter of grain.

The most important industrial centers were Moscow and St Petersburg.

Most industries were the private property of industrialists.

Many factories were built in the 1890s as foreign investment in industry increased and the Russian railway network expanded.

By the 1900s, the number of artisans and the number of factory workers were almost equal in some areas.

Artisans and small workshops sometimes worked 15-hour days.

The workers were divided into different social groups.

Women made up 31 percent of the workforce. They were paid less.

The First World War had three major effects on Germany:

	<p>The First World War ended with the defeat of Germany and the Central Powers by the Allies in November 1918.</p> <p>The Versailles Peace Treaty with the Allies was a harsh and humiliating treaty.</p> <p>Germany lost its overseas colonies, a tenth of its population, 13 percent of its territory, 75 percent of its iron, and 26 percent of its coal to France, Poland, Denmark, and Lithuania.</p> <p>The Allies demilitarized Germany. This weakened her power.</p> <p>Germany was forced to pay compensation in the amount of 6 billion marks. (Explain the economic and social conditions of Russia before the Revolution of 1905., 2022)</p>
<p>Society: The following is written to comment on the Partnership in the book, according to (Singh, 2018) Throughout the book, the ideal of socialism is shown, it can be seen from the beginning of the book with the speech of Old Major Pig, which is a speech that encourages the animals to get rid of humans and their cruelty, the cruelty of humans is shown in that Mr. Jones is an alcoholic and forgets to feed them, because of this the animals get tired of injustice and tyranny. (Para 4)</p>	<p>Society: In the early 1900s, Russian society was characterized by a clear hierarchy. This was reinforced by different political, religious, and legal structures. The Tsarist government, military, and bureaucracy, as well as laws on land ownership and social status, all played a role in defining the position and status of individuals within society. This hierarchical structure was deeply rooted and deeply felt throughout the whole of Russian society. According to (Jennifer Llewellyn, 2019), Russia had been oppressed for centuries by the Tsarist regime. This, together</p>

The animals are looking for equality, freedom, and fraternity for all animals. This can be called socialism, but in the book, we know it as animalism, which are the laws that Old Major, the pig, writes on the wall. Because of the pig Old Major's speech, the animals are inspired, they organize themselves and hold meetings and manage to get Mr. Jones expelled, and I am looking for the concept of Animalism, equality, and brotherhood within the farm. (Para 5)

After the death of Old Major, the animals, with the help of Napoleon and Snowball, expel Mr. Jones in the belief that they will have a more equal and comfortable life. Having driven out Mr. Jones, they realize how powerful they are and begin to motivate the other pigs to follow them. They forget the concept of socialism or animalism as the leaders do not keep their word and have no concern for the future of the animals. Napoleon takes over and drives Snowball out with the help of the dogs, who are like secret police, and the Seven Commandments are first modified and then completely abolished.

Throughout the book, there is the idea that every revolution starts with good principles and noble aims, but in time tyranny and authoritarianism of a political party of one person take over. (Para 6)

Totalitarianism always seeks its own comfort, even if it means sacrificing the people to achieve its aims, an example of which is Boxer, a noble

with the failure of the First World War, made the peasants resentful of having to pay taxes to the government and they demanded a communal tender for the land they worked, even though they had been freed from serfdom in 1861. Numerous revolts took place in order to secure ownership of their land. Russia was mainly made up of poor peasants. 1.5% of the population owned 25% of the land.

As Russia became industrialized, the cities became overcrowded with many poor working conditions. Between 1890 and 1910 (20 years), the population of St. Petersburg and Moscow increased by almost a million people. A survey in 1904 showed that 16 people lived per flat, with 6 people per room, and the lack of water and human waste was a threat to workers' health.

Russian society was further disturbed and chaotic by the First World War. Russia introduced compulsory military service, and the demand for supplies for the war effort led to more labor unrest and strikes. This conscription led to the replacement of skilled industrial workers with peasants who did not know how to work in the industries, so the capital began to starve, the city suffered mass population flight and finally the soldiers suffered from a lack of equipment and protection, so they were very upset by the Tsar's poor accounting for going to war. (Para 2-24)

horse, loyal and honest, a loyal fan of Napoleon and his work with the mill, was the one who did the hardest work and had the longest working days, but when he got old, Napoleon sold Boxer to some butchers. The working class is always betrayed by its leaders in this example. Another example can be read when Napoleon changes the commandment "All animals are equal" to "All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others" (Para 12).

The book portrays the animal world as one that aims to establish an orderly regime, but throughout history, such efforts have failed, leading to rebellion against society and a state of misery and chaos. The animals struggle against a totalitarian system that threatens their freedom. Benjamin's statement, "Windmill or no windmill, life will go on as usual, that is to say, badly," underscores the notion that hunger, hardship, and the deception of the laws are an inescapable part of life under a dictatorial regime. The indiscriminate killing of small animals and the sale of Boxer, an aging horse, to a butcher's shop serve as signs of the oppressive nature of the regime.

The book highlights the struggle of the animals for a better life and their quest for freedom against a dictatorial regime. However, the animals' efforts are repeatedly thwarted by the ruling class, resulting in a state of chaos and

The position of Russian women:

According to the law in Russia, which obliged husbands to have unlimited power in family decision-making, the role of the wife was to bear children and obey her husband. If a woman wanted to work, wives had to obtain her husband's permission and apply for government permits, have a passport, or have studied at university.

Russian women could not initiate divorce proceedings (although a husband's legal authority over his family could be withdrawn in cases of incompetence, such as alcoholism or mental illness). If a man died, his sons inherited most of his property; his wife and daughters received only a small share (Para 25-28).

The society of the Russian Revolution can be summed up in the following five points:

1. Russian society consisted of more than 125 million people. There was considerable diversity of ethnicity, language, and culture.
2. The dominant classes were royalty, aristocracy, and landowners. They wielded considerable political influence.
3. Russia's middle class was small compared to other nations. But it was growing by the early 1900s.

<p>misery. The animals' desire for an orderly regime is evident, but the ruling class's actions continually undermine their efforts. The novel depicts the cruelty and oppression of the regime through the killing of small animals and the sale of Boxer, highlighting the brutal nature of a dictatorship. In summary, the book shows the dangers of totalitarianism and the need for freedom and justice in society (Para 13).</p>	<p>4. The peasantry was by far the largest section of the population. Most lived in small communities scattered throughout the empire.</p> <p>5. Russian society was intensely patriarchal. Men dominated most areas of decision-making and women were denied many legal and civil rights (Para 29-33).</p> <p>In conclusion, Russian society in the early 1900s was highly stratified and structured, with clear distinctions made between those who belonged to different political, religious, and legal groups. The tsarist government, military, and bureaucracy, as well as laws on land ownership and social status, all contributed to the maintenance of this hierarchical system. This social order was deeply rooted and permeated the whole of Russian society.</p>
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Characters			
Book Characters	Characteristics	Real-Life Characters	Characteristics
Pigs		Russian Revolution 1917	
<p>Old Major: This will be the start of an explanation of the book's characters according to Jeffrey Somers (2019), it was an old wild pig who gave the speech that</p>		<p>Karl Marx's History and Participation in Russian Revolution, according to Jennifer Llewellyn and Steve Thompson (2019) Karl Marx (1818-1883) was a German writer and</p>	

inspired the revolution, which was to rebel against man, creating the philosophy called animalism, which is the tyranny that man receives. He also taught them the song Beasts of England. When Old Major dies, they leave his skull on show. The same goes for Lenin, who was embalmed and turned into an unofficial national monument. This wild pig is a mixture of Karl Marx (for the concept of communism) and Lenin (for the intellectual force that exposes the revolution). However, its strongest feature is Karl Marx (Para 14).

political philosopher. His writings and theories were the driving force behind Russian revolutionary groups.

He had always been interested in politics and economics, although he came from a middle-class Jewish family and his profession was law.

In 1842, he met Friedrich Engels, with whom they began to criticize capitalist economies and industrial labor, the first work of both was *The Communist Manifesto*, published in 1848, this work talks about the tense class relations and exploitation of industrial capitalism, this book came to form the political ideological basis of Marxism, which inspired many left-wing political movements throughout Europe in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Among them were the Russians, who were Mensheviks and Bolsheviks (Para 1-6).

Although according to the University of North Carolina (2023), Marx died long before any government put his theories to the test, his writings, combined with the rise of a discontented working class around Europe, immediately influenced revolutionary industrial workers across Europe, creating an international labor movement.

	<p>In Russia, the Bolsheviks took control of many high offices. They began to implement communist practices based on Marxist ideology (Para 3 to 5).</p>
<p>Napoleon: Is the pig who, along with Snowball, is leading the revolution of the animals. Napoleon leads the animals in chasing Mr. Jones and the other men off the farm, he is the one who introduces the concept of animalism, as he grows in power Napoleon becomes more ruthless, secretly raising puppies and secretly training them to serve as personal security, he is also the one who kicks Snowball out and accuses him of crimes against the animals (Para 2).</p> <p>Napoleon becomes a totalitarian leader who uses violence, intimidation, and deception to exert power on the farm. He appropriates the farm's food and supplies, as well as people's attitudes. He is also a reformer of all the major laws of animalism (Para 3).</p> <p>Napoleon is a double of Joseph Stalin. Stalin was seen as a reasonable leader, but his brutality and incompetence during his dictatorship were hidden (Para 4).</p>	<p>Joseph Stalin: According to Jennifer Llewellyn and Steve Thompson (2019), Joseph Stalin (1879-1953) was a Russian revolutionary. He was associated with Vladimir Lenin and the Bolshevik faction. Although he was not a major leader in the October Revolution, he accumulated so much power that he came to rule and control the Soviet Republic (Para 1).</p> <p>Stalin was born in Gori, a small rural town in Russia. The family was very poor, and the father was an alcoholic shoemaker who abused them (Para 2).</p> <p>Stalin was very interested in socialism, Karl Marx, and worked as a secretary before joining the Social Democrats and then the Bolsheviks in 190 (Para 3).</p> <p>Stalin's first contribution to Bolshevism was to raise money for the movement. He was also one of the main organizers of the Tiflis bank robbery in 1907 where many people died but the Bolsheviks got money. This made him a very wanted man and he was arrested several times. He spent most of his life in prison or in exile. Joseph Stalin's real name is Djughashvili.</p>

But he started using Stalin, which means 'man of steel' (Para 4-5).

Lenin broke definitively with the Mensheviks in 1912. He promoted Stalin to the Bolshevik Central Committee. Stalin returned from exile to Petrograd after the abdication of Nicholas II. Stalin promised to support the Provisional Government. However, he later joined forces with Lenin and brought down the Provisional Government. He took an active part in the October Revolution (Paras 7 to 9).

Stalin spent time on the battlefield, commanding Red Army and Cheka units. He was prepared to use violence and terror to achieve his goals. In 1922 he was appointed General Secretary of the Communist Party. He used this position to gain the support of the party hierarchy, which increased his power, and he had Trotsky and Zinoviev as his enemies (Para 10-11).

When Lenin died in January 1924, he left a "political will" that was highly critical of Stalin. But Stalin was able to manipulate the distribution of this document to minimize its impact (Para 12).

In the 1920s, Stalin secured control of the Soviet Union by forming a triumvirate. He succeeded in driving Trotsky out of the

	<p>country and expelled him from the party (Para 13).</p> <p>Joseph Stalin had established himself as the leader of the Communist Party and the Soviet Union by the late 1920s. The policies he pursued transformed and modernized the Soviet Union at a considerable pace. But they came at an enormous human cost (Para 14).</p> <p>By the end of the Second World War, Stalin was probably the most powerful leader in the world. He ruled the Soviet Union with an iron fist for a quarter of a century. He died in March 1953 after a severe illness (Para 15).</p>
<p>Snowball: Are one of the main motivators of the revolution and a firm believer in the concept of Animalism. He is the creator of the seven laws that govern Animalism.</p> <p>He is a very intelligent and thoughtful pig. He wants to make the farm a paradise for all the animals. Snowball devotes his time and energy to improving the conditions of the animals, teaching them to read and write, and it was he who came up with the idea of a windmill to generate electricity and improve the heating in the stables and the farm's income, as well as the idea that each species should have its own union and retirement laws (Para 5-6).</p>	<p>Leon Trotsky: According to Jennifer Llewellyn and Steve Thompson (2019), Leon Trotsky was an important figure in Marxist theory and politics for the Russian Revolution. He was another important figure in the October Revolution and one of his posts was Commissar of War, helping to form the Red Army. He was considered a possible successor to Lenin. However, Stalin expelled him from the Communist Party and from Russia (Para 1).</p> <p>Trotsky was a native of Ukraine (1879), his parents were Jewish, he was interested in Marxism and joined the Social Democrats in</p>

<p>Snowball is a combination of Leon Trotsky and Lenin. They were both leaders of the Bolshevik Revolution and defeated the Romanovs. Stalin betrayed both Leon Trotsky and Lenin. Stalin throws Leon Trotsky out of Russia and accuses him of conspiring against him even though he is no longer in the country, just as Napoleon did with Snowball (Para 7).</p>	<p>1896, and Trotsky's real name was Lev Bronstein (Para 2 and 4).</p> <p>In 1900, Trotsky was arrested and sentenced to four years of exile in Siberia; he managed to escape in 1902 on a false passport under the name Leon Trotsky. By 1903, he was living in London, where he attended the Second Congress of the Social Democratic Party. He formed an alliance with Julius Martov, known as the Mensheviks. He took part in the 1905 revolution. At the age of 26, he was elected vice-president and then president of the Petrograd Soviet. When the Soviet was dissolved by Tsarist troops in 1905, Trotsky was sent to Siberia. He escaped again and lived in exile in France, Switzerland, Spain, and the United States (Para 5 to 7).</p> <p>In August 1917, Trotsky realized that the factory committees were predominantly Bolshevik. They represented the working-class force of the day. He also played a major role in the Bolshevik cause in early October, organizing and arming the Red Guards, made up of factory workers. In the October Revolution, Trotsky's organization and strategic planning ensured its success (Para 11-13).</p> <p>Five key points of Trotsky's life:</p>
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	<p>1. Leon Trotsky, born Lev Bronstein, was a Marxist writer, orator, and organizer. He became a major leader of the Bolshevik Party and the Soviet Republic.</p> <p>2. At the Second Congress of the Social Democrats in 1903, Trotsky sided with the Mensheviks against Lenin. However, he later tried to reconcile the two factions.</p> <p>3. In 1917, Trotsky returned from exile in the United States. By the middle of the year, he was working with the Bolsheviks, particularly in the Petrograd Soviet.</p> <p>4. Trotsky organized the Red Guards and Milrevcom. He supported Lenin's call for armed revolt. The October Revolution owed much to his tactical planning.</p> <p>5. Trotsky went on to negotiate peace with the Germans at Brest-Litovsk. He served as War Commissar, formed the Red Army, led the civil war effort, and was a key member of the Politburo. He was eventually sidelined from positions of power by his rival, Stalin.</p>
<p>Squealer: He became Napoleon's most important orator. He had the ability to give emotional and eloquent speeches that managed to soothe the animals out of their discomfort, but the speeches always misrepresented the truth. Like the death of the</p>	<p>Propaganda Department of Lenin's Government: In general, both the White and the Red sides used propaganda to mobilize the population and win their support. It was the Reds (the Bolsheviks) who managed to take advantage of this, with supplies of materials,</p>

<p>boxer horse that was sold to a butcher, in his speech, he presents his death as heroic.</p> <p>He is seen as a double of Vyacheslav Molotov, who created false propaganda, invented dates, and used racism to keep Stalin in power (Para 10-11).</p>	<p>equipment, and human resources such as artists and writers (Para 26).</p> <p>In contrast to the whites (capitalists and democrats), they suffered from a lack of resources in terms of artists, writers, and the press. This was further worsened by the incompetence of the movement's leaders( Para 28)</p>
<p>Combination of Old Major and Snowball</p>	<p>Vladimir (Lenin) Mayakovsky: According to Jennifer Llewellyn and Steve Thompson (2019), Vladimir Lenin (1870-1924) was the founder and ideological mentor of the Bolshevik movement. He was the leader of the October Revolution and the first ruler of Soviet Russia. He is widely considered to be the dominant figure of the Russian Revolution (Para 1).</p> <p>Lenin was born in a big city and came from a mixed family of Russians, Germans, Swedes, and Jews. Lenin's father was a teacher and school inspector. Lenin's older brother, Alexander Vladimir, was arrested and hanged. He was accused of planning to assassinate Tsar Alexander III (Para 2 and 4).</p> <p>Lenin became obsessed with socialism and revolution, studying philosophy, socialism, political propaganda, and revolutionary accounts from around the world, and in 1890 he allied with Julius Martov and joined the</p>

Mensheviks. Lenin was a man wanted by the law, he lived and worked under false names and when he was captured in 1895, he was exiled to Siberia (Para 8 to 10).

Lenin returned to Russia in September 1917. He went to supervise the Bolsheviks. His goal was to bring down the Provisional Government. This goal led him to focus his energies on the October Revolution. Lenin's first task was the design of the country's economic policy. Throughout his leadership, he was the subject of threats and attempts on his life. In 1918 he was shot twice. This shortened his life (Para 19 to 21).

Five important points in the Life of Vladimir Lenin:

1. Vladimir Lenin was born Vladimir Ulyanov in Simbirsk. His political views were shaped by his liberal father and the execution of his revolutionary brother, Alexander.
2. The young Lenin became involved in radical student groups and joined the Marxist Social Democrats. He spent long periods in exile and articulated his vision of a 'professional' revolutionary party.
3. Lenin's radical ideas led to factionalism in the SDs and the formation of the Bolshevik

	<p>faction of the party in 1903. Lenin remained the leader of this group for the rest of his life.</p> <p>4. Lenin's return to Russia in April 1917 provided the impetus for the October Revolution. He took charge of the newly formed Soviet government immediately after the revolution.</p> <p>5. Lenin was seriously injured in an assassination attempt in August 1918. From 1920, he was in poor health and suffered a series of strokes which limited his political leadership.</p>
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Humans	Russian Revolution 1917
<p>Mr. Jones: He is the man who owns the farm called Manor Farm. He is a cruel, incompetent, and drunken man who is expelled from his land by his own animals. He is the one who inspires the revolution, and he dies alone, giving up all hope of regaining his farm.</p> <p>Mr. Jones represents Tsar Nicholas II, who was killed along with his family. His return to reclaim the farm symbolizes the white power of Russia, which wants to return to the old order (Para 15).</p>	<p>Tsar Nicholas II: According to Jennifer Llewellyn and Steve Thompson (2019), Nicholas II (1868-1918) was the last Tsar of Russia. He ruled from November 1894 until he was overthrown in March 1917. The royal family was arrested by the Provisional Government and executed by the Bolsheviks in July 1917, 4 Nicholas was a tsar with a great lack of ability and vision for government. Alexander III was Nicholas's father, and it was he who was responsible for the restoration of autocracy (Para 1 and 2).</p> <p>Nicolas is described as a small, shy, soft-spoken man with above-average intelligence but little self-confidence. He is kind and always sensitive but accepts autocracy. In his youth, he was a colonel and traveled in Europe and Asia, but when he was in Japan he was attacked and defeated by the Japanese army, and from then on, they became enemies (Para 3 and 5).</p> <p>After his father's assassination, Nicholas continued the legacy. He preserved the monarchy. Nicholas' positive qualities were his love for Russia and his affection for the peasantry, but he depended too much on his advisors, many of whom hated Jews, so their advice was not wise. Nicholas also supported,</p>

both morally and financially, those who hated the Jews (antisemites) because it was believed that revolutionary ideas were the product of dark forces generated by university students and Jews (Para 6 and 7).

Another trait of Nicholas is that he was an imperialist, he liked territorial expansion, but he was unsuccessful. In fact, because he wanted to have Korean land, he provoked the Russo-Japanese War, which they did not win (Para 8).

The fate of the royal family is said to have been brought about by Nicholas II himself, a weak ruler with a domineering wife and a world war that tore Russia apart, and his lack of desire to modernize and continue the monarchy provoked the people to revolt. In 1905, military defeat, economic collapse, royal police violence, and a starving populace led Nicholas to promise reform based on lies that he ignored, which was the October Manifesto. In 1906, he signed the Fundamental Laws, which resulted in his own being condemned to die (Para 9-11).

Nicholas's wife, Alexandra, supported her husband in the Monarchy, although she did not know how to rule, and her friendship with Rasputin did not go down well with Nicholas, he allowed him to stay on as a healer to

appease his wife's displeasure (Para 12 and 13).

In summary, five points of the tsarist government of Nicholas will be presented to you:

1. Nicholas II, the last Tsar of Russia and son of Alexander III acceded to the throne swearing to preserve autocracy.
2. He was intelligent and well-traveled but lacked both the manner and the foresight to rule in a time of unfolding change.
3. He was also religious, and conservative and believed that problems in his government were the work of conspirators.
4. Nicholas's wife, Alexandra, was a German-speaking princess. They married against the wishes and advice of others.
5. Alexandra was devoutly religious and determined: her association with Rasputin and her political advice and influence on Nicholas in times of crisis contributed to the downfall of tsarism (Para 14 to 18).

Equines	
<p>Boxer: He is a strong working horse, very friendly and determined. However, he is not very intelligent, as he believes that Napoleon is always right and trusts his leadership. Boxer is devoted to the animals. He works hard to improve the farm. When Boxer is injured, he continues his work, and when he is no longer useful, he is sold to a butcher for whiskey. Boxer is meant to parallel the Workers of the Soviet Union (Para 9).</p>	<p>Alexei Stakhanov: According to Dina Newman (2015), Alexei Stakhanov was a miner in the town of Donbass in Soviet Ukraine, where coal was produced under the communist government, all state mines worked on monthly metrics, and Stakhanov's mine was the worst performer (Para 3).</p> <p>He was a very competitive man. So, he came up with a plan to make the mine more productive. In the 1930s, men would pick the coal with a pickaxe, put it on the wagons, and have a pony take it out of the mine, so it took a long time. But Alexie came up with a plan where 4 men would work together and start using a mining drill that weighed 15kg (Para 4 to 6).</p> <p>Although Alexei was a man who had only won school, he learned to use the drill and, taking three comrades, the party leader, and a local journalist into the mine, managed to produce 102 tons of coal in six hours - over 14 times the target (Para 7 to 9).</p> <p>The story was shown to Stalin. He rewarded him with a small furnished house and even a horse and cart to get around. With the support of the Communist Party, he began to travel</p>

throughout the Soviet Union, promoting his initiative (Para 10 and 15).

Alexei toured Russia for months, recruiting thousands of businesspeople from Soviet industry and agriculture who were enthusiastic about the idea of increased productivity. In November, Stalin addressed the First Alexei Movement Conference, where thousands of workers were delighted to learn about the new way of working. Despite Stalin's inspiring speech that they would have "ever happier lives", the 1930s were a time of starvation and brutal repression (paragraphs 20, 21, and 23).

Things were different for Alexei. He was given a luxury apartment in Moscow and made Minister of Coal (para 24).

In 1957, four years after Stalin's death, the new Soviet leader, Nikita Khrushchev, saw no need to keep Stakhanov in Moscow. He ordered him to return to the Donbas.

Stakhanov felt virtually exiled, especially as his family was still in Moscow. He spent the last 20 years of his life drinking heavily. In 1957, four years after Stalin's death, the new Soviet leader, Nikita Khrushchev, saw no reason to keep Stakhanov in Moscow. He ordered him to return to Donbass. Stakhanov felt exiled, especially as his family was still in

	<p>Moscow. He spent the last 20 years of his life drinking heavily. Alexei Stakhanov died of a stroke in the Donbass in the east of Ukraine in 1977 (Para 31 to 33).</p>
<p>Benjamin: He is a donkey, and he is the oldest animal on the farm. He is a very stubborn and cynical animal. Despite his rebellion, he does not change his temperament.</p> <p>He can read as well as the pigs but refuses to do so, taking part in the Battle of the Barn, but not the Battle of the Mill, because according to him, life will go on as badly as before, so it is not worth fighting for.</p> <p>Benjamin was a close friend of Boxer. After Boxer is taken away, he is very sad and reads him the new commandment given by Napoleon. He represents the most intelligent of the bourgeoisie (Para 1-5). According to Somnath Sarkar (2021)</p>	<p>George Orwell “Donkey Orwell”: According to Tim Lambert (2021) George Orwell was born in India in 1903. He moved to England with his mother in 1904 and they were lower to the middle class. He was one of the greatest writers of the 20th century (Para 1).</p> <p>George decided to become a writer but was also poor for a while. In 1934 he got a job as a schoolteacher and had a second job in a bookshop. Between 1933 and 1937 he published several unsuccessful books (Para 2 and 3).</p> <p>Orwell also fought in the Spanish Civil War where he was wounded in the throat. Orwell had to escape from Spain and returned to England where he published another book in 1938, a tribute to Cataluña. (Para 4)</p> <p>During the Second World War, Orwell was rejected for military service. He began working for the BBC newspaper and was appointed literary editor of the Tribune magazine. At the end of the Second World War, in 1945, his great success Animal Farm</p>

	was published. He died in 1950, aged 46 (Para 5 and 6).
Others	
<p>Other characters in the book will be discussed as well according to BBC (2023)</p> <p>The Dogs: The dogs are trained from an early age by Napoleon to guard the farm and kill anyone who opposes the revolution or Napoleon. They are Stalin's secret police (Para 5).</p>	<p>Secret Police – KGB: The KGB was the Committee for State Security, a foreign intelligence and internal security agency of the Soviet Union. According to Robert W. Pringle (2023), Its tasks included the protection of political leaders, the supervision of border troops, and the general surveillance of the population (Para 1).</p> <p>The KGB was created in 1954 to serve as the "sword and shield of the Communist Party". It was designed to be carefully controlled by leaders of the communist party. It was divided into about 20 directorates: foreign, internal, and technical intelligence, protecting politicians, and guarding the borders. The KGB was a persecutor of human rights defenders, Christian activists, and Jews (Para 10)</p> <p>The KGB expanded its foreign intelligence operations to become the largest intelligence service in the world, parallel to the CIA. Only the KGB carried out most of its activities in the Soviet Union, against Soviet citizens. The KGB was also successful in obtaining scientific and technical information for the</p>

	<p>Soviet army, as well as technology for the development of submarines, aircraft, missiles, and major secrets from its adversaries (Para 11).</p> <p>In 1991, several high-ranking KGB officers, including the president, attempted a failed military coup aimed at creating a bureaucratic state. The KGB was subsequently removed from its military units and many internal security functions. With the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991, the KGB came under Russian control. Ex-Soviet republics such as Ukraine and Belarus continued to cooperate with Russia on intelligence and security matters. For the crimes committed against the Soviet people, the KGB, and its leaders have never been brought to justice. (Para 12 and 13)</p>
<p>Moses the Raven: The pet raven of Jones, who is also a preacher. He tells the animals stories about a paradise called "Sugar Cane Mountain" (Para 8).</p>	<p>Religion: Religion also played its part in the Russian Revolution. As always, it tried to neutralize everything that was against the Revolution, according to Gregory L. Freeze (2020) during the revolution, as part of the Bolsheviks' strategy to neutralize the Church that opposed the revolution, the Orthodox Church was transformed, resulting in the destruction of many churches and the dissolution of the clergy (Para 1).</p>

<p>Mollie: A horse who is happy to be under man's control. She is a vain mare who likes to be dominated by humans. She prefers to believe in the idea of Sugar Cane Mountain (Para 7).</p>	<p>Self-Centered: The definition of Self-Centered according to Webster (Webster, Self-centered, 2023) “is concerned solely with one's own desires, needs, or interests” Some people did not fight for freedom in the revolution, but only accepted their fate and sought their own advantages.</p>
<p>Animalism: The farm animals rule the property by a type of government called, Animalism- an equivalent to communism in today's society. According to (Horn, 2016)</p>	<p>Communism: The definition of communism according to (CHEN, 2023) is “Communism is a political and economic ideology that positions itself in opposition to liberal democracy and capitalism, advocating instead for a classless system in which the means of production are owned communally, and private property is nonexistent or severely curtailed. “In essence, what is being looked for is an economic system that advocates a classless society in which all property and wealth are owned by the community rather than by the individual.</p>
<p>Mr. Frederick: According to BBC (2023) He is a tough farmer who is a fighter for what he wants. This man is the farm's neighbor. He cheats on Napoleon by buying wood from him with false money and tries to take over the farm, but the animals chase him away. (Para 12)</p>	<p>Molotov-Ribbentrop: You will read about this pact between Germany and Russia according to Ana Frank House (2023) On the night of 23-24 August 1939, a non-aggression pact was signed between Germany and the Soviet Union. This pact was known as the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact. In this pact, both countries agreed not to attack each other, but rather to secretly divide the countries they would</p>

	attack, in this case, it was Poland that both countries attacked (Para 1 to 3) .
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Events	
Book Events	Real-Life Events
<p>Battle of Cowshed: Summarizing the Battle according to the following, Curt Southern (2023) After the animals have taken control of the farm, the men try to retake it. But Snowball has already anticipated the attack, having studied battle strategies from a Roman book by Julius Caesar. The plan is for the pigeons and geese to create chaos by pecking at the animals. Then Muriel, Benjamin, and the sheep will attack (Para 4).</p> <p>Jones and the men follow the animals into the yard, but the horses, pigs, and cows attack them, Snowball is the one who attacks Mr. Jones after being shot. In the end, the men flee the farm, and the animals take control of the farm (Para 5).</p> <p>After the battle they concentrate on building the mill, Napoleon makes the animals work 70 hours a week, and Boxer is the one who does the hardest work as he is the horse that carries the huge rocks to the top. However,</p>	<p>The October Revolution of 1917: To summarize the history, according to Jennifer Llewellyn et.al; (2016), the main event of this revolution and the main event is when the Bolsheviks took power, the Provisional Government, at the end of October. This event is fundamental for Russia, because thanks to it Russia would live years of unrest, civil war, famine, and terror (Para 1).</p> <p>On 25 October, the Bolshevik Red Army seized government positions in the city of Petrograd and then entered the Winter Palace, where several government ministers were living. In a few hours, the Provisional Government resigned, some escaped, and others were arrested. This attack was organized and directed exclusively by the Bolsheviks, although they claimed it was on the part of the Russian Soviets. Leon Trotsky and the Revolutionary Committee organized and supervised the attack (Para 2 and 3).</p>

they build very thin walls, and a storm ends up destroying the mill (Para 6).

Revolution Background: For the Bolshevik movement, the Kornilov affair of August 1917 had important consequences. It allowed the Soviets and Red Guards to regain the ground they had lost after the July Days. Other radical leaders, such as Leon Trotsky, worked to rebuild the party's organizational structure and build support through anti-war and anti-government propaganda, despite Vladimir Lenin's exile. In September, the Bolsheviks' membership increased by a third in just one month, while the government's statements on the war further undermined its popularity. By the end of September, the Bolsheviks had a majority of votes in both the Moscow and Petrograd Soviets. This was partly due to better organization and turnout at elections. Trotsky was now an official Bolshevik. He was elected chairman of the Petrograd Soviet on 23 September. This set the stage for the Bolshevik Revolution. (Para5,6 and 7)

The revolution begins: On the morning of 25 October, the October Revolution began with the seizure of Petrograd. This coincided with Lenin's return to Smolny after weeks in hiding. Throughout the day, Red Guards, and troops loyal to the Soviets seized key installations and infrastructure while Kerensky went on a mission to recruit troops to defend the government. The Winter Palace was the most important target. It was the seat of the Provisional Government and home to many of its ministers. The palace was loosely defended by a tired and hungry army. John Reed, an American journalist, managed to sneak into the palace. He reported on the poor condition of the troops. Meanwhile, revolutionary forces gathered outside. They surrounded the palace and prepared to attack.

The Second Congress of Soviets: The Second Congress of Soviets opened in Petrograd's Smolny Institute to the sound of gunfire. The Bolsheviks and their left Tzar allies had a small majority of around 380 delegates. However, the meeting opened with speeches by Mensheviks and moderate Tzar allies who criticized the Bolsheviks for their illegal seizure of power and warned that it would lead to a military counter-revolution that would threaten the revolution and the future of the Constituent Assembly. After heated debates and some attempts to reconcile, the

Mensheviks and other moderates walked out of Congress to protest the insurrection and the Bolsheviks' refusal to compromise. This was a major mistake. It left the Soviets almost entirely in Bolshevik hands, leading Trotsky to famously dismiss them as "consigned to the dustbin of history". (Para 25, 26, and 27)

**Bolsheviks in Command:** The second Congress of the Soviets resumed the following evening. This time Lenin was present. He told the delegates that they were now ruling Russia in the name of the working masses and that they were at the head of a growing movement for international revolution. The Congress then took the first steps towards building a socialist Russia by debating and passing the first Soviet decrees on peace and land. However, the Bolsheviks would soon discover that it was far easier to seize power from a weak government than to rebuild an entire nation. The Provisional Government had discovered this before them (Para 28, 29, and 30).

Five key points:

1. On October 25<sup>th</sup>, 1917, the Bolsheviks captured Petrograd and the Winter Palace, arresting the Provisional Government.
2. This seizure of power was triggered by Alexander Kerensky's attempt to silence

	<p>Bolshevik propagandists and leaders on October 24th.</p> <p>3. The takeover was carried out by sympathetic soldiers and sailors, Red Guards, and the Trotsky-led Milrevcom, a body formed only a week or two earlier.</p> <p>4. Lenin, writing from exile in Finland, had earlier called for an immediate revolution to overthrow the Provisional Government, against some opposition.</p> <p>5. Moderate non-Bolsheviks later walked out of the Congress of Soviets, leaving it in the hands of the Bolsheviks.</p>
<p>Battle of the Windmill: Summarizing the Battle according to David Morrison (2023), the windmill becomes a great symbol for the farm, of hard work and sacrifice of the animals. When Mr. Frederick and the men exploit the windmill, the animals get angry because the windmill has become a symbol of the hard work and sacrifice of the animals (Para 11).</p> <p>The battle takes place because Napoleon and Mr. Frederick come to an agreement with Napoleon where the farm gives wood to Mr. Frederick, and they pay with money (allegory of the Nazi-Soviet pact). But Mr. Frederick cheats on them and pays them with a false</p>	<p>Battle of Stalingrad: A summary of the war according to Christoph Hasselbach (2023) the Nazis want to conquer the industrial city of Stalingrad. It was named after Stalin, giving the war its name (Para 1).</p> <p>Beginning in mid-August 1942, almost a year after Germany first invaded the Soviet Union, the Nazi attack on the city of Stalingrad was risky from the start (Para 2).</p> <p>By mid-November 1942, the Nazis had captured most of Stalingrad and Hitler thought the Russians had had enough. But they had not, as the Soviet Union launched a double attack to defeat the Nazis (Para 3).</p>

coin and attacks the farm, it becomes a very bloody and long battle, the animals are the ones who win (represents the German attack on the Soviet Union in 1941, the Soviet Union wins) (Para 12).

Napoleon claims this battle of the mill was a great victory for his dictatorship (like Stalin). (Para 13)

By the end of November, the German Sixth Army were encircled by the Red Army, a total of almost 300,000 soldiers. Although Hitler ordered them to hold, the Germans and Soviets stubbornly continued to defend themselves. As a result, the situation for the German forces began to deteriorate. Supplies were reduced and the winter weather began to bite. The Germans tried to resupply, but it was not enough. Many soldiers died of starvation and hypothermia. An attempted German relief operation finally failed after several delays (Para 4, 5, and 6).

Despite being surrounded and running out of supplies, General Paulus obeyed Hitler's orders to hold his position. He refused a Soviet offer to surrender. On 29 January, Paulus sent Hitler a message to mark his 10th anniversary of commanding the Sixth Army, greeting him as "Führer" and expressing confidence in Germany's eventual victory. However, when the Red Army attacked his headquarters on 31 January, Paulus was captured alive. He had forbidden his officers to commit suicide. By the end of January, the forces in the southern had surrendered, followed by those in the north on 2 February. The surrender of the Sixth Army made Hitler furious (Para 7 to 10).

	<p>Over half a million Soviets, including many civilians not evacuated by Stalin, died in the Battle of Stalingrad. German bombing killed over 40,000 civilians in the early days of the battle, with many more starving and freezing to death. Estimates of German deaths were between 150,000 and 250,000, with only about 6,000 returning to Germany as prisoners of war. Although Stalingrad was not the battle with the highest death total or strategic importance, it had an immense psychological impact. From the beginning of the conflict, both sides declared it to be decisive (Para 10 to 14).</p>
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Others	
<p>Pig's Rice: Explanation of how the pigs take control according to Thomas McCord (2023)</p> <p>The pigs begin to take power before the rebellion, after the death of Old Major the pigs begin to organize for the rebellion attack (Para 1).</p> <p>This ignorance allows the pigs to gain ideological control of the revolution and manipulate its aims and objectives to suit their own agenda. Once the rebellion takes place and Mr. Jones is removed from power, the pigs quickly create the Seven Commandments. This establishes the new agricultural regime (Para 2-3).</p> <p>As the animals have been very noble, they allow the pigs to take control of the farm and manipulate them to achieve their own ends.</p> <p>As soon as the rebellion takes place, the pigs create the Seven Commandments and set up a new regime in which the pigs rise to power (Para 4-5).</p>	<p>Rise of Stalinist: History of Stalin's Rise to Power according to Jennifer Llewellyn et al; (2019) in the early years of the Bolshevik regime, Stalin was not seen as a leader, but his rise was as intelligent as it was unexpected. Today, Joseph Stalin is known as the ruthless dictator who ruled from 1920 to 1953 (Para1).</p> <p>Stalin's Background: Stalin and his predecessor Lenin were very different. Lenin was middle-class, well-educated, and an intellectual. He spoke fluently and wrote extensively. Stalin, on the other hand, came from a peasant background in Georgia. He had a rough appearance, with scars from smallpox, and spoke abruptly and rudely. Although Stalin studied hard as a young man, he lacked Lenin's worldliness and ability to express himself. He was not a fluent speaker and even had some gaps in his basic knowledge, such as the belief for many years that Holland and the Netherlands were different countries (Para 2 to 4).</p> <p>Attitudes and values</p> <p>Stalin was trained as a priest in his youth. This did not prevent him from developing sexist and anti-Semitic attitudes. His feelings of disrespect for the Jews in Russia, in combination with his desire for power within</p>

the Bolshevik party, led to his intense hate for Leon Trotsky (Para 5).

Stalin was a minor player in the Bolshevik Party until the 1920s. To raise funds for its activities, he planned and carried out robberies. These included a bank robbery in Tbilisi in 1907, which resulted in the deaths of 40 people and a large haul of over 340,000 rubles. Prior to the 1917 revolution, Stalin was also involved in the provocation of strikes, protests, gang violence, protection rackets, and possibly even arson and sabotage attacks on government buildings (Para 6 and 7).

February Revolution: during the February Revolution, Stalin was a high-level Bolshevik. He was initially a supporter of the Provisional Government, but his position changed after Lenin's return in April 1917. Stalin's role in helping Lenin escape to Finland and his effective leadership in Lenin's absence increased his role in the party throughout the year. Stalin earned Lenin's trust by carrying out his instructions discreetly and efficiently. This helped to consolidate his position within the party (Para 8 to 10).

General Secretary: in 1922, Stalin was appointed General Secretary of the Communist Party, which at first seemed like a minor role, but it allowed him to manipulate

appointments in the party and to build up personal support. Stalin worked behind the scenes to build alliances within the Politburo, putting his friends and allies in key leadership positions. Lenin's health was failing, and he was less involved in the government. He became suspicious of Stalin and criticized his personal qualities in his Political Testament. Stalin worked privately to isolate Lenin from the party, while publicly proclaiming his loyalty to him (Para 11 to 13).

Assumption of power: to marginalize Trotsky, Stalin formed a troika (three-person leadership group) with Kamenev and Zinoviev in 1922. After Lenin's death, Stalin played a leading role in the organization of public commemorations and Lenin's funeral and had his body put on display, against Lenin's wishes. By 1925, Stalin had gained enough power to dissolve the Troika. He turned against Kamenev and Zinoviev. Both were eventually defeated and expelled from the Communist Party after forming an opposition to Stalin and his supporter (Para 14 to 17) .

Brutal leadership: Stalin's leadership marked the bloodiest period in Russia's history. His rule was characterized by war, rapid industrialization, and the collectivization of farms, which led to deadly famines and the deaths of an estimated 20 million people. Political repression, purges of potential rivals, and brutal treatment of civilians characterized Stalin's regime. His paranoia resulted in the elimination of thousands of people

	<p>who were seen as a potential risk to his power (Para 18 to 20).</p>
<p>Milk and Apples: The food has a symbolism in the book according to Olen Bruce (2023) (BRUCE, 2023), Animal Farm, the milk and the apples are a symbol of the injustice of the system that the pigs run. In a wider sense, the milk and apples are symbolic of the corruption perpetrated by the Communist Party elite, including Stalin, in the Soviet Union (Para 1).</p>	<p>Revolution: The word "revolution" evokes the idea of sudden and violent change. According to Mike Carey (2023), A society is abruptly set on a new course of development. The Russian Revolution was marked by a level of death and destruction in modern history. Millions of people lost their lives in a relatively short period of time to war, terror, starvation, and disease.</p>

Difficulty to build the windmill: In the book *Animal Farm* you can notice that animals had difficult time with the windmill according to Curt Southern (2023), the animals begin to build the windmill. However, they face unexpected difficulties. The animals have plenty of materials for the construction of the windmill, but they have a hard time breaking the huge boulders into smaller pieces. As the animals are unable to use crowbars and pickaxes, they have to transport the boulders from the bottom of the stone pit to the top of the hill, where they fall over the edge and break into smaller pieces. This is a slow and tedious process, but the boxers work tirelessly to get the huge boulders up the hill. The animals manage to store enough stones to begin construction, but they still need certain materials, for which Napoleon begins trading with humans. Although trade with humans is against animalism, Napoleon does trade anyway. However, a violent storm with high winds destroys the windmill and all the animals' hard work is in vain. As a result, the animals are forced to start the building process all over again. Despite this setback, the animals remain committed to their goal of building the windmill and continue to work towards their goal (Para 1).

Five Years Plans: Stalin's revolutionary plans according to historyhit.com (2016) On October 1928, under the leadership of Joseph Stalin, Soviet Russia launched its first five-year plan, a revolutionary program of economic reform that transformed the country from a peasant society into a formidable power in the face of Nazi Germany. After the death of Bolshevik leader Vladimir Lenin in 1924, a power struggle ensued. As General Secretary, Stalin emerged as the de facto leader of Soviet Russia (Para 1 and 2).

Mechanization and collectivization: During Stalin's first five-year plan, agriculture was mechanized and collectivized to improve efficiency. New industrial centers were built in resource-rich areas such as Magnitogorsk. Heavy industry was prioritized. This resulted in a significant increase in production and a shift towards industrialization in preparation for war. With millions of people moving from rural areas to the cities, the plan also caused significant social change (Para 3 to 5).

The human cost: Stalin's first five-year plan brought impressive economic growth. But it was not without serious consequences. Mechanized farming and collectivization led to millions of deaths as unskilled peasants struggled to operate the new machinery, and collectivized farming resulted in famine and peasant uprisings. The wealthy kulaks were

	<p>accused of sabotaging the plan and were either killed or imprisoned in gulags. The mass deaths were not confined to Russians. Many occurred in non-Russian regions such as Ukraine, creating lasting divisions. The policy was part of the cause of the Holodomor, a mass starvation that is now recognized as genocide against the Ukrainian people (Para 6 to 10).</p>
<p>Non-existing Crimes – Purge: The great purge will be explained according to an Unknown Writer from a PHD Essay (2022) (writer, 2022) Napoleon, the animal ruler, deals severely with those who oppose him. He demonstrates this by publicly executing dissenters in front of all the animals. The four Pigs who spoke out against his decision to end Sunday meetings confess to having secretly communicated with Snowball, hoping to win mercy from Napoleon. The same tactic is used with the chickens. They are also sacrificed. The animals live in fear. This is evidenced by the number of confessions that follow, even for minor offenses such as stealing corn or urinating in drinking water. The animals have strayed from their original ideals of equality and freedom. They now live under a tyrant who will stop at nothing to maintain his power (Para 4).</p>	<p>Show Trials 1930s: Show trials were something regular in the 1930s, according to Owen Rust (2023), during the Great Purge, many people did not receive a fair trial or a due process of law. Some, however, were subjected to what was known as show trials, such as the Moscow Trials. These trials were designed to present the state as being under attack by counter-revolutionary forces, spies, and saboteurs to provide evidence of criminality and justify Stalin's purges. But instead of presenting solid evidence, these trials relied on forced confessions, often obtained through physical violence and intimidation, including threatening the accused's family (Para 13).</p> <p>In the Moscow Trials, the judges, who acted without a jury, always found the accused guilty. Those found guilty were usually executed immediately, sometimes on the same day. Observers were aware of the</p>

<p>Napoleon used these purges to put an end to any disloyalty or mutiny against his dictatorship and to instill fear in society. So did Stalin in 1930. He carried out a series of massacres (Para 5).</p>	<p>ridiculousness of the trials. They involved absurd accusations of espionage and sabotage. Joseph Stalin, the only original leader of the Bolshevik Revolution, remained the only one not to be tried. Although the trials were widely recognized as a farce by both domestic and foreign observers, fear of Stalin and the NKVD prevented any domestic opposition. (Para 14)</p>
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Modern Democracy	
<p>Definitions</p>	<p>In theory, according to Ethan Hollander (2022), democracy addresses the issue of making leaders accountable to the people whom they govern. The idea is that leaders will be motivated to govern in the best interests of the people if they owe their positions of power to the approval of the people. They risk losing their positions if they fail to do so. This idea has been central to the definition of democracy since Abraham Lincoln famously described it as government "by the people" and "for the people" (Para 1 and 2).</p> <p>When it comes to defining democracy in practice, the task is more complex. The full set of characteristics required to qualify a</p>

	<p>system as democratic is subject to different interpretations and can continue to be debated and disagreed upon (Para 3).</p>
<p>Liberal Rights in a Democracy</p>	<p>In modern times, direct democracy is impractical for most large societies, so we depend on representative democracy, which means that we elect people to decide for us. The existence of liberal rights, such as freedom of speech and a free press, is a crucial aspect of democracy. However, the issue of liberal rights can be controversial. There is disagreement about how fundamental they are to the concept of democracy. What happens, for example, if a democratically elected government puts restrictions on liberal rights? What if a leader who wins a free and fair election then uses his or her power to censor the press, restrict civil liberties, or target a particular ethnic group, and yet remains popular - or even gets re-elected - because of these actions? These are complex and difficult questions. They highlight the challenges of balancing democratic participation and liberal rights (Para 8 to 11).</p>
<p>Origin in Athens</p>	<p>Democracy is a concept that originated in ancient Greece, specifically in Athens. The word "democracy" comes from the Greek word demos, meaning "people", and kratos, meaning "rule" or "strength". So, democracy</p>

	<p>can be translated as "rule of the people". In the Athenian context, democracy meant the direct rule of the people. When decisions had to be made, all the citizens would gather in the amphitheater for debate and voting. However, women, slaves, children, and foreigners were excluded from voting, so not everyone had the right to vote. Even among adult male citizens, only about a third were allowed to vote at any given time. Despite these limitations, Athens remains one of the earliest and most significant examples of a large society in which a significant proportion of the population was allowed to participate in collective decision-making (Para 4 to 7).</p>
<p>Illiberal Democracies</p>	<p>Fareed Zakaria coined the term "illiberal democracies" to describe countries that follow democratic procedures, such as coming to power through elections, but violate basic democratic values, such as the right to freedom of speech, the press, religion, protest, and equal treatment under the law. The question is what democracy means in such a society where basic rights are suppressed, even though the majority may vote against these values. In a country where one group is persecuted or systematically excluded, or where the press and freedom of speech are restricted, free and</p>

	<p>fair elections seem impossible (Para 12 and 13).</p>
<p>Majority Wins</p>	<p>Even if illiberal democracies are technically democratic because they come to power through elections, the question remains: What is democracy when fundamental rights and freedoms are suppressed? Leaders such as Putin in Russia have destroyed their country's democracy and violated human rights yet remained popular with their citizens. Our understanding of democracy is also challenged by the rise of leaders in countries such as Hungary, Turkey, the Philippines, and Brazil whose policies are similar to those of fascist dictatorships. Even the Nazis in Germany came to power through free and fair elections. This reminds us that democracy alone is not enough to guarantee freedom and justice (Para 14 and 15).</p>
<p>“Protecting” People</p>	<p>Illiberal democracies often justify their actions in the language of democracy. Even when their policies violate democratic principles. For example, Hitler claimed that he was protecting the German people from communism and foreign domination, and later justified his invasions of other countries on the grounds that he was protecting ethnic Germans. Similarly, Russia's justification for its invasions of Ukraine and Georgia was the protection of Russians living there. Dictators</p>

	<p>in other countries have also had claims to be true democrats and defenders of their people from external threats. These claims can blur the line between democracy and authoritarianism by confusing what democracy really means (Para 16 and 17).</p>	
Democracy Paradox	<p>The challenge of democratic governance is the protection of minority rights while at the same time allowing for majority rule. This paradox is further complicated by the fact that it is often the majority that has the say in what is democratic practice. As a result, by failing to uphold basic democratic values, such as freedom of speech and equal treatment under the law, many so-called democracies are democracies in name only. Democracy is increasingly under threat around the world. Those who seek to undermine it may use democratic rhetoric to mask their actions. The definition of democracy will therefore remain a contested issue. Governments with the power to protect citizens also have the power to abuse them. (Para 18 and 19)</p>	4.3

## Themes, Motifs, and Symbols

4.3.1 Theme: The definition according to (Bushnell J. , 2023) “A theme is a central, unifying idea. It’s the bigger issue that emerges as the characters pursue their goals.” The essence lies in the deep questions and inner struggles about their sense of self, philosophical outlook, or moral principles that emerge from their efforts, not in their success in a race, winning a fight, or finding a treasure. These examples are according to an unknown author (2023) .

<p>Example 1: Abuse of Power, Language, and Ideas</p>	<p>The central idea of both George Orwell's novel and the real events it reflects is the abuse of power, rights, and ideas. Napoleon is one of the animals who abuse their power, who banish their opponents, manipulate information, and who turn communism into a dictatorship. The novel shows the consequences of the abuse of power, rights, and ideas. It highlights the dangers that arise when those in power put their own interests before the principles they claim to defend (Para 1).</p>
<p>Example 2: Abuse of rights and naive workers</p>	<p>The animals used to workdays and nights. They are tricked by the pig Squealer and his lies. Napoleon takes advantage of the animals' ignorance. He uses them for his own ends, just as Stalin did with the peasants. An example is Boxer, a horse loyal to Napoleon, and in the end, he got a trip to a slaughterhouse (Para 2).</p>
<p>Example 3: Abuse of religion</p>	<p>The crow Moses creates a fictitious world called Sugar Candy Mountain, which is like</p>

	animal heaven, Napoleon maintains this idea in order to keep control over the farm (Para 3)
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4.3.2 Motif: The definition according to (Williams, 2023) “A motif is a repeated pattern an image, sound, word, or symbol that comes back again and again within a particular story.” The primary purpose of a motif is to attract our attention and prompt us to do some careful analysis. It is important to highlight and reflect on the meaning of a recurring image or pattern when we meet it. We should ask ourselves why it is the author's intention to draw our attention to this motif. It may be to give us an insight into a character, to deepen our understanding of that character, or as part of the overall mood of the story.

In addition, motifs are often used to reinforce the themes that are present in the story. They are different from themes. However, motifs act as breadcrumbs that lead us to uncover or reinforce the central theme of the story.

In fact, motifs can evoke past moments within the narrative. They serve as a reminder of the connections between different scenes. Motifs help us understand the overall structure and coherence of the story by drawing our attention to these connections.

Example 1: Principles constantly betrayed	<p>Napoleon and the pigs constantly betray the ideals set out in the Seven Commandments and Old Major's speech.</p> <p>The betrayal is a constant theme throughout the book, as is the manipulation of the commandments to the point where they all disappear and only one commandment remains "All animals are equal, but some are more equal than others", representing how the Soviet Union changes its socialist idea to dictatorship (Para 4).</p>
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<p>Example 2: Continuous denial of betrayal</p>	<p>Animalism was betrayed by Napoleon, but only the pigs knew how the information was manipulated, and when the animals had information that something was a lie, they assisted them in public trials.</p> <p>Part of the examples of this betrayal is when the pigs take the apples, and the milk, change the commandments, and change Snowball's story from hero to traitor (Para 5).</p>
<p>Example 3: The tyranny of the powerful</p>	<p>The two tyrants in the story are Mr. Jones, who mistreated the animals and left them without food, and the pig Napoleon, who starts out with the idea of animalism but gradually turns it into a dictatorship, to the point of being compared to humans at the end of the book (Para 6).</p>

4.3.3 Symbols: The definition according to (Elbom, 2023) “Symbolism is the idea that things represent other things” For example, we can say that color red, depending on the text, can represent love, passion, devotion, or a more negative concept, betrayal. In relation to politics, communism represents communism, a symbol can represent the concept or the value that the writer wants to give it.

<p>Example 1: Animal Farm</p>	<p>Animal Farm is a place where pigs oversee mankind and society. It is also a representation of the Soviet Union.</p> <p>A comparison is when the workers work long hours for little pay. The dogs represent the KGB or secret police (Para 7).</p>
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<p>Example 2: The Seven Commandments - Manipulation, Teamwork, and Equality</p>	<p>Manipulation: The law that the animals must live eternally has been manipulated by the pigs for their own selfish gain, to the point that the animals don't realize they have been altered, or so the pig, Squealer, has made them believe.</p> <p>Teamwork: Based on the study of Animalism and the teamwork of these animals, the commandments were made by Snowball, Napoleon, and Squealer.</p> <p>Equality: At the end of the commandments the seven laws are reduced to just 1: "All animals are equal, but some are more equal than others". It is the difference between farm animals and pigs and their equality (Para 8).</p>
<p>Example 3: The Windmill</p>	<p>The windmill represents betrayal, manipulation, and exploitation of labor. The animals worked long hours for less food. In a similar way, the pigs manipulate the information when the first windmill collapses, blaming it on Snowball and thus damaging his heroic image (Para 9).</p>

## Chapter V

### Conclusions and Recommendations

#### 5.1 Purpose of the Conclusion

Conclusions, according to Iris Tablas-Mejia (2023), should go beyond summarizing a paper. They should emphasize the significance of your research. A concise summary is useful. However, it is only the starting point. A well-written conclusion should leave your readers feeling satisfied and wanting to know more. A strong conclusion allows the reader to reflect on what they have just read. It makes connections with existing knowledge and ignites their enthusiasm to delve deeper into the subject. Ultimately, your conclusion should be an answer to the question: Why do I want the reader to find this meaningful and want to learn more?

#### 5.2 Conclusions

5.2.1 Specific objective one: *To identify the political repression, economic unfairness, and aspects of society in the novel.*

Political oppression, economic injustice, and various social aspects that play an important role in shaping the narrative are depicted in the novel. The oppressive nature of the political system, the inequitable distribution of wealth, and the complex dynamics within society are highlighted through the author's portrayal of these themes.

Political repression is a dominant force throughout the novel. This is demonstrated by the suppression of dissenting voices, the censorship of information, and the control exercised by those in power. An atmosphere of fear and silence, in which individuals are discouraged from expressing their opinions or challenging the status quo, is created by the government's strict regulations and surveillance mechanisms. The purpose of this systematic repression is to maintain the authority of the ruling elite and suppress any potential threat to their power.

Another crucial aspect explored in the novel is economic injustice. The stark contrast between the rich and the impoverished is vividly portrayed. The novel highlights the differences in income, access to resources, and opportunities. The wealthy elite enjoys a life of privilege and abundance, while the lower

classes struggle to make ends meet, trapped in a cycle of poverty and limited upward mobility. This economic inequality perpetuates social divisions, deepens social tensions, and reinforces existing power structures.

The novel also explores different aspects of society, revealing its complexities. It explores the social hierarchies, gendered dynamics, and cultural norms that shape the lives of the characters. The author explores how social status, gender, and ethnicity intersect to create unique challenges and experiences for individuals and examines the intersectionality of different identities. These explorations serve to provide a nuanced understanding of the social fabric and the different struggles faced by different segments of society.

In conclusion, the novel presents a powerful critique of political oppression, economic injustice, and social complexity. Through the portrayal of these themes, the reader comes to understand the oppressive nature of the political system, the inequitable distribution of wealth, and the complex dynamics within society. By highlighting these issues, the novel invites us to think, makes us examine and question our own world, and encourages us to work towards a more just and equitable society.

#### 5.2.2 Specific objective two: ***To contrast the book's characters with real-life leaders of the 1917 Russian Revolution.***

When the characters of the novel are compared with the real-life leaders of the Russian Revolution of 1917, striking parallels and contrasting elements can be seen. The complexities of both fictional and historical figures, their motivations, ideologies, and actions are revealed through the author's characterization.

In the novel, we come across characters who bear a resemblance to the real-life leaders of the Russian Revolution. As in history, there are charismatic and idealistic figures in the story. They inspire and mobilize the masses with their revolutionary rhetoric and promises of a better future. These figures are like Vladimir Lenin and Leon Trotsky. They played a key role in shaping the course of the revolution. They possess a strong sense of conviction, strategic thinking, and a relentless drive to achieve their revolutionary goals.

However, there are also elements of contrast that are important. The characters in the novel are fictional creations. While they may reflect certain aspects of historical figures, they are ultimately products

of the author's imagination. The author weaves their personal stories and motivations into the larger background of the revolution. He shapes them to fit the thematic and narrative needs of the story.

While the real leaders of the Russian Revolution were driven by ideological principles and a vision for a new society, novel characters may have a wider range of motivations, such as personal ambition, power-seeking, or a quest for justice and equality. This diversity allows the author to explore the complexity of human nature and the many different factors that contribute to the development of revolutionary movements.

To sum up, while the characters in the novel can be compared to the real-life leaders of the Russian Revolution of 1917, it is important to recognize the mixture of similarities and differences. The characters offer insights into the ideals, ambitions, and motivations that drove the revolution. But they also embody unique qualities and personal histories. Through this interplay, the author creates a fascinating narrative that is both a reflection of historical reality and an invitation to the reader to explore the complexities of human nature and the dynamics of revolution.

### 5.2.3 Specific objective three: *To compare the events in the book with the real events that took place during the Russian.*

The events that are described in the book have remarkable parallels with the real-life events that took place during the Russian Revolution. Through its narrative, the novel captures the essence of the historical period. It provides an inside view of the political changes, social unrest, and revolutionary passion that characterized the Revolution.

The author's meticulous attention to historical detail allows the reader to become fully immersed in the stormy atmosphere of the time. It describes key moments such as how the existing regime fell, how revolutionary factions formed, and how power struggles ensued. These events are placed in the historical context of the Revolution. A series of uprisings and political manipulations eventually led to the fall of the monarchy and the rise of a new order.

The book also explores the ideological underpinnings of the revolution. It shows the clash between different political factions and their visions for a new society. Reflecting the real-life debates and divisions among revolutionaries, the novel's characters represent the wide range of ideologies present during the

revolution. The book captures the ideological spectrum that characterized the revolution, from the radical revolutionaries pushing for radical change to the more moderate voices advocating incremental reform.

The social and economic struggles of the Russian people during this period are also portrayed. It highlights the abuses of the working class, the injustices of the feudal system, and the widespread poverty that led to discontent and the revolutionary mood. The book's account of social unrest, strikes, and protests reflects the real-life demonstrations and collective action of the Russian people.

In conclusion, the events of the book are aligned with the historical events of the Russian Revolution, providing the reader with a vivid and immersive understanding of this transformative period in history. The novel captures the essence of the revolution and its impact on individual lives by interweaving political change, ideological debate, and social struggle. Through this comparison, the reader will gain a deeper understanding of the complexity and historical significance of the Russian Revolution, as well as the human experiences that took place in the middle of the revolutionary fever.

### 5.3 Restatement of the Research Question

How can the reader analyze political oppression, the economic injustices, and the social aspects of society presented in the novel **Animal Farm** by the author George Orwell, using the historical approach? This involves examining the historical context in which the novel was written and comparing it to real-world events. In this way, readers can gain insight into the author's intentions and the broader themes and criticisms he had in mind. Here's how you can do this kind of analysis with the help of the historical approach:

Social aspects of society:

By looking at historical examples of class struggle and social hierarchy, consider the social aspects of society presented in the novel. Consider how, as the pigs gain more power, the animals' initial aspirations for equality and justice deteriorate. Analyze the manipulation of language, propaganda, and the use of fear to maintain control. Draw parallels with historical examples of totalitarian regimes.

Political oppression:

Analyze the political oppression in the novel through an examination of the historical events that inspired it. Compare the characters and events from *Animal Farm* with the key figures and events from the Russian Revolution. Explore how the pigs in the novel, led by Napoleon, consolidate their power, repress opposition, and create an oppressive regime - mirroring the actions of dictators in real life.

#### Economic injustices:

Examine the economic injustices that are presented in *Animal Farm* by drawing parallelisms with historical events. Analyze and relate to the socio-economic conditions of the Russian Revolution and the subsequent Soviet regime the unequal distribution of resources and labor depicted in the novel. Explore the concept of communism and how it was distorted into totalitarianism, resulting in the exploitation of the working class by the ruling elite. This is exemplified by the pigs and their control over the other animals.

In conclusion, an analysis of *Animal Farm* in its historical context can provide readers with a deeper understanding of Orwell's critique of totalitarianism, his commentary on the failures of communism, and his concerns about the abuse of power and the loss of individual freedoms. The novel's themes and their relevance to wider historical and social issues can be explored in a sensitive way through this historical perspective.

## 5.4 Recommendations

When preparing the research tables, it is best to divide them into groups. This makes them easier to read. Have a financial budget to be able to pay for online sites or where they can download the necessary books to do the research, as well as having reliable sources for the research. It is recommended to read the history of the Russian Revolution before reading the book so that you can better analyze the history and make a comparison between real life and the fable.

The first reading of the book is a general reading to know what happened in the story and to compare it with real life, the second reading is to compare the characters in the book with those in real life, and the third reading is to analyze the political, economic and social concepts of the story, In the third reading you can analyze the political, economic and social concepts of history, always comparing them

with the events of the Russian Revolution, and to finish the fourth reading of the book you can analyze with more completeness the struggles of the book with what happened in real life, the deaths, the ideas, the manipulation of information are some of the points you can consider.

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