SOFTWARE & TECH

Quotes From Animal Farm With Page Numbers

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Introduction: The Enduring Power of Orwell's Allegory

George Orwell's *Animal Farm* remains one of the most powerful political satires ever written. First published in 1945, this slim novel packs a devastating critique of totalitarianism, propaganda, and the corruption of revolutionary ideals. For students, educators, and lifelong readers, knowing the exact location of key passages is essential for essays, discussions, and deeper analysis. This is why having a reliable collection of **quotes from Animal Farm with page numbers**is so valuable. It allows you to ground your arguments in the text, trace the novel's tragic arc, and appreciate the precision of Orwell's language.

This guide offers a comprehensive selection of the most important quotes, organized by theme and character, with page numbers referenced from the widely used **Signet Classic edition (1996, ISBN 978-0451526342)**. Whether you are preparing for an exam, writing a literary analysis, or simply revisiting the farm, these passages will illuminate the novel's timeless warnings about power, equality, and human nature.

The Foundations of Rebellion: Old Major's Vision

The novel opens with Old Major, the prize-winning boar, gathering the animals to share his dream of a world without humans. His speech establishes the core ideology of Animalism and provides some of the most memorable lines in the book.

"Man is the only creature that consumes without producing."

This fundamental principle appears early in Old Major's address. It encapsulates the animals' grievance and justifies their rebellion. On **page 5**of the Signet edition, Old Major explains that while humans do no useful work, they take everything the animals produce. This quote becomes the moral bedrock of the revolution and is frequently cited by the pigs to justify their rule.

"Whatever goes upon two legs is an enemy."

On **page 6**, Old Major articulates one of the core tenets of Animalism. This simple, binary rule is designed to unite the animals against a common foe. The irony, of course, is that by the novel's end, the pigs walk on two legs and make peace with human farmers. This quote with its page number is a powerful reference point when discussing the revolution's betrayal.

"All animals are comrades."

Immediately following the declaration about two-legged enemies, Old Major states this positive ideal on **page 6**. It is the hopeful counterpoint to the earlier negativity. The word "comrade" establishes a sense of fraternity and equality, a promise that will be systematically dismantled as the pigs seize power.

"Beasts of England"

Old Major teaches the animals a revolutionary song that becomes their anthem. The lyrics appear on **pages 10 and 11**. Lines such as "For that day the beasts will be free" and "Riches more than mind can picture, / Wheat and barley, oats and hay" evoke a utopian future. The song is eventually banned by Napoleon, marking a critical turning point in the suppression of revolutionary hope.

The Rebellion and Its Aftermath: Establishing the Rules

After Old Major's death, the pigs take charge of the rebellion. The animals successfully drive Mr. Jones off the farm, and the pigs codify the principles of Animalism into the Seven Commandments.

"All animals are equal."

This is the first and most famous of the Seven Commandments. It is inscribed on the side of the barn on **page 24**. This simple declaration is the heart of the novel's promise. The entire arc of the story can be understood as the systematic violation of this single commandment. Whenever you need to discuss the theme of equality, this quote and its page number are indispensable.

"Four legs good, two legs bad."

Napoleon's rival, Snowball, reduces the principles of Animalism to a simple slogan. It first appears on **page 29**, and the sheep take it up as a chant. The slogan is a brilliant example of how complex ideas are dumbed down for mass consumption. Later, after the pigs begin to trade with humans and walk on two legs, the sheep are trained to chant "Four legs good, two legs BETTER!" This alteration on **page 77**perfectly illustrates how language is twisted to serve power.

The Cult of Leadership: Napoleon and Squealer

As Napoleon consolidates power, the pigs create a personality cult around him. Squealer, the propagandist, is the voice of the regime, and his speeches are filled with memorable, chilling lines.

"Do you know what would happen if we pigs failed in our duty? Jones would come back!"

On **page 36**, Squealer uses the threat of Jones's return to justify the pigs' privileges, specifically the milk and apples that are now reserved for the pigs. This is the first major instance of propaganda distorting the original principles. The pigs are no longer "more equal" in terms of intelligence; they are taking material benefits.

"Napoleon is always right."

Boxer, the loyal and powerful horse, adopts this personal motto on **page 49**. It is one of the most tragic quotes in the novel. Boxer's unquestioning loyalty and physical strength are the backbone of the farm's productivity, but his blind obedience makes him a tool of the oppressive regime. This quote with its page number is essential for discussions about the dangers of uncritical loyalty.

"I will work harder!"

Boxer's other famous motto appears on **page 28** and again on **page 49**. It reflects his immense dedication and simple worldview. He believes that hard work will solve every problem. His eventual fate—being sold to the knacker when he collapses—is the novel's most devastating indictment of the regime's cruelty and ingratitude.

The Corruption of Ideals: The Commandments Rewritten

One of the novel's most powerful devices is the gradual alteration of the Seven Commandments. Each change represents a step away from the original ideal of equality.

"No animal shall drink alcohol."

Page 67, the sheep are seen drinking from the mud. Later, this commandment on the barn is changed to “No animal shall drink alcohol TO EXCESS.” This revision is a clear sign that the pigs see themselves as immune to the rules they impose on others.

“No animal shall sleep in a bed with sheets.”

Initially, the commandment forbids beds. After the pigs move into the farmhouse and sleep in the farmer’s beds, the commandment is altered. On **page 81**, it reads “No animal shall sleep in a bed WITH SHEETS.” This laughable revision exposes the pigs’ shameless hypocrisy.

“All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others.”

This is the single most famous line in the entire novel. It appears on **page 133** as the final version of the Seventh Commandment. This sentence is the ultimate betrayal of the revolution’s promise. It perfectly captures the Orwellian logic of totalitarianism, where language is manipulated to mean its opposite. Any discussion of **quotes from Animal Farm with page numbers** must include this one.

The Exploitation of the Working Class: Horses and Other Animals

Orwell uses the animals’ labor to illustrate how revolutions can fail the very workers who make them possible. The horses, especially Boxer and Clover, represent the exploited proletariat.

“The harness room window was always a comfort to me.”

On **page 88**, Mollie, the vain and materialistic mare, reveals her true priorities. She misses the ribbons and sugar lumps she received under Mr. Jones. Her defection is a minor note, but it shows that not all animals are motivated by ideology. Some prefer creature comforts to freedom.

“Boxer! Boxer!”

When Boxer collapses while working on the windmill, the other animals rush to help him. On **pages 119–120**, the scene is heartbreaking. Boxer’s split hoof and failing lungs are the result of years of overwork. Napoleon’s promise to send Boxer to a hospital is a lie. Instead, the horse is sold to the knacker for glue and dog food. The animals’ discovery of the truth on **page 121** is one of the novel’s most bitter moments.

“No one believes more firmly than Comrade Napoleon that all animals are equal.”

On **page 105**, during the trials where the confessing animals are executed, Squealer uses this line to justify the purges. It is a masterclass in doublespeak. The pigs claim to believe in equality even as they orchestrate the murder of their fellow animals. This quote is vital for essays on propaganda and hypocrisy.

The Final Degradation: The Pigs Become Human

The novel’s closing scenes show the complete transformation of the pigs into the very thing they overthrew. The ending is one of literature’s most powerful cautionary images.

“The creatures outside looked from pig to man, and from man to pig, and from pig to man again

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