

Essay Writing Outline

Introduction	Grabber (Hook)	
	Focus Statement	
	Thesis Statement	
Body Paragraph 1	Topic Sentence	
	Example (Evidence) 1	
	Explanation of the Evidence	
	Example (Evidence) 2	
	Explanation of the Evidence	
	Example (Evidence) 3	
Body Paragraph 2	Topic Sentence	
	Example (Evidence) 1	
	Explanation of the Evidence	
	Example (Evidence) 2	
	Explanation of the Evidence	
	Example (Evidence) 3	
Body Paragraph 3	Topic Sentence	
	Example (Evidence) 1	
	Explanation of the Evidence	
	Example (Evidence) 2	
	Explanation of the Evidence	
	Example (Evidence) 3	
Conclusion	Modified Focus	
	Modified Thesis	
	Challenge	

Student's name
Teacher's name
Course
Date¹

Pigs Are Human, Human Are Pigs²

Who would have ever thought that the once quiet pig would become the tyrant of Animal Farm? Napoleon, a Berkshire boar, changes considerably throughout *Animal Farm*³ by George Orwell. Throughout the book, Napoleon changes from apathetic and laidback to more involved and active, to finally, authoritative and tyrannical.

In the beginning of Animal Farm, Napoleon shows no concern in what the animals do and leaves most of the leadership work and inspirational speeches to Snowball: "Napoleon was... not much of a talker, but [had] a reputation of getting his own way" (Orwell 25)⁴. Napoleon was not keen on making speeches, and this observation is important because it foreshadows⁵ that Napoleon is going to become bossier later in the story. Napoleon "took no interest in Snowball committees" (Orwell 41). Napoleon clearly had a more laidback approach on the outside but had bigger things planned for later.

During the middle of the book, Napoleon becomes more active and shows more of his true self. He orders the dogs to chase Snowball away and keeps them by his side "the same way as the other dogs used to do to Mr. Jones" (Orwell 58). This act is the first clear move Napoleon does to show that he wants order and that whoever goes against him will meet the same fate as Snowball. He is also showing the first sign of doing the same things the humans did. Boxer's second motto of "Napoleon is always right" demonstrates that the animals believe in what Napoleon does and have no objections to it. When Napoleon demanded that the hens give up their eggs, the hens protested. He then "ordered the hens' rations to be stopped and decreed that any animal giving so much as a grain of corn to a hen should be punished by death" (Orwell 77). After five days, nine hens had died. Napoleon had indirectly broken the Sixth Commandment: "No animal shall kill any other animal."

At the end of the novel, Napoleon becomes a despot. One day when the animals have a meeting, Napoleon commands his dogs to bring four pigs and three hens that had rebelled against him. After he made them confess their crimes, Napoleon "had their throats torn out" (Orwell 83). Napoleon made an example to all the animals showing them what would happen to them if they showed any kind of rebellion. At the very end of Animal Farm, there is a significant quote: "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" (Orwell 128). This tells us that Napoleon has completely turned into a human and acts and does the same things humans do. In the end, nothing was resolved and the rebellion never changed anything. Life before the rebellion and life at the end were the same.

The shifting characteristics of Napoleon can be seen clearly in the beginning, middle and end of *Animal Farm* by George Orwell. He was once a quiet boar, but soon became a domineering one. Though Napoleon had changed, the overall status of Animal Farm had not.

Bowers, Kristen. *Essay Architect*. Victorville, CA: Secondary Solutions, 2006. Print.

¹ MLA Heading

² Original title. Title Case.

³ Titles of novels need to be in italics.

⁴ Every quote used needs to be cited.

⁵ Using correct terminology