**Chapter Four**

**Battle of Cowshed**

News of the revolution is spread to other farms by Snowball and Napoleon on pigeons. Mr. Jones spends most of his time in a pub, complaining about his troubles to two neighboring farmers: Pilkington and Jones; Frederick.

 The human Pilkington and Frederick are afraid of the revolution and they took certain measures to stop it:

1. They cut food from animals
2. They began to spread rumors.
3. After they failed , they cooperated with Jones to invade the farm.

Jones and a group of men arrive at Animal Farm and attempt to seize control of it. Snowball turns out to be an extraordinary tactician and, with the help of the other animals, drives Jones and his men away. The animals’ losses amount only to a single sheep, whom they give a hero’s burial. Boxer, who believes that he has unintentionally killed a stable boy in the chaos, expresses his regret at taking a life, even though it is a human one. Snowball tells him not to feel guilty, asserting that “the only good human being is a dead one.”

The animals then celebrate their victory in what they call "The Battle of the Cowshed."

**Analysis:**

The idea of propaganda and counter-propaganda is the central theme of this chapter. The animals ant to spread news about the ideal life in the farm to the other animals. Mainly because they were afraid that humans would help Jones to attack them so that wanted to make them busy. the counter-propaganda is spread by Pilkington and Frederick to the animals when they told them that the life in the farm is hellish and that the animals eat one another, they torture one another with red horseshoe and that the animals are sharing their wives. The Battle of Cowshed reveals the bravery and Strength of both Snowball and Boxer. Napoleon disappears in the Battle. Again, Snowball proves himself as a good leader in the time of war and peace.