**Napoleon as a political tyrant:**

 Napoleon's has an obvious lust for power. He is described by Orwell as a "fierce-looking" boar "with a reputation for getting his own way." Throughout the novel, Napoleon's method of "getting his own way" involves a combination of propaganda and terror that none of the animals can resist. Note that as soon as the revolution is won, Napoleon's first action is to steal the cows' milk for the pigs. Clearly, the words of [old Major](http://www.cliffsnotes.com/literature/a/animal-farm/character-analysis/~/link.aspx?_id=2627C5A824074193BB768CE177281A8D&_z=z) inspired Napoleon not to fight against tyranny, but to seize the opportunity to establish himself as a dictator.

 The many crimes he commits against his own comrades range from seizing nine puppies to brainwash them as his band of killer guard dogs to forcing confessions from innocent animals and then having them killed before all the animals' eyes.

 Later in the novel, Napoleon's will committee the crime of his complete transformation into Mr. Jones, although Napoleon is a much more harsh and stern master than the reader is led to believe Jones ever was.

 From the very beginning of the novel, Napoleon appears as a completely corrupt opportunist. Napoleon never makes a single contribution to the revolution—not to the formulation of its ideology, not to the bloody struggle that it necessitates, not to the new society’s initial attempts to establish itself. He never shows interest in the strength of Animal Farm itself, only in the strength of his power over it. Thus, the only project he undertakes with enthusiasm is the training of a litter of puppies. He does not educate them for their own good or for the good of all, however, but rather for his own good: they become his own private army or secret police, a violent means by which he imposes his will on others.