

Beowulf Reading 4 questions

1. I think it occur roughly near the Baltic Sea.

The contest had to occur at the Baltic sea side of Geatland. The closest shore is 20 miles away assuming he didn't start in Sweden.

2. Unferth is a Kin killer and killed with his hands showing that he does not have any honor towards his people and turned against them. He is a cruel and corrupted man but Beowulf ads that he is clever.

He committed the ultimate sin, Kin Killing and now is seen as a guy that you don't want to be around.

3. That Unferth hasn't done his job yet and deserves to die along with Grendel. Beowulf Cleary does not like Unferth but he is somewhat respectful while being remorseful.

One of them should be dead but Unferth's actions have not been paid for.

4. It shows that Hrothgar trusted Beowulf and also shows he didn't want to have to deal with demon of Grendel once again.

Hrothgar has dealt with these terrible monsters for years and is getting old and needs rest. By going to bed Hrothgar left the hall to a foreigner leaving the defense of the hall to someone he barely just meets. We aren't supposed to clearly notice the contrast but is definitely an important quote.

5. There is each one really brave person in each of the stories. Beowulf and Thorin are the strong ones, Beowulf plays a way more important role in the story but still equally as brave. There is also lots of evil in both stories from Grendel to the Ogars. A lot more evil will be discussed throughout the book and uprisings of troubles and hard obstacles.

There are both evil in nasty creatures coming out of caves and tunnels. Beowulf there is Grendel and more evil creatures, and in Tolkien we have Goblins outraged at the sight of the ancient sword and a lot of other evil.

Beowulf reading 5 questions

1. They were useless because their swords couldn't damage Grendel. No matter how good or powerful the sword was, it didn't affect Grendel. Beowulf's grip was a power that no one else had. No one could beat Grendel but Beowulf.

Grendel was protected against all weapons. Beowulf fought bare handed out of a sense of nobility.

2. I'm not sure where, but we've heard the phrase "what a good king was" somewhere in the book about another king. I think this is ironic because Hrothgar really didn't do much to deserve all of this glory and honor. It also says he is blameless which he is because he sat and went to sleep while Beowulf did all the work.

We have heard this phrase the first time talking about Sheild. He was praised and honored and a good king because of his amazing skills at wrecking mead halls then we hear about Grendel. Sheild and Hrothgar are both good kings but the poet leaves that part unspoken.

3. Its saying that they are going to die and their death is predestined. Kin killing is going to infiltrate the hall and destroy each other.

Betrayal and treachery await them as they go along. Kin Killing has not left them just because they killed the kin killing monster but yet manifested itself into them and inside the hall.

4. Again, evil and the monster of Grendel relates to Tolkien with evil as well. I didn't notice any other things.

He is drawing the Saxon love of riddles. The book of Exeter is another example of their fascination of riddles.

Beowulf Reading 6 questions

1. The center is Hildeburh and all the pain, sorrow, and suffering she went through with the death of her family. We are meant to focus on the loneliness of how she is, even with all of these tragedies she still keeps living her life but doesn't have much to live for.

The burning of her brother, the death of her husband being killed by her brother's people, then she is carried home having lost everything. Hildeburh is truly the main center of this story and we as readers are meant to focus on how lonely and desolate these tragedies leave her.

2. The poet brings out a peace weaver and makes it seem like everything is going to okay again. HE puts Unferth a kin killer in the middle and he acts like there all going to get along great, but this will probably all just lead to destruction.

He brings in a peace weaver from Wealhtheow. Things for Hildeburh are terrible, but Wealhtheow talks about how well their families will get along once Hrothgar dies. By placing Unferth in the center of this family group, we already know this will lead to torment and treachery.

3. We are told that Grendel's mother is even more vicious and cruel than he was. Now, she has even more to be angry about because they killed her son. She was also descended from Cain by kin-killing and wants to get revenge on the people that killed her son. This is going to be a blood feud because she is avenging her son but will not succeed fully.

Blood feuds and kin-killings are shown to actually be opposites. In a blood feud, relatives avenge one another which makes kin killing so monstrous. His mother is an embodiment of vengeance while Grendel was descended from Cain which embodies Kin-Killing. We are clear what the poet is trying to show through vengeance but we get a clearer understanding.

4. Again, the monsters can relate Cleary to both books. We see in both books that whenever evil is defeated another problem will arise leaving the book very climactic yet Troubling at the same time. Both books provide evil in their stories and obstacles that are very hard to face.

In both Beowulf and in the Hobbit, we see in this section getting rid of one monster problem only provides another one. The creatures had allies just like they do and can't be fully defeated until there all gone. In Beowulf Grendel is killed, but he had an ally through his mother and she is seeking vengeance. In the hobbit the goblins had allies which each other and couldn't fully be pinned down.