

Reading 2 Questions

1. He conquered territory, plundered enemies, sailed the seas, and mangled his foes. It made him a king that the people feared, because he was very violent.
He's a Pirate.
2. The purpose is to build loyalty so a king's men won't desert him in old age.
3. A dragon hides his treasure away and never truly uses it. A Saxon king shares treasure with all the people (to spread loyalty).
For a Dragon treasure isolates him, whereas for a king treasure unites him and his men.
4. People eat, drink, sleep, tell stories, and sing and play songs.
The men receive treasures and swear allegiance.
5. The eventual doom is a monster which will come from his evil lair and destroy many because he hates their joy.
The doom is burning.
6. Grendel hates the singing and music.
7. They are singing about God and creation.
8. Grendel's ancestor was Cain who killed his own brother Able. They will both burn one in hell the other in his mead hall.
9. They were both powerful.
They both killed and both destroyed mead benches.
10. The characters have some Christian values or knowledge but maybe not saved. The Shieldings are running from the thing they fear, the monster.
When times get tough they revert back to their sinful ways.
11. He looks like a mighty man of war, and the Coast Guard recognizes that.
12. The dwarves like to sing and drink. They talk about their ancestors.

Reading 3 Questions

1. The author uses description that is very creative, and does not necessarily call something by its traditional name. Our eyes and ears.
2. I would guess the meaning is quick wolf.
Bear or bee
3. Beowulf has fought men, but he manly fights monsters.
4. He intends to fight Grendel bare handed because Grendel does not use any weapons. This shows there culture of fighting fair and with honor.
To bring Fame and Glory.
5. Grendel will decide the outcome of the battle. I see that Beowulf thinks he will himself be injured by the end of it. It seems weird because he is usually so confident to the point of almost being arrogant.
God will decide the outcome of the battle.
6. He is indebted because his they took in his father when his father was banished.
His father was on the run because he killed a man.
7. Unferth is motivated by envy, because he sees that Beowulf is a powerful man.
8. Tolkien borrows the trend of long journeys/quests from Anglo-Saxon culture.
Trolls

Reading 4 Questions

1. It occurred between the Baltic Sea side of Geatland and Finland.
It's a long trip from Geatland to Finland.
2. We find out that he is a kin-killer. It ties in with the theme of how Beowulf's dad killed someone and kin-killing in general is a theme.
Kin killing=Ultimate sin. Unferth is a bad dude.
3. It points out that Unferth is too scared to actually fight Grendel. He talks a big talk but he doesn't walk the walk. He is a coward.
One of them should be dead.
4. I think it means that Hrothgar is confident in Beowulf and believes he will get the job done. It tells us he puts his trust in people and that they will live up to what they say they will do.
We're supposed to pity Hrothgar. He has been afflicted by the monster for years.
5. Singing and making merry. In both The Hobbit and Beowulf they sing a lot. Also loyalty and adventure.
There are evil monsters and old swords in both.

Reading 5 Questions

1. They were useless because Grendel was said to be immune from swords due to spells.
Beowulf has unusual relationship with weapons.
2. It seems that Hrothgar committed sins but they ignored them because they liked him. We heard it in the beginning about Shield Sheafson. The difference is that in the first use Shield Sheafson is a mighty conquering king. In the second instance Hrothgar is not quite as mighty.
Irony because Shield and Grendel destroy stuff. It's a contradiction.
3. We should expect some betrayal in the future. It adds to the theme of kin-killing as a prominent action.
Hereot will be destroyed in a kin-killing.
4. Tolken borrows the theme of ominous characters such as Grendel in Beowulf and Gollom in The Hobbit.
Saxons loved riddles.

Reading 6 Questions

1. The center of this story is the peace weaver, a woman, given from one clan to the other in the hope of ending the blood feud. We are meant to focus on how peace weaving didn't often work and in this case ended in everyone the peace weaver loved on both sides getting killed.
A tragedy not a glorious blood feud.
2. He is showing us how peace weaving often goes. He does it by having characters in the story start the process in the story.
We see a story of a peace weaver and a real peace weaver. It's not going to go well.
3. One theme is Grendel's mother being the very embodiment of vengeance and revenge.
4. There seems to be a theme of darkness in both *The Hobbit* and *Beowulf*.
*In both *The Hobbit* and *Beowulf* we find monsters have allies.*

Reading 7 Questions

1. He does not agree with Beowulf. He thinks everyone gets hurt by revenge on both sides because of the way he shows the peace weavers sadness.
Revenge between monsters and humans and humans and humans are different.
2. Because Beowulf is their provider. Without Beowulf they have no money. They would have no means to get home.
They would be labeled as cowards.
3. It seems that even the best swords are not overly effective on certain monsters.
4. Their seems to be monsters and odd creatures in both.
Mead hall.

Reading 8 Questions

1. It is meant to illustrate that we can't let greed overtake us. We have to watch out that when we get great riches we should share and not keep everything to ourselves. He tells him to guard against greed. He uses the imagery of a bad murderous king. It should remind us not to be that way.
Heremod is like the Dragon. He warns Beowulf not to be a Dragon King.
2. The spiders in *The Hobbit* reminded me of the monsters Beowulf fights in the sea. Also again, swords seem very important.

Reading 9 Questions

1. The poet is saying through Beowulf that peace weavers are not very effective. Also the husbands love for the peace weaver will not last.
Vengeance is a monster that can never be satisfied.
2. It seems that water and magical water and things in the water is a common theme between both The Hobbit and Beowulf.