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Part I GRENDEL

PRE-GRAMMAR | Preparation

Prepare the student for understanding the Central One Idea by drawing upon his or her prior knowledge or experience.

riefly tell abou	t your favorite epic hero. He or she may or may not be a part of the story y
riefly tell abou escribed above	

GRAMMAR | Presentation

The student is presented with and discovers essential facts, elements, and features of the poem.

READING NOTES

- Hrothgar king of the Danes; builder of Heorot
- **2. Heorot** the palace of King Hrothgar and the mead hall for the warrior Danes
- **3. Beowulf** warrior and king of the Geats; the hero of the poem
- **4. Geats** Scandinavian people of southern Sweden; Beowulf and his men are Geats
- 5. **Unferth** one of Hrothgar's warriors, who is jealous of Beowulf and challenges his bravery
- **6. Wealhtheow** Hrothgar's wife and queen
- 7. fen (p. 2) a low and marshy area of land

- 8. moor (p. 2) a tract of open, uncultivated land
- 9. minstrel (p. 2) a medieval singer or musician who sang or recited poetry and whose lyrics told of distant places or existing or imaginary historical events
- **10. keel** (p. 2) the center structure of a ship running lengthwise from bow to stern, to which the frames are attached
- **11. mailcoat** (p. 6) armor made from metal rings, worn like a shirt
- 12. sword-hilt (p. 10) the handle of a sword
- 13. lair (p. 12) the den or dwelling of a wild animal

WORDS TO BE DEFINED

Definitions Bank

a dazed or distressed state

a state of complete emptiness

apart; divided

awakened; stirred up

confusion, disorder

enchanted; entranced

extremely hungry; voracious

not quenched; not satisfied

preoccupied with depressing thoughts

repayment; compensation

rolled the body clumsily

stringy, tough

the sound made by a clarion

(a medieval trumpet)

to be of use; to help

uninvited

1. Unbidden, unheralded, so boldly trespass here? (p. 5)

uninvited

2. In mournful state upon his throne sat **brooding** (p. 8)

preoccupied with depressing thoughts

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

	nd loyalty to him?
-	"rings and ornaments and bracelets of bright gold, cunningly wrought, graved with runes and
-	deeds of dead heroes" (p. 2)
Iı	n the halls of Hereot, what did they enjoy with their feasting?
-	high fellowship; story and song; mead and revelry (p. 2)
	Find two lines with strong alliteration that stand out to you, and write them below. (You mand the interest of the Introduction.)
-	There are many, many lines with alliteration because it's the principle poetic device.
	for how many years did Grendel attack Heorot?
(Give one key epithet or descriptive detail about Beowulf.
-	"A youth of valiance abounding"; "mightiest yet mildest of men" (p. 4)
ŀ	How many warriors did Beowulf take with him to Denmark?14
	find one kenning from Part I and explain what it means. (You may not use any mentioned in the Introduction.)
-	Wave-roar (p. 5) (And there are probably some others in this section.)
(Give some details about how Beowulf and his men were dressed when they arrived.
	In shining armor: "The boar-head glared from their helmets, the iron rings rang on their
-	

LOGIC | Dialectic

The student reasons with the facts, elements, and features of the poem and begins to uncover and determine the Central One Idea.

SOCRATIC DISCUSSION QUESTIONS:

What three things specifically does Grendel hate about Heorot?		
The sound of the harp, the minstrel's song, the bold merriment of men (p. 2)		
The text also mentions a <i>psychological</i> reason that Grendel might hate the men of Heoro so much. What is this reason? In your answer, include the line from the text that seems suggest this.		
"In whose distorted likeness he was shaped / Twice six feet tall" (p. 2) This seems to imply		
that Grendel hates them because he is a distorted and ugly version of man.		
In a moral or theological sense, how does the poet describe Grendel and/or where does th poet say Grendel comes from? "That fiend from hell, foul enemy of God" (p. 12)		
"But the hero rejoiced in his triumph and wildly waved/In the air his blood-soaked trophy. And the sun,/God's beacon of brightness, banishing		
night,/Made glad the sky of morning." (pp. 13-14) How does the personification of sun and sky support the Central One Idea?		
sun and sky support the Central One Idea?		
sun and sky support the Central One Idea?		
sun and sky support the Central One Idea ? It seems that Beowulf the hero is also God's beacon of brightness, banishing the night (evil)		
It seems that Beowulf the hero is also God's beacon of brightness, banishing the night (evil)		

RHETORIC | Expression

The student explains in his or her own words the Central One Idea with supporting details.

	CENTRAL ONE IDEA
•	In a sentence or two, summarize the plot of Part I.
	The hero Beowulf sails from Geatland to Denmark to fight the notorious monster Grendel,
	whom he defeats barehanded, thus saving Hrothgar and the Danes from evil and increasing his
	glory and fame.
•	Write the Central One Idea of Part I in a complete sentence.
•	List three or four features of the poem that support your determination of the Central One Idea
	CENTRAL ONE IDEA (as expressed by the teacher)