

Volume III

EXCEPTIONAL WORKS OF THE FAITH

Student Workbook

Edited by R.A. Sheats and Joshua Schwisow



Copyright © 2023 by Generations

All rights reserved. Printed in the United States of America.

ISBN: 978-1-954745-54-4

All Scripture quotations are taken from the New King James Version (NKJV). Copyright © 1982 by Thomas Nelson. Used by permission. All rights reserved.

Production Management: Joshua Schwisow Cover Design: Justin Turley Interior Layout Design: Sarah Lee Bryant

Published by: Generations 19039 Plaza Drive Ste 210 Parker, Colorado 80134 www.generations.org

For more information on this and other titles from Generations, visit www.generations.org or call 888-389-9080.

Table of Contents

Course Introduction	5
Complete Daily Course Schedule	6
Reduced Course Schedule	11
Worksheets	
Worksheet Answer Key	167

Course Introduction

In this exploration of *Great Christian Classics, Vol. 3*, the student will complete coursework for the following works:

- ✓ Beowulf
- ✓ Paradise Lost by John Milton
- ✓ *The Freedom of a Christian* by Martin Luther
- ✓ *Three Selected Sermons* of Jonathan Edwards
- ✓ *The Pursuit of God* by A.W. Tozer

Lesson Scheduling

This workbook contains two lesson schedules. The first schedule requires the student to read the entirety of the textbook and complete all the worksheets, working on the course 5 days per week during a 36-week school year. The second schedule allows the student to read the majority of the textbook (removing a few sections from the reading assignments) and has a reduced number of worksheets. This course schedule can be completed by working on the course 4 days per week during a 36-week school year. Either schedule is acceptable for completion of the course. The parent/teacher can determine which schedule is most suitable for the student and his/her overall workload.

Students are instructed to read the pages in the textbook and then complete the corresponding section of the workbook. The lesson schedule contains a box to assign a grade to each written assignment. Space is provided on the weekly schedule for assignment dates, and flexibility in scheduling is encouraged. The parent/teacher may adapt the scheduled days per each unique student situation.

Grading Options for This Course

It is always the prerogative of an educator to assess student grades however he or she might deem best. The following is only a suggested guideline based on the material presented through this course:

To calculate the percentage of the worksheets and quizzes the educator may use the following guide. Divide total number of correct questions (example: 43) by the total number of questions possible (example: 46) to calculate the percentage out of 100 possible. 43/46 = 93 percent correct.

The suggested grade values are noted as follows: 90 to 100 percent = A; 80 to 89 percent = B; 70 to 79 percent = C; 60 to 69 percent = D; and 0 to 59 percent = F.

Vocabulary

Vocabulary exercises are found in portions of this workbook. For help finding definitions, the student should consult a print or online English dictionary. The textbook also contains many definitions in the explanatory notes to aid the student.

Essays

An essay assignment is included for each of the works contained in the textbook. Essay Grading Criteria is provided at the end of this student workbook.

Date	Day	Assignment	Due Date	\checkmark	Grade
		First Semester-First Quarter			
	Day 1	Read Beowulf: Introduction-Chapter 2			
	Day 2	Complete Worksheet 1			
Week 1	Day 3	Read Beowulf: Chapters 3-5			
	Day 4	Complete Worksheet 2			
	Day 5	Read <i>Beowulf:</i> Chapters 6-9			
	Day 6	Complete Worksheet 3			
	Day 7	Read <i>Beowulf:</i> Chapters 10-14			
Week 2	Day 8	Complete Worksheet 4			
	Day 9	Read <i>Beowulf:</i> Chapters 15-17			
	Day 10	Complete Worksheet 5			
	Day 11	Read Beowulf: Chapters 18-21			
	Day 12	Complete Worksheet 6			
Week 3	Day 13	Read Beowulf: Chapters 22-24			
	Day 14	Complete Worksheet 7			
	Day 15	Read Beowulf: Chapters 25-28			
	Day 16	Complete Worksheet 8			
	Day 17	Read Beowulf: Chapters 29-31			
Week 4	Day 18	Complete Worksheet 9			
	Day 19	Read Beowulf: Chapters 32-35			
	Day 20	Complete Worksheet 10			
	Day 21	Read Beowulf: Chapters 36-38			
	Day 22	Read Beowulf: Chapters 39-Conclusion			
Week 5	Day 23	Begin Worksheet 11: Essay assignment for Beowulf			
	Day 24	Complete essay assignment for Beowulf			
	Day 25	Flex day			
	Day 26	Read Paradise Lost: Introduction-Book 1, Section 1			
	Day 27	Read Paradise Lost: Book 1, Section 2			
Week 6	Day 28	Read Paradise Lost: Book 1, Section 3			
	Day 29	Complete Worksheet 12			
	Day 30	Read Paradise Lost: Book 1, Section 4			

Complete Course Schedule (Option #1)

Date	Day	Assignment	Due Date	\checkmark	Grade
	Day 31	Read Paradise Lost: Book 1, Section 5			
	Day 32	Read Paradise Lost: Book 2, Section 1			
Week 7	Day 33	Complete Worksheet 13			
	Day 34	Read Paradise Lost: Book 2, Section 2			
	Day 35	Read Paradise Lost: Book 2, Section 3			
	Day 36	Read Paradise Lost: Book 2, Section 4			
	Day 37	Complete Worksheet 14			
Week 8	Day 38	Read Paradise Lost: Book 2, Section 5			
	Day 39	Read Paradise Lost: Book 3, Section 1			
	Day 40	Read Paradise Lost: Book 3, Section 2			
	Day 41	Complete Worksheet 15			
	Day 42	Read Paradise Lost: Book 3, Section 3			
Week 9	Day 43	Read Paradise Lost: Book 3, Section 4			
	Day 44	Read Paradise Lost: Book 3, Section 5			
	Day 45	Complete Worksheet 16			
		First Semester-Second Quarter			
	Day 46	Read Paradise Lost: Book 4, Section 1			
	Day 47	Read Paradise Lost: Book 4, Section 2			
Week 10	Day 48	Read Paradise Lost: Book 4, Section 3			
	Day 49	Complete Worksheet 17			
	Day 50	Read Paradise Lost: Book 4, Section 4			
	Day 51	Read Paradise Lost: Book 4, Section 5			
	Day 52	Read Paradise Lost: Book 4, Section 6			
Week 11	Day 53	Complete Worksheet 18			
	Day 54	Read Paradise Lost: Book 5, Section 1			
	Day 55	Read Paradise Lost: Book 5, Section 2			
	Day 56	Read Paradise Lost: Book 5, Section 3			
	Day 57	Complete Worksheet 19			
Week 12	Day 58	Read Paradise Lost: Book 5, Section 4			
	Day 59	Read Paradise Lost: Book 6, Section 1			
	Day 60	Flex day			
	Day 61	Read Paradise Lost: Book 6, Section 2			
	Day 62	Complete Worksheet 20			
Week 13	Day 63	Read Paradise Lost: Book 6, Section 3			
	Day 64	Read Paradise Lost: Book 6, Section 4			
	Day 65	Read Paradise Lost: Book 6, Section 5			
	Day 66	Complete Worksheet 21			
	Day 67	Read Paradise Lost: Book 7, Section 1			
Week 14	Day 68	Read Paradise Lost: Book 7, Section 2			
	Day 69	Read Paradise Lost: Book 7, Section 3			
	Day 70	Complete Worksheet 22			

Date	Day	Assignment	Due Date	\checkmark	Grade
	Day 71	Read Paradise Lost: Book 8, Section 1			
	Day 72	Read Paradise Lost: Book 8, Section 2			
Week 15	Day 73	Read Paradise Lost: Book 8, Section 3			
	Day 74	Complete Worksheet 23			
	Day 75	Read Paradise Lost: Book 9, Section 1			
	Day 76	Read Paradise Lost: Book 9, Section 2			
	Day 77	Read Paradise Lost: Book 9, Section 3			
Week 16	Day 78	Complete Worksheet 24			
	Day 79	Read Paradise Lost: Book 9, Section 4			
	Day 80	Read Paradise Lost: Book 9, Section 5			
	Day 81	Read Paradise Lost: Book 9, Section 6			
	Day 82	Complete Worksheet 25			
Week 17	Day 83	Read Paradise Lost: Book 10, Section 1			
	Day 84	Read Paradise Lost: Book 10, Section 2			
	Day 85	Read Paradise Lost: Book 10, Section 3			
	Day 86	Complete Worksheet 26			
	Day 87	Read Paradise Lost: Book 10, Section 4			
Week 18	Day 88	Read Paradise Lost: Book 10, Section 5			
	Day 89	Read Paradise Lost: Book 10, Section 6			
	Day 90	Complete Worksheet 27			
		Second Semester-First Quarter			
	Day 91	Read Paradise Lost: Book 11, Section 1			
	Day 92	Read Paradise Lost: Book 11, Section 2			
Week 19	Day 93	Read Paradise Lost: Book 11, Section 3			
	Day 94	Complete Worksheet 28			
	Day 95	Read Paradise Lost: Book 11, Section 4			
	Day 96	Read Paradise Lost: Book 12, Section 1			
	Day 97	Read Paradise Lost: Book 12, Section 2			
Week 20	Day 98	Complete Worksheet 29			
	Day 99	Read Paradise Lost: Book 12, Section 3			
	Day 100	Read Paradise Lost: Book 12, Section 4			
	Day 101	Begin Worksheet 30: Essay assignment for Paradise Lost			
	Day 102	Complete essay assignment for Paradise Lost			
Week 21	Day 103	Flex day			
	Day 104	Read Freedom of a Christian: Introduction-Section 1			
	Day 105	Complete Worksheet 31			
	Day 106	Read Freedom of a Christian: Section 2			
	Day 107	Complete Worksheet 32			
Week 22	Day 108	Read Freedom of a Christian: Section 3			
,,,001x <i>44</i>	D 400	Consultate Westaltante 22			
	Day 109	Complete Worksheet 33			

Date	Day	Assignment	Due Date	\checkmark	Grade
	Day 111	Complete Worksheet 34			
	Day 112	Read Freedom of a Christian: Section 5			
Week 23	Day 113	Complete Worksheet 35			
	Day 114	Read Freedom of a Christian: Section 6			
	Day 115	Complete Worksheet 36			
	Day 116	Read Freedom of a Christian: Section 7			Ì
	Day 117	Begin Worksheet 37: Essay assignment for Freedom			1
Week 24	Day 118	Complete essay assignment for Freedom of a Christian			
WCCK 24	Day 119	Flex day			
	Day 120	Read Jonathan Edwards Introduction: Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God, Section 1			
	Day 121	Complete Worksheet 38			
	Day 122	Read Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God: Section 2			
Week 25	Day 123	Complete Worksheet 39			
	Day 124	Read Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God: Section 3			
	Day 125	Complete Worksheet 40			
	Day 126	Read The Excellency of Christ: Section 1			
	Day 127	Complete Worksheet 41			
Week 26	Day 128	Read The Excellency of Christ: Section 2			
	Day 129	Complete Worksheet 42			
	Day 130	Read The Excellency of Christ: Section 3			
	Day 131	Complete Worksheet 43			
	Day 132	Read The Excellency of Christ: Section 4			
Week 27	Day 133	Complete Worksheet 44			
	Day 134	Read The Excellency of Christ: Section 5			
	Day 135	Complete Worksheet 45			
		Second Semester-Second Quarter			
	Day 136	Read The Excellency of Christ: Section 6			
	Day 137	Complete Worksheet 46			
Week 28	Day 138	Read Heaven, a World of Love: Section 1			
	Day 139	Complete Worksheet 47			
	Day 140	Read Heaven, a World of Love: Section 2			
	Day 141	Complete Worksheet 48			Î
	Day 142	Read Heaven, a World of Love: Section 3			
Week 29	Day 143	Complete Worksheet 49			
	Day 144	Read Heaven, a World of Love: Section 4			
	Day 145	Complete Worksheet 50			
	Day 146	Read Heaven, a World of Love: Section 5			
	Day 147	Complete Worksheet 51			
Week 30	Day 148	Read Heaven, a World of Love: Section 6			
1100x 30	Day 149	Begin Worksheet 52: Essay assignment for Jonathan Edwards sermons			
	Day 150		1	T	

Date	Day	Assignment	Due Date	\checkmark	Grade
	Day 151	Complete essay assignment for Jonathan Edwards sermons			
	Day 152	Read The Pursuit of God: Introduction-Chapter 1, Section 1			
Week 31	Day 153	Complete Worksheet 53			
	Day 154	Read The Pursuit of God: Chapter 1, Section 2			
	Day 155	Complete Worksheet 54			
	Day 156	Read The Pursuit of God: Chapter 2			
	Day 157	Complete Worksheet 55			
Week 32	Day 158	Read The Pursuit of God: Chapter 3, Section 1			
	Day 159	Complete Worksheet 56			
	Day 160	Read The Pursuit of God: Chapter 3, Section 2			
	Day 161	Complete Worksheet 57			
	Day 162	Read The Pursuit of God: Chapter 4			
Week 33	Day 163	Complete Worksheet 58			
	Day 164	Read The Pursuit of God: Chapter 5, Section 1			
	Day 165	Read The Pursuit of God: Chapter 5, Section 2			
	Day 166	Complete Worksheet 59			
	Day 167	Read The Pursuit of God: Chapter 6			
Week 34	Day 168	Complete Worksheet 60			
	Day 169	Read The Pursuit of God: Chapter 7, Section 1			
	Day 170	Read The Pursuit of God: Chapter 7, Section 2			
	Day 171	Complete Worksheet 61			
	Day 172	Read The Pursuit of God: Chapter 8			
Week 35	Day 173	Complete Worksheet 62			
	Day 174	Read The Pursuit of God: Chapter 9			
	Day 175	Complete Worksheet 63			
	Day 176	Read The Pursuit of God: Chapter 10			
	Day 177	Complete Worksheet 64			
Week 36	Day 178	Begin Worksheet 65: Essay assignment for The Pursuit of God			
	Day 179	Complete essay assignment for The Pursuit of God			
	Day 180	Flex day			

Date	Day	Assignment	Due Date	\checkmark	Grade
		First Semester-First Quarter			
	Day 1	Read <i>Beowulf:</i> Introduction-Chapter 2			
	Day 2	Complete Worksheet 1			
Week 1	Day 3	Read Beowulf: Chapters 3-5			
	Day 4	Complete Worksheet 2			
	Day 5	Flex day			
	Day 6	Read <i>Beowulf</i> : Chapters 6-9			
	Day 7	Complete Worksheet 3			
Week 2	Day 8	Read <i>Beowulf</i> : Chapters 10-14			
	Day 9	Complete Worksheet 4			
	Day 10	Flex day			
	Day 11	Read Beowulf: Chapters 15-17			
	Day 12	Complete Worksheet 5			
Week 3	Day 13	Read Beowulf: Chapters 18-21			
	Day 14	Complete Worksheet 6			
	Day 15	Flex day			
	Day 16	Read Beowulf: Chapters 22-24			
	Day 17	Complete Worksheet 7			
Week 4	Day 18	Read Beowulf: Chapters 25-28			
	Day 19	Complete Worksheet 8			
	Day 20	Flex day			
	Day 21	Read Beowulf: Chapters 29-31			
	Day 22	Complete Worksheet 9			
Week 5	Day 23	Read Beowulf: Chapters 32-35			
	Day 24	Complete Worksheet 10			
	Day 25	Flex day			
	Day 26	Read Beowulf: Chapters 36-38			
	Day 27	Read Beowulf: Chapters 39-Conclusion			
Week 6	Day 28	Begin Worksheet 11: Essay assignment for <i>Beowulf</i>			
	Day 29	Complete essay assignment for <i>Beowulf</i>			
	Day 30	Flex day			
	Day 31	Read Paradise Lost: Introduction-Book 1, Section 1			
	Day 32	Read Paradise Lost: Book 1, Section 2			
Week 7	Day 33	Read Paradise Lost: Book 1, Section 3			
	Day 34	Complete Worksheet 12			
	Day 35	Flex day			
	Day 36	Read Paradise Lost: Book 1, Section 4			
	Day 37	Read Paradise Lost: Book 1, Section 5			
Week 8	Day 38	Read Paradise Lost: Book 2, Section 1			
	Day 39	Complete Worksheet 13			
	Day 40	Flex day			

Alternate Reduced Course Schedule (Option #2): four days a week

Date	Day	Assignment	Due Date	\checkmark	Grade
	Day 41	Read Paradise Lost: Book 2, Section 2			
	Day 42	Read Paradise Lost: Book 2, Section 3			
Week 9	Day 43	Read Paradise Lost: Book 2, Section 4			
	Day 44	Complete Worksheet 14			
	Day 45	Flex day			
		First Semester-Second Quarter			
	Day 46	Read Paradise Lost: Book 2, Section 5			
	Day 47	Read Paradise Lost: Book 3, Section 1			
Week 10	Day 48	Read Paradise Lost: Book 3, Section 2			
	Day 49	Complete Worksheet 15			
	Day 50	Flex day			
	Day 51	Read Paradise Lost: Book 3, Section 3			
	Day 52	Read Paradise Lost: Book 3, Section 4			
Week 11	Day 53	Read Paradise Lost: Book 3, Section 5			
	Day 54	Complete Worksheet 16			
	Day 55	Flex day			
	Day 56	Read Paradise Lost: Book 4, Section 1			
	Day 57	Read Paradise Lost: Book 4, Section 2			
Week 12	Day 58	Read Paradise Lost: Book 4, Section 3			
	Day 59	Complete Worksheet 17			
	Day 60	Flex day			
	Day 61	Read Paradise Lost: Book 4, Section 4			
	Day 62	Read Paradise Lost: Book 4, Section 5			
Week 13	Day 63	Read Paradise Lost: Book 4, Section 6			
	Day 64	Complete Worksheet 18			
	Day 65	Flex day			
	Day 66	Read Paradise Lost: Book 5, Section 1			
	Day 67	Read Paradise Lost: Book 5, Section 2			
Week 14	Day 68	Read Paradise Lost: Book 5, Section 3			
	Day 69	Complete Worksheet 19			
	Day 70	Flex day			
	Day 71	Read Paradise Lost: Book 5, Section 4			
	Day 72	Read Paradise Lost: Book 6, Section 1			
Week 15	Day 73	Read Paradise Lost: Book 6, Section 2			
	Day 74	Complete Worksheet 20			
	Day 75	Flex day			
	Day 76	Read Paradise Lost: Book 6, Section 3			
	Day 77	Read Paradise Lost: Book 6, Section 4			
Week 16	Day 78	Read Paradise Lost: Book 6, Section 5			
	Day 79	Complete Worksheet 21			
	Day 80	Flex day			

Date	Day	Assignment	Due Date	\checkmark	Grade
	Day 81	Read Paradise Lost: Book 9, Section 1			
	Day 82	Read Paradise Lost: Book 9, Section 2			
Week 17	Day 83	Read Paradise Lost: Book 9, Section 3			
	Day 84	Complete Worksheet 24			
	Day 85	Flex day			
	Day 86	Read Paradise Lost: Book 9, Section 4			
	Day 87	Read Paradise Lost: Book 9, Section 5			
Week 18	Day 88	Read Paradise Lost: Book 9, Section 6			
	Day 89	Complete Worksheet 25			
	Day 90	Flex day			
		Second Semester-First Quarter			
	Day 91	Read Paradise Lost: Book 10, Section 1			
	Day 92	Read Paradise Lost: Book 10, Section 2			
Week 19	Day 93	Read Paradise Lost: Book 10, Section 3			
	Day 94	Complete Worksheet 26			
	Day 95	Flex day			
	Day 96	Read Paradise Lost: Book 10, Section 4			1
	Day 97	Read Paradise Lost: Book 10, Section 5			
Week 20	Day 98	Read Paradise Lost: Book 10, Section 6			
	Day 99	Complete Worksheet 27			
	Day 100	Flex day			
	Day 101	Read Paradise Lost: Book 11, Section 1			
	Day 102	Read Paradise Lost: Book 11, Section 2			
Week 21	Day 103	Read Paradise Lost: Book 11, Section 3			
	Day 104	Complete Worksheet 28			
	Day 105	Flex day			
	Day 106	Read Paradise Lost: Book 11, Section 4			
	Day 107	Read Paradise Lost: Book 12, Section 1			
Week 22	Day 108	Read Paradise Lost: Book 12, Section 2			
	Day 109	Complete Worksheet 29			
	Day 110	Flex day			
	Day 111	Read Paradise Lost: Book 12, Section 3			
	Day 112	Read Paradise Lost: Book 12, Section 4			
Week 23	Day 113	Begin Worksheet 30: Essay assignment for <i>Paradise Lost</i>			
	Day 114	Complete essay assignment for Paradise Lost			
	Day 115	Flex day			
	Day 116	Read Freedom of a Christian: Introduction-Section 1			
	Day 117	Complete Worksheet 31			
Week 24	Day 118	Read Freedom of a Christian: Section 2			
	Day 119	Complete Worksheet 32			
	Day 120	Flex day			

Date	Day	Assignment	Due Date	\checkmark	Grade
	Day 121	Read Freedom of a Christian: Section 3			
	Day 122	Complete Worksheet 33			
Week 25	Day 123	Read Freedom of a Christian: Section 4			
	Day 124	Complete Worksheet 34			
	Day 125	Flex day			
	Day 126	Read Freedom of a Christian: Section 5			
	Day 127	Complete Worksheet 35			
Week 26	Day 128	Read Freedom of a Christian: Section 6			
	Day 129	Complete Worksheet 36			
	Day 130	Flex day			
	Day 131	Read Freedom of a Christian: Section 7			
	Day 132	Begin Worksheet 37: Essay assignment for Freedom			
Week 27	Day 133	Complete essay assignment for Freedom of a Christian			
	Day 134	Flex day			
	Day 135	Flex day			
		Second Semester-Second Quarter			
	Day 136	Read The Excellency of Christ: Section 1			
	Day 137	Read The Excellency of Christ: Section 2			
Week 28	Day 138	Read The Excellency of Christ: Section 3			
	Day 139	Read The Excellency of Christ: Section 4			
	Day 140	Flex day			
	Day 141	Read The Excellency of Christ: Section 5			
	Day 142	Read The Excellency of Christ: Section 6			
Week 29	Day 143	Begin Worksheet 52: Essay assignment for The Excellency of Christ			
	Day 144	Complete essay assignment for The Excellency of Christ			
	Day 145	Flex day			
	Day 146	Read The Pursuit of God: Introduction-Chapter 1, Section 1			
	Day 147	Complete Worksheet 53			
Week 30	Day 148	Read The Pursuit of God: Chapter 1, Section 2			
	Day 149	Complete Worksheet 54			
	Day 150	Flex day			
	Day 151	Read The Pursuit of God: Chapter 2			
	Day 152	Complete Worksheet 55			
Week 31	Day 153	Read The Pursuit of God: Chapter 3, Section 1			
	Day 154	Complete Worksheet 56			
	Day 155	Flex day			

Date	Day	Assignment	Due Date	\checkmark	Grade
	Day 156	Read The Pursuit of God: Chapter 3, Section 2			
	Day 157	Complete Worksheet 57			
Week 32	Day 158	Read The Pursuit of God: Chapter 4			
	Day 159	Complete Worksheet 58			
	Day 160	Flex day			
	Day 161	Read The Pursuit of God: Chapter 5, Section 1			
	Day 162	Read The Pursuit of God: Chapter 5, Section 2			
Week 33	Day 163	Complete Worksheet 59			
	Day 164	Read The Pursuit of God: Chapter 6			
	Day 165	Flex day			
	Day 166	Complete Worksheet 60			
	Day 167	Read The Pursuit of God: Chapter 7, Section 1			
Week 34	Day 168	Read The Pursuit of God: Chapter 7, Section 2			
	Day 169	Complete Worksheet 61			
	Day 170	Flex day			
	Day 171	Read The Pursuit of God: Chapter 8			
	Day 172	Complete Worksheet 62			
Week 35	Day 173	Read The Pursuit of God: Chapter 9			
	Day 174	Complete Worksheet 63			
	Day 175	Flex day			
	Day 176	Read The Pursuit of God: Chapter 10			
	Day 177	Complete Worksheet 64			
Week 36	Day 178	Begin Worksheet 65: Essay assignment for The Pursuit of God			
	Day 179	Complete essay assignment for The Pursuit of God			
	Day 180	Flex day			

Beowulf

	Introduction through	Name/Date
Beowulf	Chapter 2	
	Worksheet 1	

1. Scyld of the Sheaf was the legendary ancestor of the Danish people. According to legend, how did Scyld first arrive in Denmark?

2. Give a brief description of Scyld's funeral.

3. In what century did Hrothgar rule as king of the Danes?

4. King Hrothgar constructed a great hall which he named Heorot. What did the king and his men hope to use this hall for?

5. Who was Grendel, and why was he angry at the men inside Heorot?

6. How many men did Grendel kill on the first night he invaded Heorot?

7. Grendel came to Heorot each night to kill its inhabitants. For how many years did this go on?

8. Hrothgar's men attempted to stop Grendel by offering sacrifices to their false gods. According to the author of *Beowulf*, why did Hrothgar's men sacrifice to idols instead of trusting in the true God?

Word Play

A typical aspect of Anglo-Saxon poetry is the use of kennings. A kenning is a metaphor which paints a picture of its object and tells us something about the noun it represents. It is used instead of an ordinary noun, and it usually consists of two or three words. "Whale's road" is a kenning for the sea. We still use kennings today, such as "sword play," a kenning for battle.

On the lines below, create a list of nouns and invent a kenning for each noun. The first three are done for you. Remember that a kenning paints a picture of a noun and tells the reader something about it.

1. Sun	world's candle
2. Train	iron horse
3. moss	nature's blanket
4.	
5.	
6.	

Looking at Literature

When Grendel began to make nightly raids on the inhabitants of Heorot, the Danes were afraid to sleep in the hall. To tell the reader this, the poet might have said: "The Danes were afraid to sleep there," but instead he wrote: "Then was the man easy to find who sought elsewhere a more remote resting-place for himself." The author's words draw a picture in our imagination. We see every man fleeing the hall, finding somewhere secret and remote to sleep, safe from the grasping claws of Grendel.

Write a single-paragraph story. In your story, use a sentence that tells the reader something by drawing a picture in their mind rather than giving them a simple statement. An example is provided (The 'simple statement' has been crossed out).

Grandma asked me to wash her car. I asked my siblings to help. When nobody volunteered, I went outside to wash the car myself. Then Grandma explained that she would take me (and anyone else who helped) on a special outing after we finished. Everyone volunteered to help. Suddenly I was surrounded by more helpers than I could possibly use.

Making the Connection (optional)

As a king, Hrothgar bestowed gifts, power, and authority on his subjects. The poet tells us that he gave "all things to young and old whatever God had given him, except the lands and lives of men." Even as a king, Hrothgar did not possess the authority to unjustly take his people's land or their lives.

God gives power and authority to kings and rulers, but He limits that power. In the space below, explain some of the ways God has limited earthly authorities. What are some things that are unlawful even for rulers and kings to do? Why is it wrong for rulers to take someone's life or their property unjustly? Some passages that may be helpful are Genesis 9:5-7; Exodus 20:13; Deuteronomy 27:25; Matthew 10:31; Exodus 20:15; Deuteronomy 19:14; 1 Kings 21; and Proverbs 23:10-11.

Beowulf	Chapters 3-5 Worksheet 2	Name/Date
---------	-----------------------------	-----------

1. Beowulf heard of Grendel's ravages and decided to travel to Denmark to fight him. How many men did Beowulf take with him on his journey?

2. "Swan's road" is a kenning for the ocean. What particular aspect of the ocean does this kenning describe?

3. Who met Beowulf when he landed in Denmark?

4. What is the name of Beowulf's father?

5. How were the helmets of Beowulf and his men decorated?

6. What armor and weapons did Beowulf and his men bring with them?

7. When Beowulf arrived at Heorot, a warrior met him. What was the warrior's name?

Word Play

When Beowulf decided to go to Denmark to fight Grendel, his countrymen praised his bravery. To state this, the poet uses an intentional understatement: "Folk did not blame him at all for that expedition." By stating the opposite (*nobody blamed Beowulf for going*), the poet intensifies his true meaning (*everyone praised him highly*). This is a literary tool is known as *litotes*.

Litotes is common in our day. When speaking of a wise man, we say, "He's no fool." If your friend tells you: "When it comes to cooking, you're not so bad yourself," what they mean is, "You're an excellent chef."

Write the meaning of each litotes below. Then fill in the blanks with your own litotes and meanings.

Litotes

Meaning

- 1. Scrooge had no small fortune.
- 2. His writing isn't bad at all.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Making the Connection

Reread the account of Beowulf's ocean voyage at the beginning of chapter 3. Then read Psalm 107:23-32. Using these two texts, write a short description of some of the things Beowulf may have experienced on his voyage. Then write some things he might have learned from his trip over the sea. Here are some questions you may want to answer in your writing:

- Why does the psalmist use sailors and ships to portray mankind's helplessness?
- Why did Beowulf thank God when he arrived safely in Denmark?
- What do dangers teach us about ourselves?
- What do dangers teach us about God's power and mercy?

Beowulf Chapters 6-9 Name/Date Worksheet 3
--

1. Hrothgar was king of the Danes. What is another name used for the Danish people in *Beowulf*?

2. What was the name of Beowulf's people?

3. What weapon did Beowulf plan to use in his fight with Grendel?

4. Who was Ecgtheow?

5. How did Hrothgar help Ecgtheow?

6. What did Unferth do during the banquet in Heorot?

7. Who is Wealhtheow?

8. What did Wealhtheow do during the banquet?

9. What did the Danes do when the sun began to set?

Word Play

Language changes over time. Some words stay the same, some words change in meaning, and some words disappear entirely. One word that has disappeared from English is the verb *reck*. Grendel "*recks* not of weapons," which means he wasn't worried about human weapons. The word *reck* is archaic, but we still use its negative meaning in our modern adjective *reckless*. Many words that have disappeared from the English language are still visible in compound forms. Several examples are given below.

Look up each modern word in a dictionary and write its definition in the blank provided. Then look up each archaic work in an old dictionary such as Webster's 1828 Dictionary (available free online at *webstersdictionary1828.com*). Write the definition in the blank. If you can't find the archaic word in a dictionary, guess its meaning.

Modern word	Definition	Archaic word	Definition
reckless	careless; heedless; incautious	reck	to care; to worry
1. cobweb		cob	
2. listless		list (form of listen)	
3. lukewarm		luke	
4. ruthless		ruth	
5. exasperate		asperate	

Looking at Literature

When Beowulf tells the story of his fight with the sea creatures, he uses a humorous word picture to drive his point home: the sea creatures wanted to eat him, so he served them a banquet, though it wasn't one to their liking. Here is a summary of Beowulf's words:

The sea monsters pressed me hard and often. With my dear sword I served them, gave them what they asked for. Those flesh-eaters wanted flesh, so flesh is what I delivered—but they didn't seem to enjoy the feast. They had planned to eat me in a banquet on the sea floor, but instead I cast their carcasses on the seashore, a feast for the birds.

Beowulf's light-hearted telling of this dangerous undertaking enthralled his listeners and kept his tale interesting and amusing.

In the space below, write a single-paragraph story using a word picture or metaphor like Beowulf did. You may create your own story or rewrite one from Beowulf. Here are some possible options:

Story	Possible word picture
Grendel's nightly attack	Grendel attacks like a whirlwind, tearing up and killing all before him
Beowulf's sea voyage	Beowulf comes as a watchdog to drive away Grendel, the evil watcher

Beowulf	Chapters 10-14 Worksheet 4	Name/Date
---------	-------------------------------	-----------

1. Where did Beowulf put his sword when he went to bed in Heorot?

2. How many of Beowulf's men fell asleep before Grendel arrived?

3. How many men did Grendel kill before Beowulf stopped him?

4. When Grendel felt the strength of Beowulf's grip, what did the monster try to do?

5. What did Beowulf hang from the ceiling in Heorot?

6. Where did the Danes travel to on the morning after Beowulf's fight with Grendel?

7. What was Beowulf's one regret after he defeated Grendel?

8. How did the Danish men entertain themselves on their return journey to Heorot?

Word Play

Beowulf was written in Anglo-Saxon, also known as Old English. The Anglo-Saxon alphabet was similar to the modern English alphabet, but some letters were formed differently. For example, our -th sound was indicated by the Anglo-Saxon letter δ (eth) or β (thorn). In Old English, the name Hrothgar was written Hroðgar.

Many Anglo-Saxon names that look foreign are simply old forms of names still in use today. Read these names and try to guess their modern equivalent. (Answers are provided at the bottom of the page.)

Roger

Anglo-Saxon Name/Date Hroðgar

Modern Equivalent

1. Eadwærd

2. Eadgyð

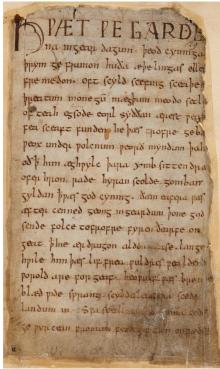
3. Herewæld

4. Hroðulf

5. Wealðere

6. Winfrið

First page of the *Beowulf* manuscript written in Anglo-Saxon



Answers: Edward, Edith, Harold, Rudolf, Walter, Winfred

Making the Connection

One of the ways the author of *Beowulf* adds depth of meaning to his tale is by his use of names. Instead of referring to Beowulf as "Beowulf" each time the hero is mentioned, the author uses various titles or descriptions when speaking of the man. Each of these titles reveal a different aspect of Beowulf's life, history, or character.

For example, when the author wishes to draw attention to Beowulf's ancestry or kinship, he refers to him as "son of Ecgtheow" or "Hygelac's kinsman." When he is speaking of Beowulf's position as a man in authority, he calls him "chief of the thanes," "Geatish lord," or "the Weders' prince." If he wishes us to observe Beowulf's character, he refers to the hero's bravery and selfless love of his men by calling him "champion of the Scyldings," "defender of nobles," and "protector of the Geats."

The author also uses names to show us how others view Beowulf. He is called "the noble chief" and "the joygiver." By these titles we learn that Beowulf is a noble man and one who brings joy to his people.

On a separate sheet of paper, write a three-paragraph story with one of your family members as the hero. The story can be serious, comical, true, or fictional. In your story, use various names and titles to refer to the hero of your tale. Find titles that reveal various aspects about your family member's life, role, and character. Before you begin your own story, read the sample story below and circle all the names used to describe the hero of the tale.

Five-year-old Jane sat on the porch steps on a warm summer afternoon, enjoying her delicious ice cream. Her father stood in the yard, working on the lawnmower.

Suddenly Jane saw a stealthy movement beside her. Turning her head, she discovered a large eight-legged creature tiptoeing across the porch. With a scream Jane leapt from her seat and raced toward her father, the great protector of young children. Quick as a flash, the brave enemy of all arachnids smashed the spider that had startled his daughter. Then the tall comforter wiped the tears from Jane's eyes and kissed her gently. The spider was gone.

"I dropped my ice cream cone," Jane whispered disconsolately as she looked down at her ice cream melting into the grass at her feet. "Don't worry; I can fix that," said the strong provider of his family. Taking Jane by the hand, the generous gift-giver led her into the house to find another ice cream cone.

Beowulf	Chapters 15-17 Worksheet 5	Name/Date
---------	-------------------------------	-----------

1. How was Heorot decorated for the feast, and what signs of the fight with Grendel were still visible in the hall?

2. What were the first four gifts Hrothgar gave Beowulf as a reward for slaying Grendel?

3. How many horses did Hrothgar give Beowulf?

4. What did Hrothgar give Beowulf's living companions?

5. What did Hrothgar give in payment for the Geat whom Grendel killed?

6. What ballad did the minstrel sing during the feast honoring Beowulf?

7. With whom did Beowulf sit at the feast?

8. Queen Wealhtheow praised Beowulf. List three of the things she hoped he would become known for.

Word Play

Match each word with its definition. You may use a dictionary. Write the letter of the correct definition in the blank.

1. effulgence	A. a shelter or covered place made of tree branches
2. habergeon	B. unfortunate; unlucky; unhappy
3. bower	C. to counterfeit, mimic, or give a false impression
4. hapless	D. unequaled; having no equal
5. carouse	E. splendor; brightness; flood of light
6. doughty	F. brave; valiant; noble
7. peerless	G. a coat of mail or armor
8. belie	H. a drinking match; to drink hard; to guzzle

Looking at Literature

The Ballad of Finn and Hildeburh is a tale filled with warfare, valor, triumph, and treachery. The author could have focused on any of these themes, but instead he highlights the grief of Hildeburh, a mere bystander who loses her brother, son, and husband in a bloody war between kingdoms.

The Ballad of Finn offers a good example of perspective. *Perspective* allows us to consider a matter from more than one angle and delve deeper into the thoughts, motives, actions, and emotions of people involved in the same event. Perspective allows us to see how a victory for one person can be a tragedy for another. It gives us an opportunity to rethink a matter that we thought we already understood.

Imagine a coral reef on the ocean floor. A crab is slowly making its way along the side of the reef. Unbeknownst to the crab, an octopus lies camouflaged a few feet away, waiting to snatch the crab and enjoy a tasty dinner. Meanwhile, a moray eel sticks his head out of his hole and watches the action. Choose one of the participants (the crab, the octopus, or the eel) and describe the story from its perspective. What does it see? What does it feel? What does it think of the outcome?

How would your story change if you had chosen a different participant?

Making the Connection (optional)

Hrothgar was so grateful to Beowulf for killing Grendel that he considered making Beowulf his son. Wealhtheow expressed concern at Hrothgar's generosity. She feared Beowulf might one day try to lay claim to the Danish throne after Hrothgar was death.

Beowulf was given great honors by King Hrothgar, and these honors brought temptations with them. Wealhtheow mentioned one of those temptations. In three paragraphs or less, explain one or some of the temptations that might accompany the honor, riches, and glory Beowulf received. What advice would you give Beowulf as he tried to combat these temptations?

Beowulf	Chapters 18-21 Worksheet 6	Name/Date
---------	-------------------------------	-----------

1. What two things did Grendel's mother carry away with her from Heorot?

2. Why wasn't Beowulf in Heorot when Grendel's mother arrived?

3. What did Beowulf believe to be the best thing a person can obtain before they die?

4. Who led Beowulf to the lake where Grendel's mother lived?

5. What did Beowulf take with him for protection in his fight with Grendel's mother?

6. Who loaned Beowulf a sword to use in his fight with Grendel's mother?

8. Did the sword Hrunting help Beowulf in his fight with Grendel's mother? Why or why not?

Word Play

In its original Old English form, *Beowulf* was written as a poem. Anglo-Saxon poetry did not rhyme but instead used alliteration to form its lines. *Alliteration* is a repetition of initial sounds, such as the hard g sounds in "*Great* was the *grief* of *Grendel*."

In Beowulf, each line of poetry was composed of two half-lines. The first half-line had to contain one or two words that alliterated with a word in the second half-line. Lines could be of varying lengths, but each half-line had to alliterate with the other. For example:

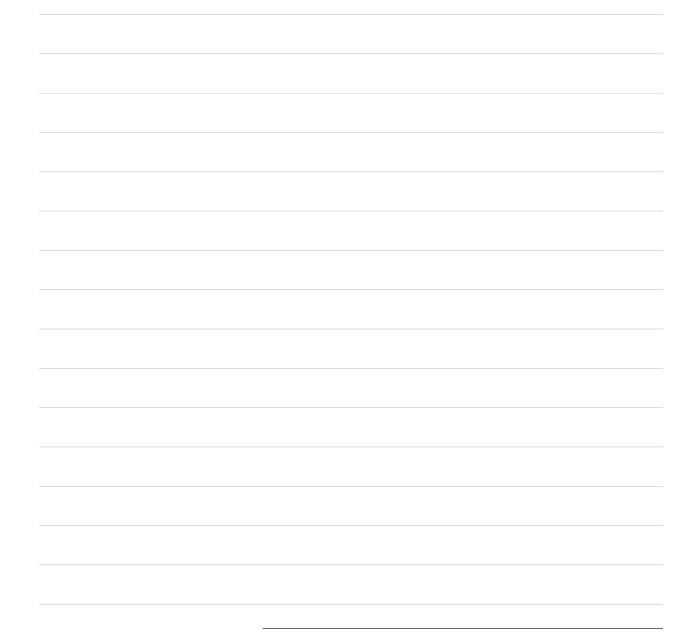
1st half-line	2nd half-line	
My cake will be	consumed at last,	
For <i>each</i> guest will eat	with <i>eager</i> zeal.	

In the space below, create a short poem using alliteration. Underline the first letter of each word that alliterates. An example is given below (alliterated words are italicized).

A *Geat* am I, and go I shall To *make* the *mighty monster* see My *power* and strength *perform* in war. And *then* let *those* in Hro*th*gar's hall Fear *nothing* more by *night* or day But *eat* and drink as *each* may please For *lo*, when *light*, the *lamp* of the world Comes *forth* to *fill* the *fragrant* day, Then *Grendel* dead shall *greet* the dawn.

Looking at Literature

As Beowulf prepares to meet Grendel, the author reminds us: "It is known for certain that the mighty God has always ruled over the race of men." Whether the Danes and Geats realized it or not, God still watched over them and ruled them. Read Psalm 33:13-15 and Job 12:7-16. Choose one of these passages and (in 2-3 sentences) summarize its meaning.



Beowulf Chapters 22-24 Name/Date Worksheet 7	
--	--

1. What did Beowulf use to kill Grendel's mother?

2. Who gave up hope and went home before Beowulf reappeared?

3. Who remained at the water's edge and waited for Beowulf to reappear?

4. What two things did Beowulf bring with him out of the underwater cavern?

5. Of whom did Beowulf say, "He acts as guide to the friendless"?

6. What did the runes on the golden hilt say?

7. Who was Hrethric?

8. What did Beowulf offer to do for Hrethric?

Looking at Literature

Look back at the beginning of Chapter 22. During the fight with Grendel's mother, the author of *Beowulf* switches back and forth between Beowulf in the underwater cavern and Hrothgar, the Danes, and Beowulf's men, waiting anxiously at the water's edge. The author uses this switching from one character to another to add interest to the story and increase the suspense of the narrative.

How could you use this same technique to create an interesting short story? Write an outline of a short story that uses this switching back and forth. (You do not need to write the story.)



Making the Connection

King Hrothgar praised Beowulf for his actions but warned the young man to flee pride, greed, and arrogance. He used the picture of an archer shooting an arrow to illustrate how Satan attacks a person prone to sin. Proverbs uses the example of a bird that is caught in a snare to illustrate how we stumble into sin when we are not cautious (Prov. 7:23).

Think of a word picture such as the two above that illustrates how a person falls into the sins of pride, greed, or arrogance. Write your word picture below and explain how it illustrates an aspect of the thoughts/words/actions of a sinful person.



Beowulf	Chapters 25-28 Worksheet 8	Name/Date
---------	-------------------------------	-----------

1. What did King Hygelac do when he heard that Beowulf had returned to Geatland?

2. What was the name of Hrothgar's daughter?

3. Who was Hrothgar's daughter betrothed to?

4. What was Grendel's pouch made of?

5. How were Beowulf and King Hygelac related?

6. What did Beowulf do with the necklace Queen Wealhtheow gave him?

7. Which people group did Hygelac rule over?

8. What did Hygelac give Beowulf?

Looking at Literature

Beowulf's actions and deeds did not affect himself alone; they also affected his family, his community, and his homeland. Throughout his tale, the author of *Beowulf* highlights the themes of loyalty and responsibility toward one's family. Beowulf could not live his life for himself alone; he had to consider what impact his words and actions would have on others. He had to place the value of others' lives and the needs of others ahead of himself.

On the first three lines below, list three examples in which Beowulf placed the needs of others (or his loyalty to others) ahead of his own needs or desires. On the next three lines, list three examples of how you can place the needs of your family members ahead of your own desires.

1.			
2.			
3.			
1.			
2.			
3.			

Making the Connection

In chapter 26, Beowulf refers to Queen Wealhtheow as a "pledge of peace" for her nation. An Anglo-Saxon kenning for a woman was a "peace-weaver." A woman's role was to weave peace in her family and community. What are some ways that women bring peace? And what are some ways that women can destroy peace?

On the lines below, list some ways that a woman can bring peace or destroy it by her words, behavior, and actions. Some biblical passages that may be helpful are Proverbs 12:4, 14:1, 21:19, 27:15-16, 31:25-30.

Ways women bring peace	Ways women destroy peace		

Beowulf	Chapters 29-31 Worksheet 9	Name/Date
---------	-------------------------------	-----------

1. How long did Beowulf rule as king of the Geats?

2. When a slave discovered the dragon's treasure, what did the slave take?

3. How long did the dragon guard the treasure undisturbed?

4. What is one of the kennings the author uses to refer to the dragon?

5. What kind of shield did Beowulf use to fight the dragon?

6. How did King Hygelac die?

Word Play

We learned previously that alliteration is a form of poetry that uses a repetition of initial sounds. On the lines below, write a four-line non-rhyming poem that describes a character, a friend, or a family member. Use alliteration to tie your poem together. An example is given below.

Grendel's *mother* at the *mere* was the grim and grisly guardian Of the welling water's depths; She *lived longest* of the *loathly* race.

Looking at Literature

In chapter 29, a lament is uttered by the last survivor of a race of people who died in a great war.

The survivor mourns the loss of all his people. He does this through the use of metonymy. *Metonymy* is a figure of speech in which a word or object is used to refer to another object associated with it. For example, the place name *Washington* might be used to refer to the *United States government*. In the same way, the survivor uses objects to refer to the people who no longer possess those objects.

"I have no one to bear sword or to burnish the plated flagon, the precious drinking-cup. There is no joy of harp, no good hawk sweeping through the hall. Nor does the swift steed paw the castle yard."

In this paragraph, the objects *sword*, *flagon*, *harp*, *hawk*, and *steed* are used to lament the loss of their owners and to describe the deathly stillness and silence that marks the final passing of a people group.

Imagine that the entire population of your country has passed away. On the lines below, write a lament for the people of your country. Don't describe the people, but use metonymy to illustrate the loss of your country and the lives of the people who lived there.

Beowulf Chapters 32-35 Name/Date Worksheet 10	
---	--

1. What did Beowulf's men do during the battle with the dragon?

2. Who was Wiglaf, and what did he do?

3. What was Nægling?

4. How many sons did Beowulf have when he died?

5. What did Beowulf ask Wiglaf to bring him before he died?

6. Beowulf asked Wiglaf to build a tower on the beach. What did he want the tower to be named?

Looking at Literature

About a century before *Beowulf* was written, an Anglo-Saxon poet named Caedmon penned this hymn praising God for His work of creation:

Now we shall praise the Author Of the heavenly kingdom, The power of the Creator and His counsel The deeds of the Father of glory.

How He, being eternal God, Was the Author of all wonderful things; Who first created heaven for the sons of men, As the roof of their dwelling, And afterwards created the Middle-earth, Being the omnipotent Guardian of mankind.

When King Hrothgar's minstrels sang about God's creation of the world, Grendel was filled with anger. He was enraged at the sound of rejoicing and the songs of God's mighty works.

In the space below, create your own short hymn (use an extra sheet of paper if more space is needed). The hymn may rhyme if you wish, but it does not need to. Your hymn should focus on God's work of creation or on the response of evildoers to God's mighty works. Some verses that may be helpful are Psalm 10:4, 104:1-35, Romans 1:21 and Proverbs 4:14-17.

Making the Connection

When referring to Hrothgar and Beowulf, the author of *Beowulf* uses a common kenning for a ruler: "shepherd of the people." Remember that a kenning is a metaphor which paints a picture of its object and tells the reader something about that object. In the space below, explain how "shepherd of the people" is a suitable kenning for a ruler. Some Scriptures that may be helpful are 2 Samuel 5:1-3, Ezekiel 34:1-31, and Matthew 2:6. Here are some questions you may want to answer in your writing:

What does this kenning tell us about a ruler's role? What does this tell us about what a ruler's character should be? Does this kenning apply to all rulers, both good and evil? Write an essay on *Beowulf* and what you have learned from it. Your essay should include:

- a brief synopsis of the poem
- some typical aspects of Anglo-Saxon poetry
- at least two lessons a reader can learn from the poem

Begin your essay today and complete it on the next school day.