I. **Beowulf**
   a. **All Study Guides**
      i. Know all major events (side stories do not count)
      ii. Be able to discuss Anglo-Saxon social ideas in any given passage
   b. **Characters**
      i. Beowulf
      ii. Grendel
      iii. Grendel's mama
      iv. Hrothgar
      v. Dragon
      vi. Wiglaf
      vii. Unferth
   c. **Events**

II. **Anglo-Saxon History**
   a. **ALL Notes**
   b. **Angles, Saxons, Jutes**
      i. Witan
      ii. 7 tribes
   c. **Social ideals of Anglo-Saxons**
   d. **Religion of Anglo-Saxons**
      i. Wyrd=fate
      ii. Christianity vs. Paganism
      iii. How pagan v. Christian shows in literature
   e. **Comitatus code**
      i. What it means
      ii. Modern examples
      iii. Examples from Beowulf

III. **Literary Terms**
   a. **Kennings**
      i. Identify meanings—both modern and Anglo-Saxon
   b. **Boasts**
   c. **Alliteration**
   d. **Caesura**
      i. Define
      ii. Identify

IV. **Essay**
   a. There will be two essay questions. Choose two of the following essay questions to answer. Essay, in this instance, means at least 3 complete, well thought out paragraphs. You make make notes on one side of a notecard, handwritten. You will turn in the notecard with your essay. The questions to choose from are...
      i. How does Wiglaf represent a ‘second coming’ of Beowulf? What are some traits and ideals that the men share in common?
      ii. Explain the Comitatus Code as thoroughly as possible. How did it apply in the Anglo-Saxon culture? How does it work in our society today—is it practical, or should the idea be abandoned altogether? Provide examples of the comitatus code in the text of Beowulf (including line/page #s) and explain how they fit the criteria of the code.
      iii. Is Beowulf a humble, loyal soldier, or a boastful, proud lunatic? Explain, and back up with quotes and lines from the text.
      iv. Explain how the two religions of the Anglo-Saxons, Paganism and Christianity, conflict in Beowulf. Give examples from the text that show the conflict of the two religions. How do Beowulf and his men deal with the two religions? Why are both included? What does the inclusion of both religions tell us about Anglo-Saxon society?