

Chapter 1 : Illustrations Of J. R. R. Tolkien's The Hobbit from the Soviet Union () | Open Culture

J.R.R. Tolken describes everything so well that it feels like this fantasy world is real. The Hobbit takes place in a world of magic and evil. Bilbo Baggins is an old hobbit who wants to live the rest of his life in peace and harmony, but destiny has different plans.

Hail Earendel brightest of angels, over Middle Earth sent to men. This inspired some of his very early and incoherent attempts at realising a world of ancient beauty in his versifying. In the summer of he took a job as tutor and escort to two Mexican boys in Dinard, France, a job which ended in tragedy. Meanwhile the relationship with Edith was going more smoothly. She converted to Catholicism and moved to Warwick, which with its spectacular castle and beautiful surrounding countryside made a great impression on Ronald. However, as the pair were becoming ever closer, the nations were striving ever more furiously together, and war eventually broke out in August War, Lost Tales and Academia Unlike so many of his contemporaries, Tolkien did not rush to join up immediately on the outbreak of war, but returned to Oxford, where he worked hard and finally achieved a first-class degree in June At this time he was also working on various poetic attempts, and on his invented languages, especially one that he came to call Quenya [sic], which was heavily influenced by Finnish but he still felt the lack of a connecting thread to bring his vivid but disparate imaginings together. Tolkien finally enlisted as a second lieutenant in the Lancashire Fusiliers whilst working on ideas of Earendel [sic] the Mariner, who became a star, and his journeyings. For many months Tolkien was kept in boring suspense in England, mainly in Staffordshire. Finally it appeared that he must soon embark for France, and he and Edith married in Warwick on 22 March Eventually he was indeed sent to active duty on the Western Front, just in time for the Somme offensive. This ordering of his imagination developed into the Book of Lost Tales not published in his lifetime, in which most of the major stories of the Silmarillion appear in their first form: Deep Elves, the later Noldor, with their languages Quenya and Goldogrin. Throughout and his illness kept recurring, although periods of remission enabled him to do home service at various camps sufficiently well to be promoted to lieutenant. It was when he was stationed in the Hull area that he and Edith went walking in the woods at nearby Roos, and there in a grove thick with hemlock Edith danced for him. However, Tolkien did not stay in this job for long. In the summer of he applied for the quite senior post of Reader approximately, Associate Professor in English Language at the University of Leeds, and to his surprise was appointed. At Leeds as well as teaching he collaborated with E. It was for this club that he and Gordon originally wrote their Songs for the Philologists, a mixture of traditional songs and original verses translated into Old English, Old Norse and Gothic to fit traditional English tunes. Leeds also saw the birth of two more sons: In fact, his academic publication record is very sparse, something that would have been frowned upon in these days of quantitative personnel evaluation. His academic life was otherwise largely unremarkable. In he changed his chair to the Merton Professorship of English Language and Literature, which he retained until his retirement in Apart from all the above, he taught undergraduates, and played an important but unexceptional part in academic politics and administration. His family life was equally straightforward. Edith bore their last child and only daughter, Priscilla, in Tolkien got into the habit of writing the children annual illustrated letters as if from Santa Claus, and a selection of these was published in as The Father Christmas Letters. He also told them numerous bedtime stories, of which more anon. Afterwards Michael became a schoolmaster and Christopher a university lecturer, and Priscilla became a social worker. The Inklings regularly met for conversation, drink, and frequent reading from their work-in-progress. The Storyteller Meanwhile Tolkien continued developing his mythology and languages. As mentioned above, he told his children stories, some of which he developed into those published posthumously as Mr. However, according to his own account, one day when he was engaged in the soul-destroying task of marking examination papers, he discovered that one candidate had left one page of an answer-book blank. In typical Tolkien fashion, he then decided he needed to find out what a Hobbit was, what sort of a hole it lived in, why it lived in a hole, etc. From this investigation grew a tale that he told to his younger children, and even passed round. In an incomplete typescript of it came into the hands of Susan Dagnall, an employee of the publishing firm of George Allen and Unwin merged in

with HarperCollins. She asked Tolkien to finish it, and presented the complete story to Stanley Unwin, the then Chairman of the firm. He tried it out on his year old son Rayner, who wrote an approving report, and it was published as *The Hobbit* in 1937. It was so successful that Stanley Unwin asked if he had any more similar material available for publication. By this time Tolkien had begun to make his *Legendarium* into what he believed to be a more presentable state, and as he later noted, hints of it had already made their way into *The Hobbit*. He was now calling the full account *Quenta Silmarillion*, or *Silmarillion* for short. Unwin tactfully relayed this message to Tolkien, but asked him again if he was willing to write a sequel to *The Hobbit*. Suffice it to say that the now adult Rayner Unwin was deeply involved in the later stages of this opus, dealing magnificently with a dilatory and temperamental author who, at one stage, was offering the whole work to a commercial rival which rapidly backed off when the scale and nature of the package became apparent. It had mixed reviews, ranging from the ecstatic W. Lewis to the damning E. Toynbee and just about everything in between. So far from losing money, sales so exceeded the break-even point as to make Tolkien regret that he had not taken early retirement. However, this was still based only upon hardback sales. The really amazing moment was when *The Lord of the Rings* went into a pirated paperback version in 1965. Firstly, this put the book into the impulse-buying category; and secondly, the publicity generated by the copyright dispute alerted millions of American readers to the existence of something outside their previous experience, but which appeared to speak to their condition. This development produced mixed feelings in the author. On the one hand, he was extremely flattered, and to his amazement, became rather rich. On the other, he could only deplore those whose idea of a great trip was to ingest *The Lord of the Rings* and LSD simultaneously. Clarke and Stanley Kubrick had similar experiences with *The Hobbit*. Fans were causing increasing problems; both those who came to gawp at his house and those, especially from California who telephoned at 7 p.m. Meanwhile the cult, not just of Tolkien, but of the fantasy literature that he had revived, if not actually inspired to his dismay, was really taking off – but that is another story, to be told in another place. The long-awaited *Silmarillion*, edited by Christopher Tolkien, appeared in 1984. Finis After his retirement in 1955, Edith and Ronald moved to Bournemouth. Ronald died on 2 September 1992. He and Edith are buried together in a single grave in the Catholic section of Wolvercote cemetery in the northern suburbs of Oxford. The grave is well signposted from the entrance. The legend on the headstone reads: Allen and Unwin, London, Humphrey Carpenter with Christopher Tolkien. George Allen and Unwin, London, The Tolkien Family Album. John Tolkien and Priscilla Tolkien.

Chapter 2 : J. R. R. Tolkien's The Hobbit (Playscript) Download Free by hSZen Jackson on Prezi

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Several of his poems had been published in magazines and small collections, including *Goblin Feet* [8] and *The Cat and the Fiddle*: His creative endeavours at this time also included letters from Father Christmas to his children—illustrated manuscripts that featured warring gnomes and goblins, and a helpful polar bear—alongside the creation of elven languages and an attendant mythology, including the *Book of Lost Tales*, which he had been creating since 1917. These works all saw posthumous publication. Auden, Tolkien recollects that he began work on *The Hobbit* one day early in the 1930s, when he was marking School Certificate papers. He found a blank page. Suddenly inspired, he wrote the words, "In a hole in the ground there lived a hobbit. Originally this world was self-contained, but as Tolkien began work on the *Lord of the Rings*, he decided these stories could fit into the legendarium he been working on privately for decades. Eventually those tales of the earlier periods became published as *The Silmarillion* and other posthumous works. Influences[edit] One of the greatest influences on Tolkien was the 19th-century Arts and Crafts polymath William Morris. The *Desolation of Smaug* as portraying dragons as detrimental to landscape, has been noted as an explicit motif borrowed from Morris. These include, among other things, a hidden runic message and a celestial alignment that direct the adventurers to the goals of their quests. The latter tale may also have influenced the character of Beorn. Themes from Old English literature, and specifically from *Beowulf*, shape the ancient world Bilbo stepped into. Tolkien, a scholar of *Beowulf*, counted the epic among his "most valued sources" for *The Hobbit*. In using his elf-blade Bilbo finally takes his first independent heroic action. As Tolkien wrote, "The episode of the theft arose naturally and almost inevitably from the circumstances. It is difficult to think of any other way of conducting the story at this point. I fancy the author of *Beowulf* would say much the same. Houghton Mifflin of Boston and New York reset type for an American edition, to be released early in 1938, in which four of the illustrations would be colour plates. Numerous English-language editions of *The Hobbit* have been produced by several publishers. In response Tolkien provided drafts for *The Silmarillion*, but the editors rejected them, believing that the public wanted "more about hobbits". In the first edition of *The Hobbit*, Gollum willingly bets his magic ring on the outcome of the riddle-game, and he and Bilbo part amicably. We hates it, we hates it, we hates it forever! Tolkien sent this revised version of the chapter "Riddles in the Dark" to Unwin as an example of the kinds of changes needed to bring the book into conformity with *The Lord of the Rings*, but he heard nothing back for years. When he was sent galley proofs of a new edition, Tolkien was surprised to find the sample text had been incorporated. Tolkien took the opportunity to align the narrative even more closely to *The Lord of the Rings* and to cosmological developments from his still unpublished *Quenta Silmarillion* as it stood at that time. However, because of its common denotation of a garden gnome, derived from the 16th-century Paracelsus, Tolkien abandoned the term. In *The Annotated Hobbit*, Douglas Anderson provides the text of the published book alongside commentary and illustrations. Later editions added the text of "The Quest of Erebor". The text is also accompanied by illustrations from foreign language editions, among them work by Tove Jansson. Rateliff provides the abandoned s retelling and previously unpublished illustrations by Tolkien. All elements were the subject of considerable correspondence and fussing over by Tolkien. Rayner Unwin, in his publishing memoir, comments: I doubt any author today, however famous, would get such scrupulous attention. Even the maps, of which Tolkien originally proposed five, were considered and debated. Thus encouraged, Tolkien supplied a second batch of illustrations. The publisher accepted all of these as well, giving the first edition ten black-and-white illustrations plus the two endpaper maps. The illustrated scenes were: All but one of the illustrations were a full page, and one, the Mirkwood illustration, required a separate plate. This project, too, became the subject of many iterations and much correspondence, with Tolkien always writing disparagingly of his own ability to draw. The runic inscription around the edges of the illustration are a phonetic transliteration of English, giving the title of the book and details of the author and publisher. His final design consisted of four colours. The publishers,

mindful of the cost, removed the red from the sun to end up with only black, blue, and green ink on white stock. The spine shows runes: The publisher would not relent on this, so Tolkien pinned his hopes on the American edition to be published about six months later. Houghton Mifflin rewarded these hopes with the replacement of the frontispiece *The Hill: Hobbiton-across-the Water* in colour and the addition of new colour plates: Many follow the original scheme at least loosely, but many others are illustrated by other artists, especially the many translated editions. Some cheaper editions, particularly paperback, are not illustrated except with the maps. The text emphasizes the relationship between time and narrative progress and it openly distinguishes "safe" from "dangerous" in its geography. Both are key elements of works intended for children, [71] as is the "home-away-home" or there and back again plot structure typical of the Bildungsroman. Frank Baum and Lloyd Alexander alongside the works of Gene Wolfe and Jonathan Swift, which are more often considered adult literature. The *Hobbit* has been called "the most popular of all twentieth-century fantasies written for children". For the most part of the book, each chapter introduces a different denizen of the Wilderland, some helpful and friendly towards the protagonists, and others threatening or dangerous. However the general tone is kept light-hearted, being interspersed with songs and humour. One example of the use of song to maintain tone is when Thorin and Company are kidnapped by goblins, who, when marching them into the underworld, sing: And down down to Goblin-town You go, my lad! This onomatopoeic singing undercuts the dangerous scene with a sense of humour. Tolkien achieves balance of humour and danger through other means as well, as seen in the foolishness and Cockney dialect of the trolls and in the drunkenness of the elven captors. This journey of maturation, where Bilbo gains a clear sense of identity and confidence in the outside world, may be seen as a Bildungsroman rather than a traditional quest. Bilbo steals the Arkenstone—a most ancient relic of the dwarves—and attempts to ransom it to Thorin for peace. However, Thorin turns on the Hobbit as a traitor, disregarding all the promises and "at your services" he had previously bestowed. An important concept in anthropology and child development, animism is the idea that all things—including inanimate objects and natural events, such as storms or purses, as well as living things like animals and plants—possess human-like intelligence. Rateliff calls this the "Doctor Dolittle Theme" in *The History of the Hobbit*, and cites the multitude of talking animals as indicative of this theme. These talking creatures include ravens, a thrush, spiders and the dragon Smaug, alongside the anthropomorphic goblins and elves. To them, the world was alive with mythological beings He portrays Bilbo as a modern anachronism exploring an essentially antique world. Bilbo is able to negotiate and interact within this antique world because language and tradition make connections between the two worlds. It is the form of the riddle game, familiar to both, which allows Gollum and Bilbo to engage each other, rather than the content of the riddles themselves. In many ways the Smaug episode reflects and references the dragon of *Beowulf*, and Tolkien uses the episode to put into practice some of the ground-breaking literary theories he had developed about the Old English poem in its portrayal of the dragon as having bestial intelligence. Well, it seems a very gloomy business. Lewis, friend of Tolkien and later author of *The Chronicles of Narnia* between and, writing in *The Times* reports: The truth is that in this book a number of good things, never before united, have come together: The professor has the air of inventing nothing. He has studied trolls and dragons at first hand and describes them with that fidelity that is worth oceans of glib "originality. The *Hobbit* was nominated for the Carnegie Medal and awarded a prize from the *New York Herald Tribune* for best juvenile fiction of the year Rateliff [] and C. Legacy[edit] *The Lord of the Rings*[edit] While *The Hobbit* has been adapted and elaborated upon in many ways, its sequel *The Lord of the Rings* is often claimed to be its greatest legacy. The plots share the same basic structure progressing in the same sequence: Tolkien wrote the later story in much less humorous tones and infused it with more complex moral and philosophical themes. The differences between the two stories can cause difficulties when readers, expecting them to be similar, find that they are not. By contrast, offering advanced younger readers modern teenage-oriented fiction may not exercise their reading skills, while the material may contain themes more suited to adolescents. The *Hobbit* introduces literary concepts, notably allegory, to young readers, as the work has been seen to have allegorical aspects reflecting the life and times of the author. While Bilbo may be seen as a literary symbol of small folk of any gender, [] a gender-conscious approach can help students establish notions of a "socially symbolic text" where meaning is generated by

tendentious readings of a given work. Adaptations of The Hobbit Gollum as depicted in the comic-book adaptation by David Wenzel The first authorized adaptation of The Hobbit appeared in March , a stage production by St. The first motion picture adaptation of The Hobbit, a minute film of cartoon stills, was commissioned from Gene Deitch by William L. Snyder in , as related by Deitch himself. Since then all "authorized" adaptations have been signed-off by Tolkien Enterprises. The series was released on audio cassette in and on CD in The adaptation has been called "execrable" [46] and confusing for those not already familiar with the plot. In Decembers of , [] , [] and , [] Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer and New Line Cinema released one part each of a three-part live-action film version produced and directed by Peter Jackson. The titles were The Hobbit: An Unexpected Journey , The Hobbit: The Desolation of Smaug , and The Hobbit: The Battle of the Five Armies. In a one-volume edition was released by Unwin Paperbacks. The cover was artwork by the original illustrator David Wenzel. A reprint collected in one volume was released by Del Rey Books in One of the most successful was The Hobbit , an award-winning computer game published in by Beam Software and published by Melbourne House with compatibility for most computers available at the time.

Chapter 3 : J. R. R. Tolkien's The Hobbit by Patricia Gray

Find helpful customer reviews and review ratings for J. R. R. Tolkien's The Hobbit (Playscript) Paperback September 18, at blog.quintoapp.com Read honest and unbiased product reviews from our users.

The Tolkien family had emigrated from Germany in the 18th century but had become "quickly intensely English". However, this origin of the name has not been proven. The couple had left England when Arthur was promoted to head the Bloemfontein office of the British bank for which he worked. Tolkien had one sibling, his younger brother, Hilary Arthur Reuel Tolkien, who was born on 17 February. In another incident, a young family servant, who thought Tolkien a beautiful child, took the baby to his kraal to show him off, returning him the next morning. His father, however, died in South Africa of rheumatic fever before he could join them. Soon after, in 1896, they moved to Sarehole now in Hall Green, then a Worcestershire village, later annexed to Birmingham. Ronald, as he was known in the family, was a keen pupil. Young Tolkien liked to draw landscapes and trees, but his favourite lessons were those concerning languages, and his mother taught him the rudiments of Latin very early. His mother allowed him to read many books. In 1900, when J. Tolkien was 12, his mother died of acute diabetes at Fern Cottage in Rednal, which she was renting. She was then about 34 years of age, about as old as a person with diabetes mellitus type 1 could live without treatment—insulin would not be discovered until two decades later. Nine years after her death, Tolkien wrote, "My own dear mother was a martyr indeed, and it is not to everybody that God grants so easy a way to his great gifts as he did to Hilary and myself, giving us a mother who killed herself with labour and trouble to ensure us keeping the faith. Francis Xavier Morgan of the Birmingham Oratory, who was assigned to bring them up as good Catholics. In a letter to his son Michael, Tolkien recalled the influence of the man whom he always called "Father Francis": He was—and he was not. At that time, he was studying Latin and Anglo-Saxon. Their interest in Animalic soon died away, but Mary and others, including Tolkien himself, invented a new and more complex language called Nevbosh. The next constructed language he came to work with, Naffarin, would be his own creation. Around 10 June he composed "The Book of the Foxrook", a sixteen-page notebook, where the "earliest example of one of his invented alphabets" appears. For Tolkien, the result of this meeting was a strong dedication to writing poetry. Fifty-seven years later, Tolkien remembered his regret at leaving the view of the eternal snows of Jungfrau and Silberhorn, "the Silvertine Celebdil of my dreams". He initially studied Classics but changed his course in to English Language and Literature, graduating in with first-class honours in his final examinations. Tolkien met Edith Mary Bratt, who was three years his senior, when he and his brother Hilary moved into the boarding house where she lived in Duchess Road, Edgbaston. According to Humphrey Carpenter, Edith and Ronald took to frequenting Birmingham teashops, especially one which had a balcony overlooking the pavement. There they would sit and throw sugarlumps into the hats of passers-by, moving to the next table when the sugar bowl was empty. With two people of their personalities and in their position, romance was bound to flourish. Both were orphans in need of affection, and they found that they could give it to each other. During the summer of 1913, they decided that they were in love. He prohibited him from meeting, talking to, or even corresponding with her until he was 21. He obeyed this prohibition to the letter, [42] with one notable early exception, over which Father Morgan threatened to cut short his university career if he did not stop. I had to choose between disobeying and grieving or deceiving a guardian who had been a father to me, more than most fathers. But it was not my fault. She was completely free and under no vow to me, and I should have had no just complaint except according to the unreal romantic code if she had got married to someone else. For very nearly three years I did not see or write to my lover. It was extremely hard, especially at first. The effects were not wholly good: I fell back into folly and slackness and misspent a good deal of my first year at college. He declared that he had never ceased to love her and asked her to marry him. Edith replied that she had already accepted the proposal of George Field, the brother of one of her closest schoolfriends. Edith said, however, that she had agreed to marry Field only because she felt "on the shelf" and had begun to doubt that Tolkien still cared for her. On 8 January 1916, Tolkien travelled by train to Cheltenham and was met on the platform by Edith. The two took a walk into the countryside, sat under a railway viaduct,

and talked. She wrote to Field and returned her engagement ring. Field was "dreadfully upset at first", and the Field family was "insulted and angry". Had he adopted a profession it would have been different. Jessop, "like many others of his age and class In a letter to his son Michael, Tolkien recalled, "In those days chaps joined up, or were scorned publicly. It was a nasty cleft to be in for a young man with too much imagination and little physical courage. By the time he passed his Finals in July , Tolkien recalled that the hints were "becoming outspoken from relatives". In a letter to Edith, Tolkien complained, "Gentlemen are rare among the superiors, and even human beings rare indeed. Tolkien took up lodgings near the training camp. On 2 June , Tolkien received a telegram summoning him to Folkestone for posting to France. He later wrote, "Junior officers were being killed off, a dozen a minute. Parting from my wife then On 7 June, he was informed that he had been assigned as a signals officer to the 11th Service Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers. The battalion was part of the 74th Brigade , 25th Division. While waiting to be summoned to his unit, Tolkien sank into boredom. To pass the time, he composed a poem entitled *The Lonely Isle*, which was inspired by his feelings during the sea crossing to Calais. Instead, he was required to "take charge of them, discipline them, train them, and probably censor their letters If possible, he was supposed to inspire their love and loyalty. Not one in a million is fit for it, and least of all those who seek the opportunity. In between terms behind the lines at Bouzincourt , he participated in the assaults on the Schwaben Redoubt and the Leipzig salient. According to the memoirs of the Reverend Mervyn S. Evers, Anglican chaplain to the Lancashire Fusiliers: *The Schwaben Redoubt*, painting by William Orpen. Imperial War Museum , London. We dossed down for the night in the hopes of getting some sleep, but it was not to be. We no sooner lay down than hordes of lice got up. So we went round to the Medical Officer, who was also in the dugout with his equipment, and he gave us some ointment which he assured us would keep the little brutes away. He was invalided to England on 8 November Among their number were Rob Gilson of the Tea Club and Barrovian Society, who was killed on the first day of the Somme while leading his men in the assault on Beaumont Hamel. Photo by Ernest Brooks. Tolkien might well have been killed himself, but he had suffered from health problems and had been removed from combat multiple times. Tolkien wrote that the experience taught him, "a deep sympathy and feeling for the Tommy ; especially the plain soldier from the agricultural counties". He remained profoundly grateful for the lesson. For a long time, he had been imprisoned in a tower, not of pearl, but of ivory. One has indeed personally to come under the shadow of war to feel fully its oppression; but as the years go by it seems now often forgotten that to be caught in youth by was no less hideous an experience than to be involved in and the following years. By all but one of my close friends were dead. In a letter, Tolkien described his son John as " conceived and carried during the starvation-year of and the great U-Boat campaign round about the Battle of Cambrai , when the end of the war seemed as far off as it does now". It was first conceived in a small woodland glade filled with hemlocks [65] at Roos in Yorkshire where I was for a brief time in command of an outpost of the Humber Garrison in , and she was able to live with me for a while. In those days her hair was raven, her skin clear, her eyes brighter than you have seen them, and she could sing and dance. Gordon , both becoming academic standard works for several decades. He never published it. *The Monsters and the Critics* ", which had a lasting influence on Beowulf research. Nicholson said that the article Tolkien wrote about Beowulf is "widely recognized as a turning point in Beowulfian criticism", noting that Tolkien established the primacy of the poetic nature of the work as opposed to its purely linguistic elements. The voice was the voice of Gandalf. He served as an external examiner for University College, Dublin , for many years. Tolkien completed *The Lord of the Rings* in , close to a decade after the first sketches. Tolkien also translated the Book of Jonah for the Jerusalem Bible , which was published in Tolkien was very devoted to his children and sent them illustrated letters from Father Christmas when they were young. In , his friend C. Lewis even nominated him for the Nobel Prize in Literature. Edith, however, was overjoyed to step into the role of a society hostess, which had been the reason that Tolkien selected Bournemouth in the first place. According to Humphrey Carpenter: Those friends who knew Ronald and Edith Tolkien over the years never doubted that there was deep affection between them. A principal source of happiness to them was their shared love of their family. This bound them together until the end of their lives, and it was perhaps the strongest force in the marriage.

Chapter 4 : 'The Hobbit' Anniversary: What Inspired J.R.R. Tolkien's Iconic Book?

Invited audience members will follow you as you navigate and present; People invited to a presentation do not need a Prezi account; This link expires 10 minutes after you close the presentation.

Bilbo is a respected member of the hobbit community. As Bilbo is sitting on his front door, a wizard by the name Gandalf visits him. The next time visits him; he is accompanied by 12 dwarfs. The dwarves have a job offer for Bilbo. The chief of the dwarves is called Thorin. This ruler was named Thor. Thorin tells Bilbo about a story that happened years before. There was an evil dragon who was named Smaug. Bilbo agrees to join the dwarves. Bilbo and Gandalf travel together with the thirteen dwarves through the wild. They then map out the Lonely Mountain. While they are on their way east, they have to cross the Misty Mountains. The Misty Mountain is a territory that is manned by goblins. Unfortunately, Bilbo and his Co are taken captive by a bunch of goblins. Gandalf manages to rescue all the dwarves by killing the great goblin. In the process of saving the dwarves, Bilbo is separated from the rest. Stealing Back the Treasure Bilbo manages to meet with the dwarves again, and they set out to find the Lonely Mountain. Smaug the dragon realizes that there is a treasure missing and he sets out to hunt down Bilbo and the 13 dwarves. What follows is a series of twists and turns that makes this story very interesting. You can get the full story in the Hobbit book pdf. Part 1 An unexpected party. At the end of the sixth chapter, Bilbo finds himself on the other side of the Misty Mountains. Chapter 1 to Chapter 6 Part 2 Bilbo and the 13 dwarves arrive at Mirkwood. They come to the Lonely Mountain to find Smaug. Unfortunately, there is nobody home. Chapter 7 to Chapter 12 Part 3 Thorin, the leader of the dwarves, is killed. Smaug is known more, and finally, everyone can feel safe. Chapter 13 to Chapter 19 About the Author: It is therefore vital that we get to know the author, J. R Tolkien , beyond his name. So who is J. R Tolkien was a South African author who was born in on 3rd January. He later moved to England when he was just a child with his siblings when their parents died. While abroad, Tolkien and his other siblings lived with a relative who was a priest. He went to Exeter College and studied classic literature. During World War 1, he enlisted as a soldier and fought in the battle of Somme. In , he joined the faculty of the University of Leeds to continue with his linguistic studies. He then became a professor at Oxford University. It is during his stint as a professor that the idea of the Hobbit first came to him. He wrote a short line about a hobbit while he was grading a paper. He would later write this award-winning fantasy novel and publish it in These two novels would then be adapted into films. Tolkien died in in Oxford.

Chapter 5 : [PDF] The Hobbit PDF by J.R.R. Tolkien - Pirated Ebooks

The Hobbit The Hobbit is an action packed story of Bilbo Baggins' adventure in stealing Smaug-the-magnificent's grand hoard of dragon gold. A band of dwarves by the names of Thorin, Kili, Fili, Bombur, Bofur, Bifur, Balin, Dwalin, Oin, Gloin, Ori, Nori, Dori and the wizard Gandalf embark on the tough journey.

Bilbo travels with a crew all the way to the Lonely Mountains. Tolkien was an English writer, poet, philologist, and university professor known for his classic In this high fantasy book Tolkien talks about the various turning points and shows the different obstacles that affect the way that Bilbo reacts to certain parts of the story. Tolkien did not only write *The Hobbit* as an entertainment for children, but to also have an opportunity to experiment new ideas and concepts. Bilbo is expected to be a thief, but he changes this also to help better himself, and not let others define who he is. As Bilbo starts his journey he does not really know what is going on or what to do. Since everything happened so suddenly there is no choice but for him to just go along. This did not end up being an easy decision to make knowing that the hobbit was an introvert and liked to stay in the comfort of his ordinary home. So despite what he is feeling he has to learn to put his emotions to the side to better focus on the task at hand. So that is why it is great to push yourself out of your comfort zone to accomplish different things that you never thought you could do. This is exactly what Bilbo does. In Mirkwood the dwarves are captured by spiders, which puts all the pressure on Bilbo and his ring to save them from the crisis. Using Sting, his legendary sword, he slices the rest of the crew free from the remains of the spider web. The spiders then flee away. This is one of the few actions that leaves Bilbo feeling invincible. While knowing it was only himself, the sword, and the ring he still puts forth his best. He now knows that even without his ring he can still be twice as strong than he was before. Knowing that this is not the first time he is saving a situation is a major boost in his self confidence and courageousness. Bilbo is now slowly becoming a hero, who has definitely gained more respect from the dwarves and others around him. Meaning all who try to slow you down and get in your way their time of punishment will come. Just as how karma works in the modern world. Nothing comes without some sort of trial. It is up to the individual to overcome it and stick with what they were intended to do in the first place. Proving that what people may end up fighting may be better than what they were searching for in the first place. This relates to Bilbo in many circumstances. This is Bilbo during the story as he searches for valuable items but you have to do more than search sometimes to find what you need. Gollum is a small, dark creature who lives alone on an island near the lake. In this type of setting, Gollum cannot interact with any other person. The only person he can talk to is himself, which he does frequently. Assuming that Gollum has poor interaction skills, he tries to play a trick on Bilbo using his magic ring. With Gollum seeing how much Bilbo had developed in surviving skills and how much ingenuity he had, this would be an unforgettable mistake. When Gollum figures out Bilbo is in possession of his primary tool this leaves him prone to attack. Gollum tries to get back his ring, but Bilbo uses invisibility to escape both him and the Goblins before Gollum can sniff him out with his senses. Using his instincts, he leaps away into the daylight where he can no longer be captured because light destroys the goblins. Without the help of Gandalf or the dwarves, he knows he has to figure something out quickly. In this turning point Bilbo again displays a grand amount of bravery. Through this it is clear how Bilbo develops beyond his hobbit surroundings into someone who can survive danger and take appropriate risks.

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Chapter 7 : The Hobbit - Wikipedia

J.R.R. Tolkien (), beloved throughout the world as the creator of The Hobbit, The Lord of the Rings, and The Silmarillion,

DOWNLOAD PDF J. R. R. TOLKIENS THE HOBBIT (PLAYSCRIPT)

was a professor of Anglo-Saxon at Oxford, a fellow of Pembroke College, and a fellow of Merton College until his retirement in

Chapter 8 : J.R.R. Tolkien's 'The Hobbit' may command up to \$27, - Antique Trader

This one-hour version of Tolkien's classic novel, designed for small theaters or large, is a suspenseful, fast-moving journey through the sometimes dark, sometimes charming, always compelling world of Middle Earth.

Chapter 9 : NPR Choice page

Eighty years ago Thursday, English writer John Ronald Reuel Tolkien, otherwise known as J.R.R. Tolkien, released the first edition of The Hobbit, or There and Back Again. The children's fantasy.