



POWERPOINT PRESENTATION
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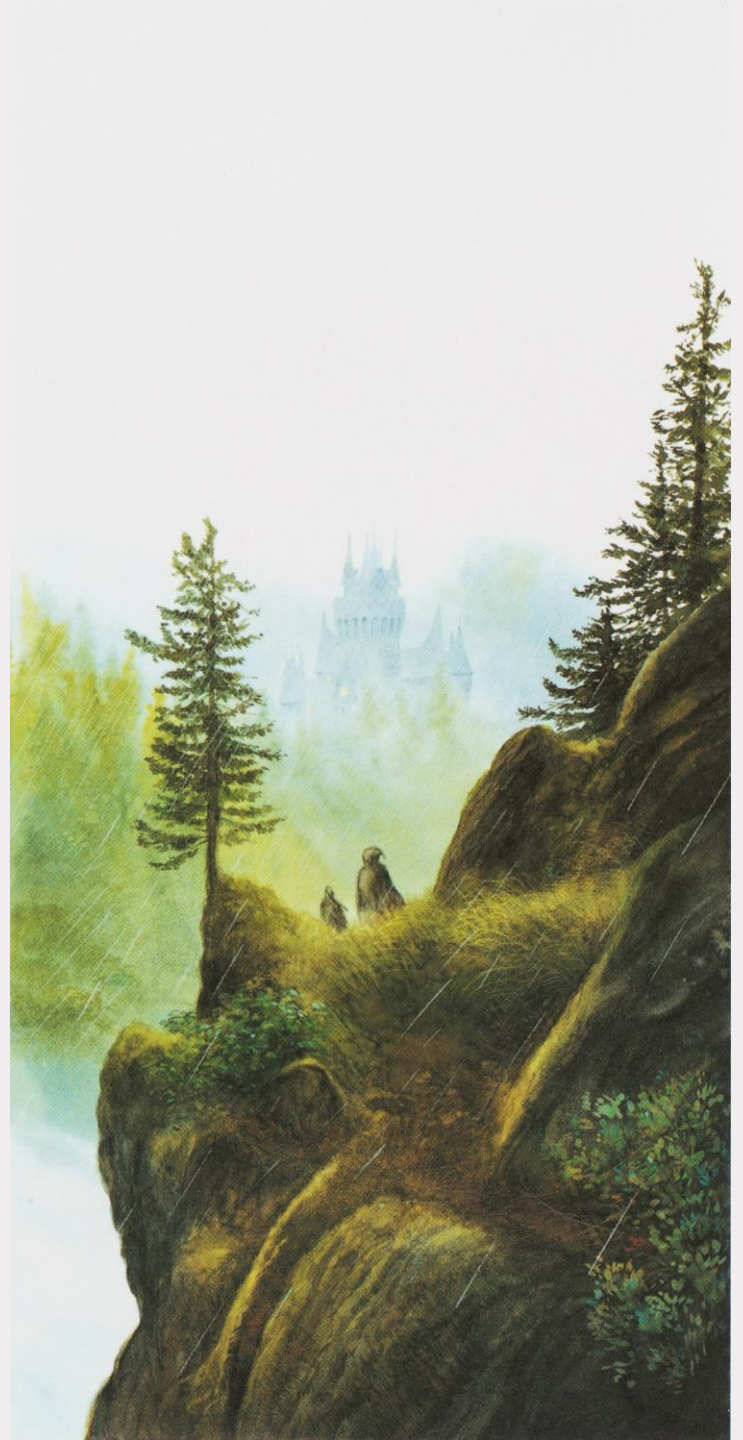
MATTHEW QUERINO

ALGONQUIN REGIONAL HIGH SCHOOL
NORTHBOROUGH, MA

FALL 2017

The Hobbit

Or There and Back Again



The Hobbit

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The Hobbit directed by Arthur Rankin, Jr. and Jules Bass

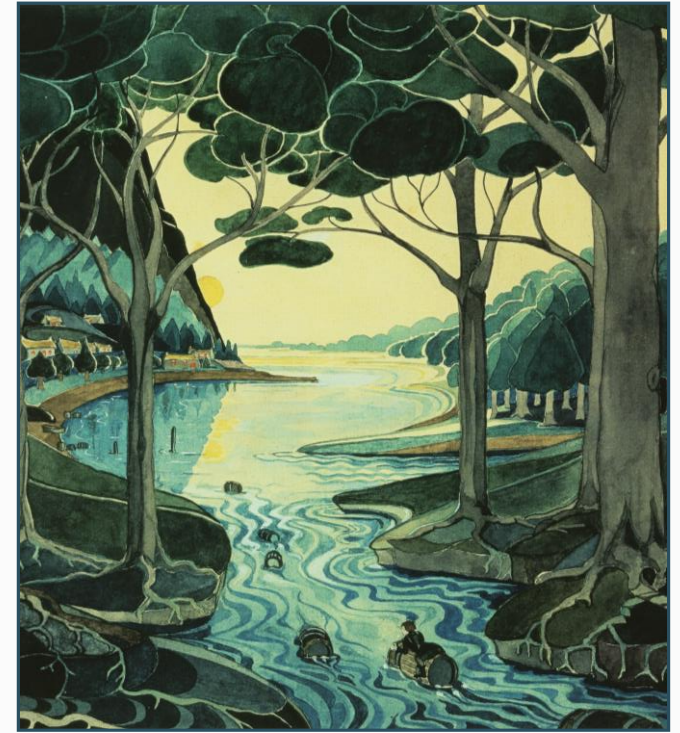
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The Lord of the Rings films directed by Peter Jackson

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The Hobbit films directed by Peter Jackson

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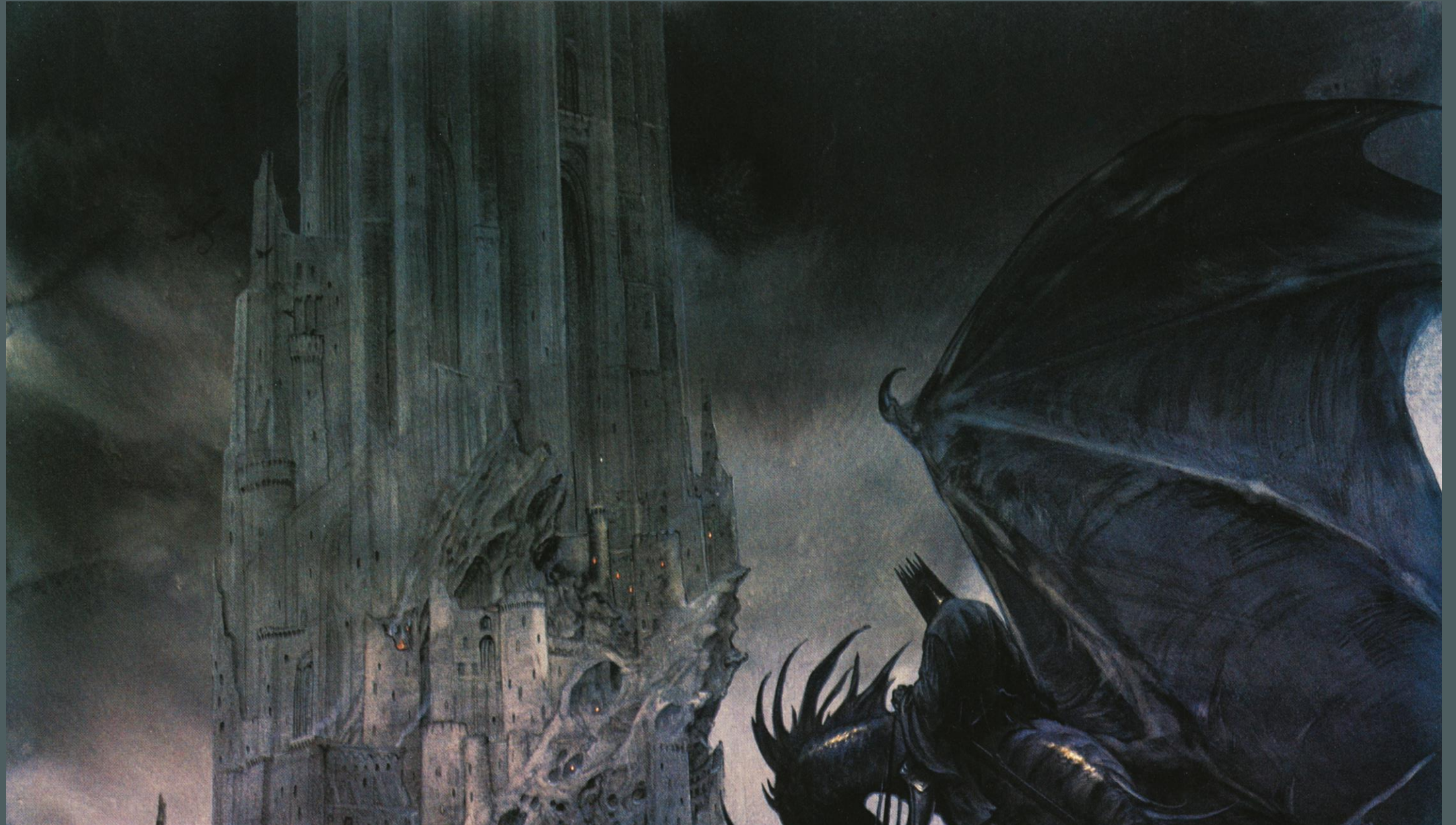
ORIGINAL ILLUSTRATIONS BY
J.R.R. TOLKIEN



NEW ILLUSTRATIONS BY JOHN HOWE

“John’s visual style has translated strongly on screen. In our movie version of *The Fellowship of the Ring*, it’s John’s Gandalf that arrives at John’s Bag End. Gandalf delights the Hobbits with John’s fireworks whilst, many miles away, John’s Barad-dûr rises again above the Mordor landscape.”

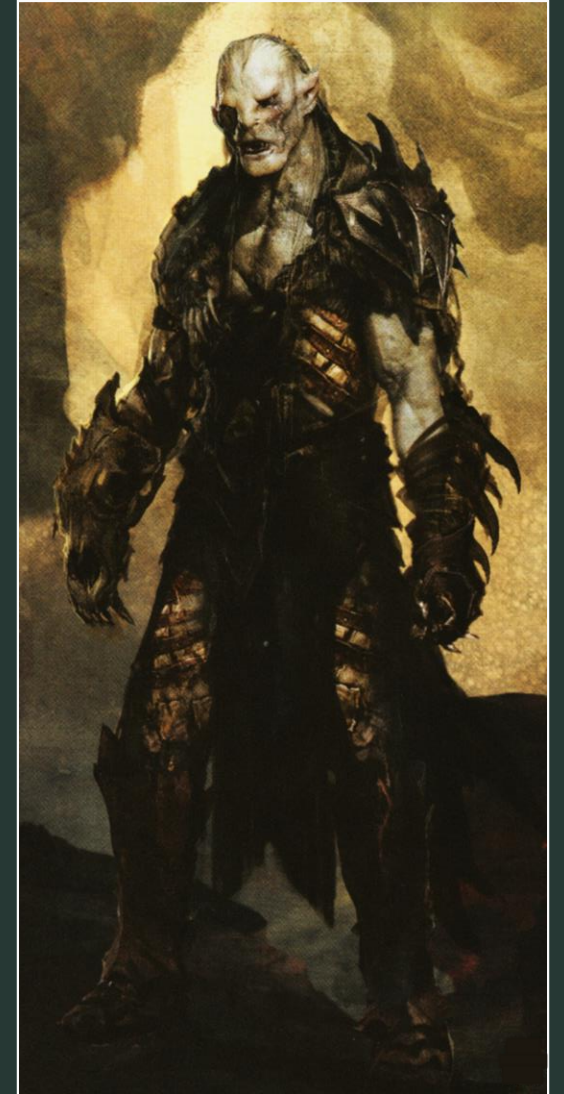
– PETER JACKSON
NEW ZEALAND, 2001





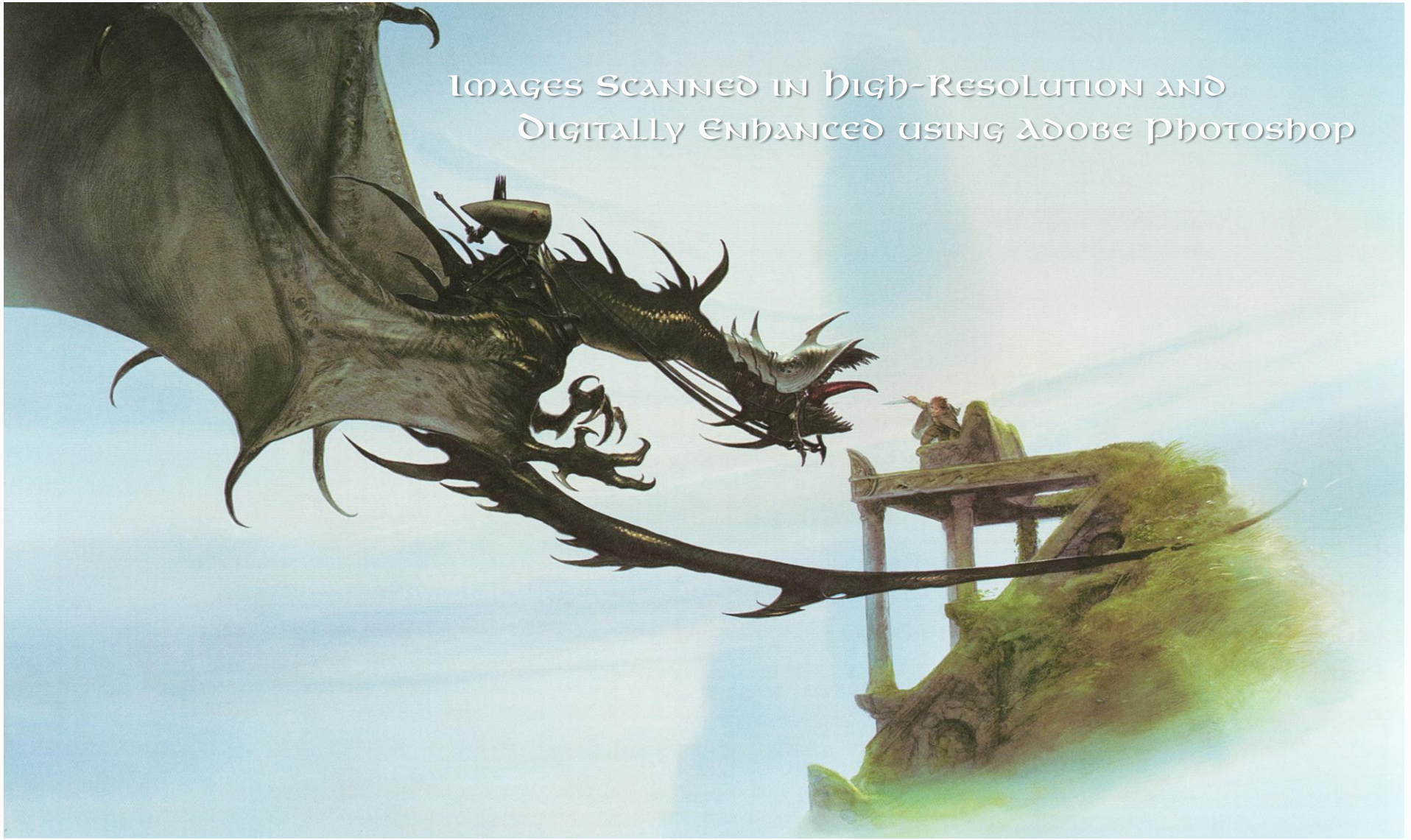
The Dark Tower (1990)
by John Howe

CONCEPT ART FOR THE HOBBIT AND THE LORD OF THE RINGS FILMS BY WETA WORKSHOP

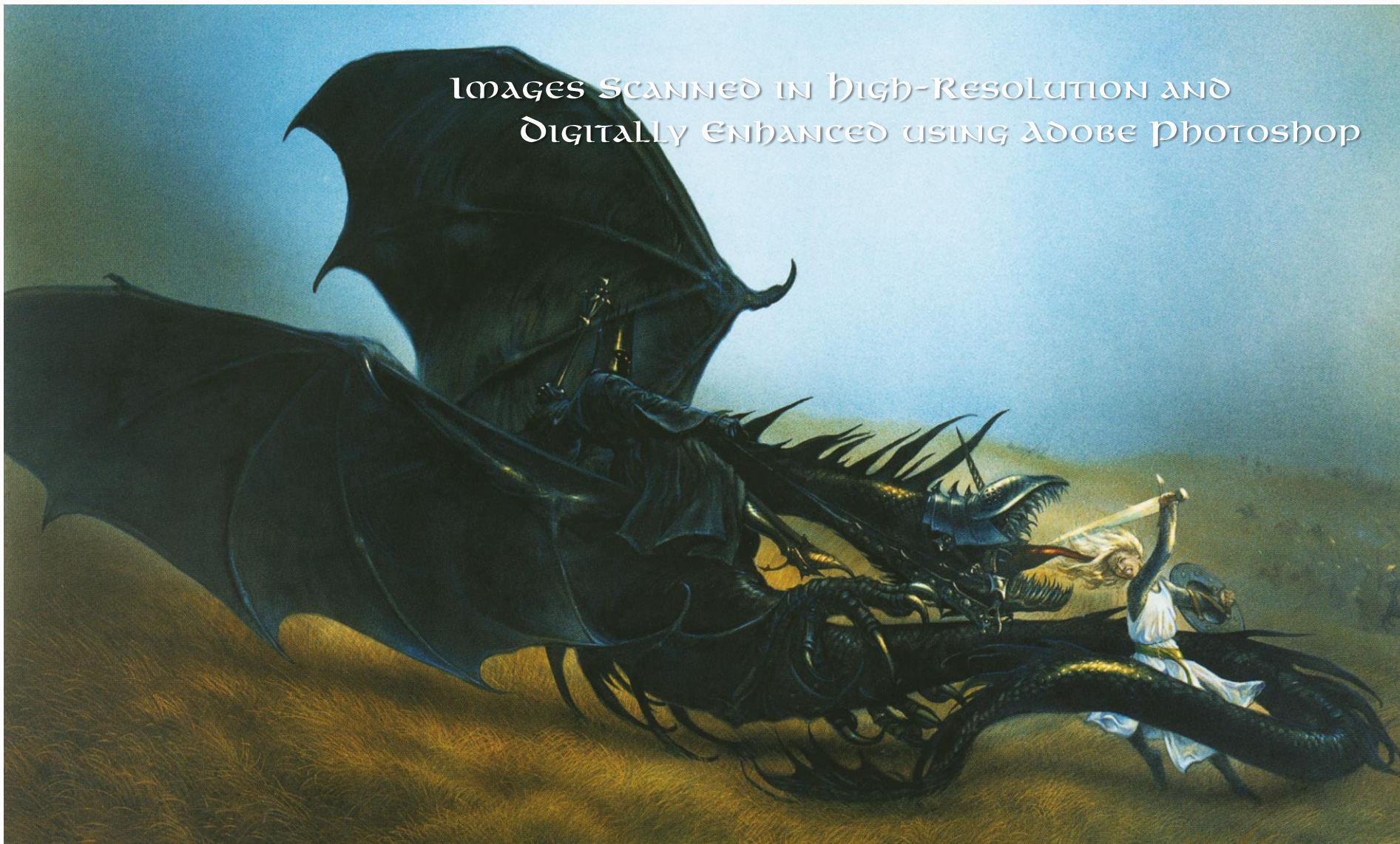




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Images Scanned in High-Resolution and
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MUSIC COMPOSED, ORCHESTRATED, AND
CONDUCTED BY

HOWARD SHORE

MUSIC PERFORMED BY NEW ZEALAND
SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA





CONTENTS

Introduction and Copyright	1
Map of Middle-earth	15
The Shire	17
Characters' Backgrounds	21
Biography: J.R.R. Tolkien	26
A Short Rest	34
One Ring Film Clip	38
Riddles in the Dark	39
Comparing Film Adaptations	42
Works Cited	45





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evendim

Låke
evendim

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FORLINDON

BLUE

portland

grey
hävens

Lune

håklond

FORLINDON

westmarch

michel delving

hobbiton

lower
mills

the SHIRE

old forest
buckland

ridge
water

BREE

weather top
great east road

hornwell river

Loudwater river

Brandywine river

Sarn
ford

the
greenway

chargad

river

eregion

MORIA

Silverlode

Lorien

nimrod

nlånd







The Shire

The Shire is an area of about 18,000 square feet in Tolkien's Middle-earth. The social structure of the Shire seems to have been rather simple: there were a few members of the landed gentry who were well enough off not to have to work, but most Hobbits were farmers, tradesmen, or laborers; there were some poor, but their plight was not extreme. The Shire was primarily agricultural. The Hobbits who lived there managed to ignore the outside world for so long that they almost forgot it existed, even though the Great East Road went right through the Shire. In part, this safety was due to the constant protection of the Rangers. However, even the Shire would come under attack by agents of Sauron during the War of the Ring.



The Istari

Gandalf is one of five beings sent to Middle-earth by the Valar to unite and counsel the Free Peoples in their struggles against Sauron. They possess great skill of body and mind, and their powers are focused through their staffs. Each of the Istari has his own color and grade within the Order. Saruman the White is the eldest and arguably the greatest of the Wizards followed by Gandalf the Grey. Gandalf looks like a grey-cloaked, grey-haired, bent, old man, and passed easily for a meddlesome old conjurer; at times, however, he revealed his true majesty and power. Prior to his fight with the Balrog, his body was apparently mortal, vulnerable both to weapons and magical force; but as Gandalf the White, no weapon could harm him, and his power over the spirit world was greatly increased. The other Istari were Radagast the Brown and several, unnamed wizards, who dwelt far in the east.



Smaug

Smaug is given one of the strongest portraits of any dragon in modern fiction with many of his attributes being derived directly from the unnamed dragon in the ancient Anglo-Saxon poem *Beowulf*. We are told a great deal about him before we ever meet him—of the fear and destruction he has caused and his greed for treasure. In 2770, hearing of the wealth of Erebor, Smaug destroyed Dale and drove the Dwarves away from the Kingdom under the mountain. These events took place nearly two hundred years before the start of *The Hobbit*. Later, disturbed and angered by Thorin and Company's attempt to reclaim Erebor in *The Hobbit*, Smaug will attack and destroy much of Esgaroth. Smaug was the greatest dragon of his time and one of the last dragons of Middle-earth. In addition to the various honorifics the frightened Bilbo will bestow on him, Smaug was also known as Smaug the Golden.



SAURON

In *The Lord of the Rings*, we learn that the Necromancer of *The Hobbit* is also the Dark Lord, or Sauron, of *The Lord of the Rings*. In the Third Age, without the One Ring which formed the base of his power, Sauron was extremely cautious. His strategy was twofold: to weaken the Dúnedain kingdoms without provoking massive retaliation, and to recover the Ring. The latter policy was clouded by Sauron's uncertainty about the fate of the Ring, which should have been destroyed by Isildur. After Sauron rose again, he hid his identity and was known as the Necromancer or the Sorcerer of Dol Guldur. A necromancer is a wizard or conjurer who communicates and has dealings with the dead. During the events of *The Hobbit*, he returned to Dol Guldur with increased strength and renewed his plots until he was driven out of his fortress by the White Council. He then retreated to Mordor.

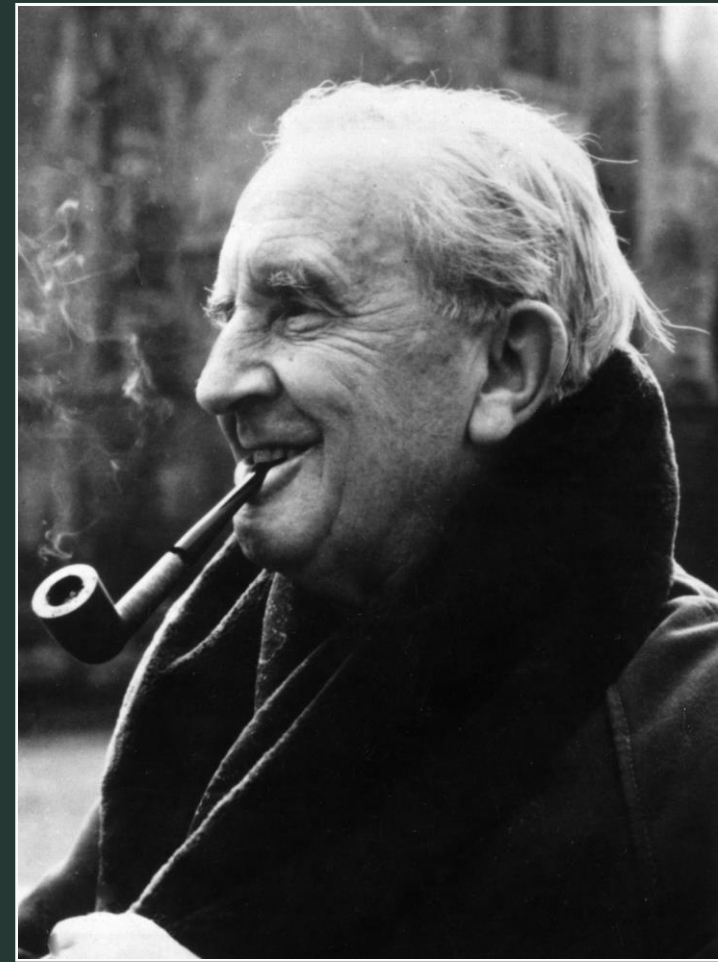




CHAPTER ONE: AN UNEXPECTED PARTY

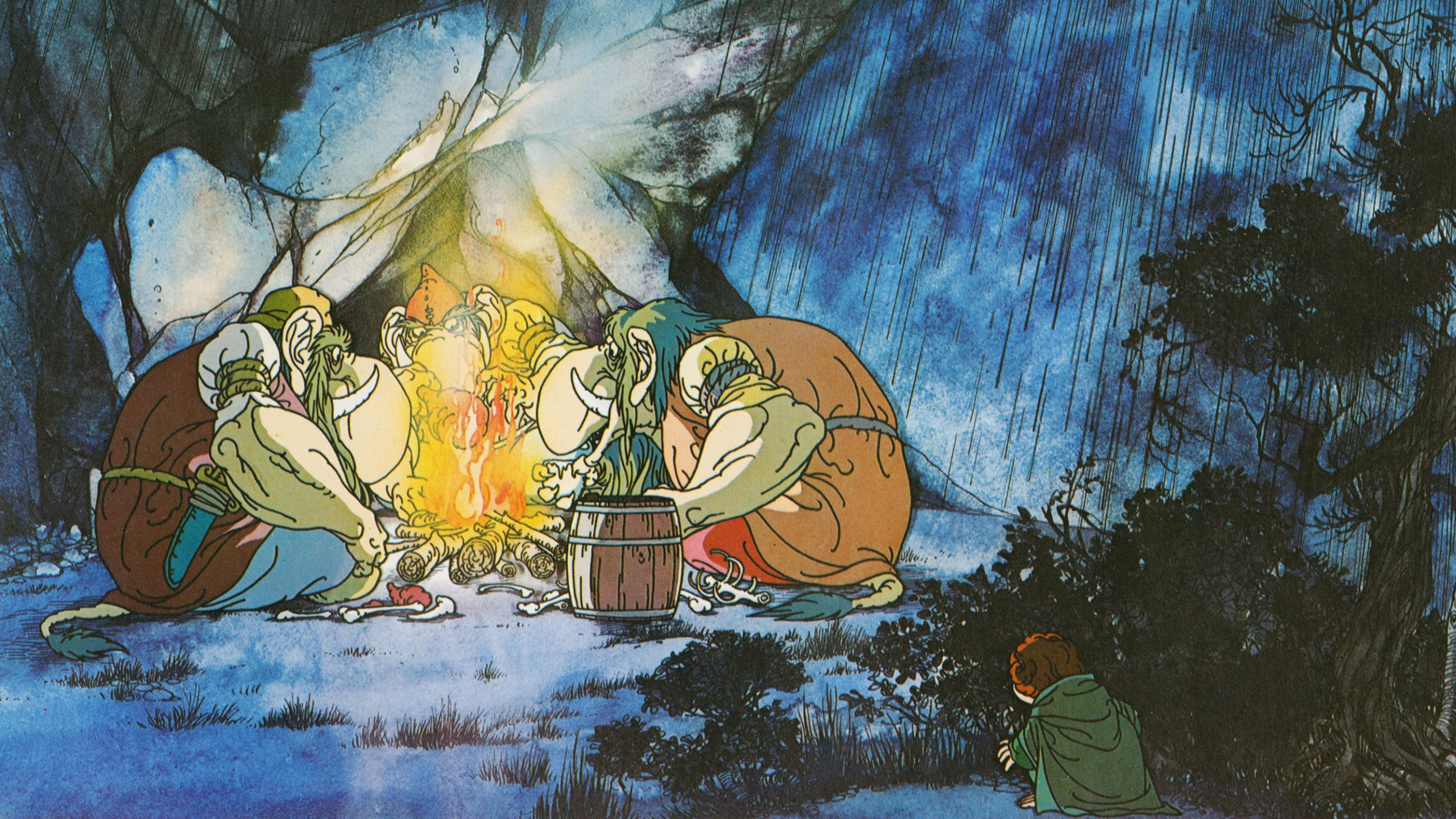
J.R.R. TOLKIEN

John Ronald Reuel Tolkien once said that his typical response upon reading a medieval work was not to want to embark on a critical or philological study of it, but instead to write a modern work in the same tradition. These statements serve as a good entry point in studying Tolkien and his works. For with an understanding of Tolkien's background and his literary interests there follows a greater appreciation of what he achieved in his best-known works. *The Hobbit* represents the first coming together of various facets of Tolkien's writing—his poetry (there are sixteen poems in *The Hobbit*, plus eight riddles); his artwork; the peoples and places from his invented mythology (Elrond, Mirkwood, and the Necromancer, Sauron); and the style and accessibility of his writing for children, together with a kind of playfulness drawing on his professional knowledge of medieval languages and literature. *The Hobbit* was first published in England on September 21, 1937. The first printing sold well, and a reprint was needed before Christmas. Over the years since *The Hobbit* was first published, a number of Tolkien's illustrations have become what might be called the “standard” illustrations that usually appear in the book. In the 1950s sales of *The Hobbit* picked up considerably, climbing even more dramatically after the publication of its long-awaited sequel, *The Lord of the Rings*, in the years of 1954 and 1955.



J.R.R. TOLKIEN
CREATOR OF
MIDDLE-EARTH

in many
of your
the group
elb



Chapter Two: Roast Mutton (Sheep)





ångmår
of old

hills of
evendim

Låke
evendim

Fornost

ettenmoors

gundåsåd
misty mountains

FORLINDON

Forlond

BLUE

grey
håvens

Lune

westmårch

michel delving

hobbiton

ridge
water

weather top

BREE

great east road

old forest
buckland

the SHIRE

håklond

FORLINDON

mountains

Brandywine river

Sårn
ford

the
greenway

ehårgåd

hornwell river

Loudwater river

MORIA

Silverlode

LORIEN

Glådden
glådd
field

Rhudiårch

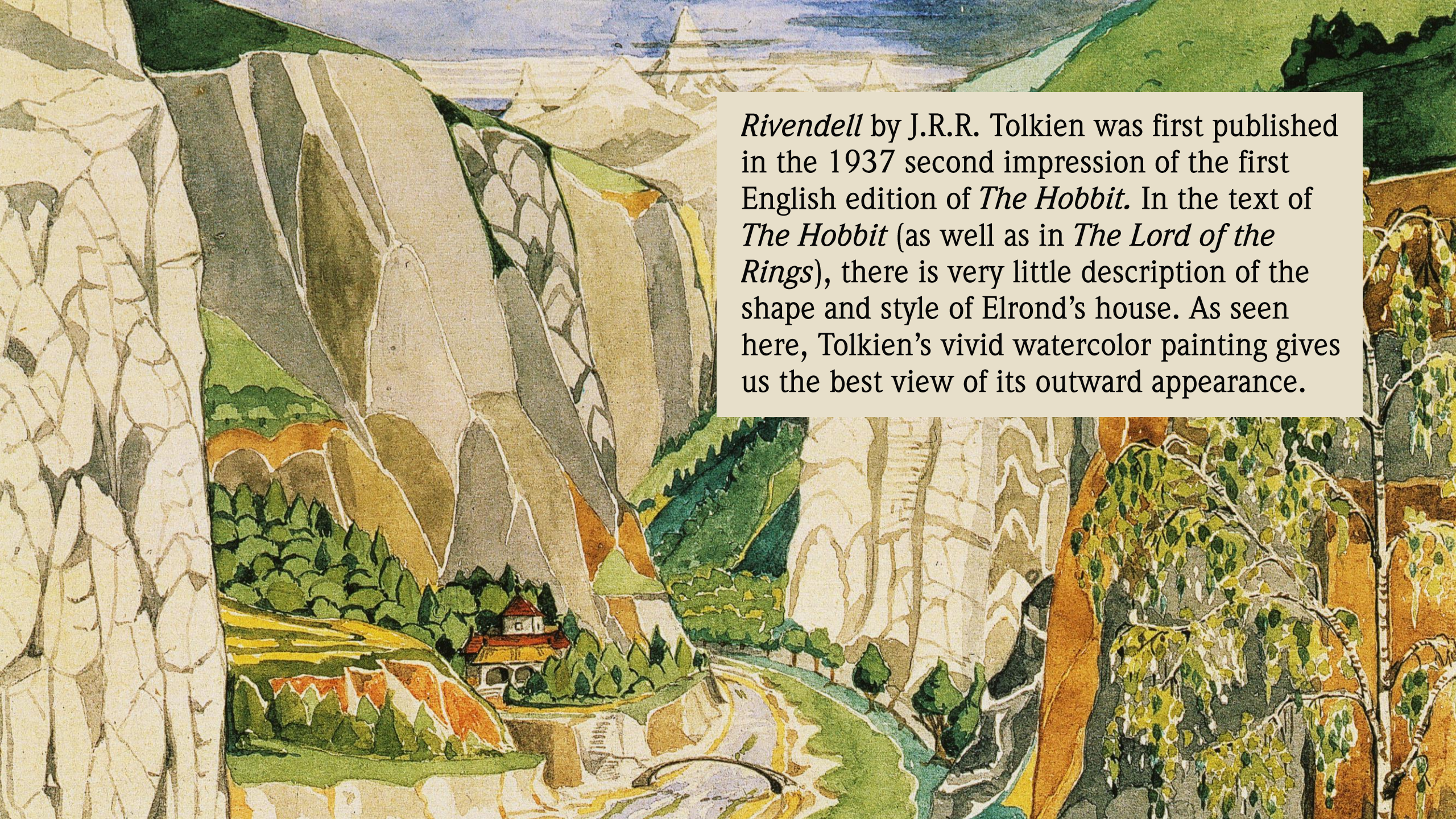
eregion

nlånd



AT THE FORD OF BRUINEN BY JOHN HOWE

“One morning they forded a river at a wide shallow place full of the noise of stones and foam. The far bank was steep and slippery. When they got to the top of it, leading their ponies, they saw that the great mountains had marched down very near to them” (*Hobbit* 51). The Ford of Bruinen was the crossing of the Bruinen River on the Great East Road path to Rivendell. The upper reaches of the river were under the control of Elrond, who could cause it to flood whenever an enemy tried to cross it. The river is also called the River of Rivendell and the Loud-water river. John Howe’s painting is depicting a scene from *The Lord of the Rings* (1954).



Rivendell by J.R.R. Tolkien was first published in the 1937 second impression of the first English edition of *The Hobbit*. In the text of *The Hobbit* (as well as in *The Lord of the Rings*), there is very little description of the shape and style of Elrond's house. As seen here, Tolkien's vivid watercolor painting gives us the best view of its outward appearance.



The Great Goblin





*Three Rings for the Elven-kings under the sky,
Seven for the Dwarf-lords in their halls of stone,
Nine for Mortal Men doomed to die,
One for the Dark Lord on his dark throne
In the Land of Mordor where the Shadows lie.
One Ring to rule them all, One Ring to find them,
One Ring to bring them all and in the darkness bind them
In the Land of Mordor where the Shadows lie.*



In August of 1952—after working for more than fourteen years on a follow up to *The Hobbit*—J.R.R. Tolkien recorded some of his favorite excerpts from *The Hobbit* and what would become *The Lord of the Rings*. The tape, which he had made for his friends, reaffirmed his commitment to finishing his manuscripts. Tolkien begins reading from Chapter V: Riddles in the Dark on page 79 of the Houghton Mifflin edition of *The Hobbit: or There and Back Again*: “Deep down here by the dark water lived old Gollum, a small slimy creature...”



Chapter five: Riddles in the Dark

COMPARING FILM ADAPTATIONS



THE HOBBIT (1977)

The Animated Hobbit

Directed by Arthur Rankin & Jules Bass



THE HOBBIT (2012)

The Hobbit: An Unexpected Journey

Directed by Peter Jackson





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