

## Chapter 1 : Der Herr der Ringe - Die Gefährten () - Full Cast & Crew - IMDb

*An ancient Ring thought lost for centuries has been found, and through a strange twist in fate has been given to a small Hobbit named Frodo. When Gandalf discovers the Ring is in fact the One Ring of the Dark Lord Sauron, Frodo must make an epic quest to the Cracks of Doom in order to destroy it!*

Tolkien warned them that he wrote quite slowly, and responded with several stories he had already developed. The story would not be finished until 12 years later, in 1949, and would not be fully published until 1954, when Tolkien was 63 years old. Writing [edit] Persuaded by his publishers, he started "a new Hobbit" in December 1937 Tolkien made another concerted effort in 1941, and showed the manuscript to his publishers in Tolkien Collection at Marquette University. The Lord of the Rings, in evidence: This element in the tale has given perhaps more pleasure to more readers than anything else in it. Tolkien included neither any explicit religion nor cult in his work. Rather the themes, moral philosophy, and cosmology of The Lord of the Rings reflect his Catholic worldview. In one of his letters Tolkien states, "The Lord of the Rings is of course a fundamentally religious and Catholic work; unconsciously so at first, but consciously in the revision. For the religious element is absorbed into the story and the symbolism. It has also been suggested that The Shire and its surroundings were based on the countryside around Stonyhurst College in Lancashire where Tolkien frequently stayed during the 1920s. After Milton Waldman, his contact at Collins, expressed the belief that The Lord of the Rings itself "urgently wanted cutting", Tolkien eventually demanded that they publish the book in 1954 Tolkien was initially opposed to titles being given to each two-book volume, preferring instead the use of book titles: The Lord of the Rings: However these individual book titles were later scrapped, and after pressure from his publishers, Tolkien initially suggested the titles: Wollheim, science fiction editor of the paperback publisher Ace Books, claimed that The Lord of the Rings was not protected in the United States under American copyright law because Houghton Mifflin, the US hardcover publisher, had neglected to copyright the work in the United States. Tolkien took issue with this and quickly notified his fans of this objection. Tolkien undertook various textual revisions to produce a version of the book that would be published with his consent and establish an unquestioned US copyright. Hammond and Christina Scull, under supervision from Christopher Tolkien, studied and revised the text to eliminate as many errors and inconsistencies as possible, some of which had been introduced by well-meaning compositors of the first printing in 1954, and never been corrected. Further corrections were added to the 60th Anniversary Edition in 2004. Translations of The Lord of the Rings The novel has been translated, with various degrees of success, into at least 56 languages. Because The Lord of the Rings purports to be a translation of the fictitious Red Book of Westmarch, with the English language representing the Westron of the "original", Tolkien suggested that translators attempt to capture the interplay between English and the invented nomenclature of the English work, and gave several examples along with general guidance. The initial review in the Sunday Telegraph described it as "among the greatest works of imaginative fiction of the twentieth century". Both the characters and the work itself are, according to Jenkyns, "anemic, and lacking in fibre". Hugo Dyson complained loudly at its readings. Lewis, had very different feelings, writing, "here are beauties which pierce like swords or burn like cold iron. Here is a book which will break your heart. Despite its numerous detractors, the publication of the Ace Books and Ballantine paperbacks helped The Lord of the Rings become immensely popular in the United States in the 1960s. The book has remained so ever since, ranking as one of the most popular works of fiction of the twentieth century, judged by both sales and reader surveys. In similar polls both Germany [64] and Australia [65] also found The Lord of the Rings to be their favourite book. In a poll of Amazon. Themes of The Lord of the Rings Although The Lord of the Rings was published in the 1950s, Tolkien insisted that the One Ring was not an allegory for the atomic bomb, [67] nor were his works a strict allegory of any kind, but were open to interpretation as the reader saw fit. In The Two Towers, the character Samwise sees a fallen foe and considers for a moment the humanity of this fallen Southron who, just moments before, is shown to be a man of color. Critics have also seen social class rather than race as being the determining factor in the portrayal of good and evil.

## Chapter 2 : Der Herr der Ringe - Die Gefährten () - IMDb

*The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring* PG 2h 58m From the idyllic shire of the Hobbits to the smoking chasms of Mordor, Frodo Baggins embarks on his epic quest to destroy the ring of Sauron.

Unbeknownst to them, the Dark Lord Sauron forges the One Ring in Mount Doom, infusing into it a great part of his power to dominate, through it and at a distance, the other Rings, so he might conquer Middle-earth. Isildur is later killed by Orcs, and the Ring is lost for 2,000 years, until it is found by Gollum, who owns it for five centuries. The Ring is then found by a hobbit named Bilbo Baggins. Sixty years later, Bilbo celebrates his 111th birthday in the Shire, reuniting with his old friend, Gandalf the Grey. Bilbo reveals that he intends to leave the Shire for one last adventure, and he leaves his inheritance, including the Ring, to his nephew, Frodo. Although Bilbo has begun to become corrupted by the Ring and tries to keep it for himself, Gandalf intervenes. Gandalf, suspicious of the Ring, tells Frodo to keep it secret and to keep it safe. Gandalf then investigates the Ring, discovers its true identity, and returns to warn Frodo. Gandalf also learns that Gollum was tortured by Orcs, and that Gollum uttered two words during his torture: Gandalf rides to Isengard to meet with fellow wizard Saruman the White, but learns that he has joined forces with Sauron, who has unleashed the Ringwraiths to find Frodo. After a brief battle, Saruman imprisons Gandalf. Frodo and Sam are joined by fellow hobbits Merry and Pippin, and they evade the Ringwraiths, arriving in Bree, where they are meant to meet Gandalf. The hobbits are ambushed by the Ringwraiths, and one stabs Frodo with a cursed Morgul blade. Frodo meets Gandalf, who escaped Isengard on the back of a giant Eagle. Bilbo gives Frodo his sword, Sting. The Fellowship discovers that the dwarves within Moria have been slain, and they are attacked by Orcs and a cave troll. They defeat them, but are confronted by an ancient demon called a Balrog. Gandalf casts the Balrog into a vast chasm, but it drags Gandalf down into the darkness with it. Galadriel privately informs Frodo that only he can complete the quest, and that one of his friends will try to take the Ring. Meanwhile, Saruman creates an army of Uruk-hai to track down and kill the Fellowship. Frodo wanders off and is confronted by Boromir, who tries to take the Ring in desperation. Afraid of the Ring corrupting his friends, Frodo decides to travel to Mordor alone. The Fellowship is then ambushed by the Uruk-hai. Merry and Pippin are taken captive, and Boromir is mortally wounded by the Uruk chieftain. After slaying the chieftain, Aragorn watches Boromir die peacefully. Before filming began on 11 October, the principal actors trained for six weeks in sword fighting with Bob Anderson, riding and boating. Jackson hoped such activities would allow the cast to bond so chemistry would be evident on screen as well as getting them used to life in Wellington. Elijah Wood as Frodo Baggins: Wood was the first actor to be cast on 7 July. Sean Connery was approached for the role, but did not understand the plot, [13] while Patrick Stewart turned it down as he disliked the script. Unlike his on-screen character, McKellen did not spend much time with the actors playing the hobbits; instead he worked with their scale doubles. Daniel Day-Lewis was offered the part at the beginning of pre-production, but turned it down. Stuart Townsend was cast in the role, before being replaced during filming when Jackson realised he was too young. Dominic Monaghan as Meriadoc Brandybuck: Monaghan was cast as Merry after auditioning for Frodo. Bloom initially auditioned for Faramir, who appears in the second film, a role which went to David Wenham. Bruce Willis, a fan of the book, expressed interest in the role, while Liam Neeson was sent the script, but passed. Holm previously played Frodo in a radio adaptation of *The Lord of the Rings*, and was cast as Bilbo after Jackson remembered his performance. Actress Helena Bonham Carter had expressed interest in the role. She was one of the last actors to be cast, on 25 August. Peter Jackson wanted to cast Lucy Lawless as Galadriel, but she declined due to pregnancy. Lee was a major fan of the book, and read it once a year. He had also met J. David Bowie expressed interest in the role, but Jackson stated, "To have a famous, beloved character and a famous star colliding is slightly uncomfortable. Originally hired as one of the several stunt performers for the film trilogy, Baker ended up landing the role. In addition, he went on to play several Orcs as well. Andy Serkis as Gollum: Peter Jackson as Albert Dreary: Comparison with the source material[ edit ] The inscriptions on the Ring Jackson, Walsh and Boyens made numerous changes to the story, for purposes of pacing and character development. Jackson said his main desire was to make a film focused primarily on

Frodo and the Ring, the "backbone" of the story. The time between Gandalf leaving the Ring to Frodo and returning to reveal its inscription, which is 17 years in the book, is compressed for timing reasons. This move is omitted, and associated events, including the involvement of Merry and Pippin, are changed and combined with him setting out for Bree. Characters such as Tom Bombadil and the incidents in the Old Forest and the Barrow Downs are left out to simplify the plot and increase the threat of the Ringwraiths. While some characters are left out, some are referenced such as the trolls Tom, Bert, and William to show how *The Hobbit* and *The Lord of the Rings* series intertwine. The role of Barliman Butterbur at the Prancing Pony is largely removed for time and dramatic flow. The events at Weathertop were also altered. The location of the fight against the Ringwraiths was changed to the ruins on top of the hill rather than a campsite at its base. Arwen was given a greater role in the film, accompanying Frodo all the way to Rivendell, while in the book Frodo faced the Ringwraiths alone at the Ford of Bruinen. The character of Glorfindel was omitted entirely and his scenes were also given to Arwen. She was tacitly credited with the river rising against the Ringwraiths, which was the work of her father Elrond with aid from Gandalf in the book. This element is not present in the book, where Aragorn intends to claim the throne at an appropriate time. In the book Narsil is reforged immediately when he joins the Fellowship, but this event is held over until *Return of the King* in film to symbolically coincide with his acceptance of his title. These elements were added because Peter Jackson believed that each character should be forced to grow or change over the course of the story. Jackson also shortens the Council of Elrond by spreading its exposition into earlier parts of the film. The tone of the Moria sequence was altered. In the book, following the defeat on the Caradhras road, Gandalf advocates the Moria road against the resistance of the rest of the Fellowship save Gimli, suggesting "there is a hope that Moria is still free". The filmmakers chose instead for Gandalf to resist the Moria plan as a foreshadowing device. The corpses of the dwarves are instantly shown as the Fellowship enter Moria. The noise is incredible. This finale is played as a climactic battle, into which he introduces the Uruk-hai referred to as Lurtz in the script. In the book, Boromir is unable to tell Aragorn which hobbits were kidnapped by the orcs before he dies. Development[ edit ] Peter Jackson began working with Christian Rivers to storyboard the series in August, as well as getting Richard Taylor and Weta Workshop to begin creating his interpretation of Middle-earth. She and 40 seamstresses would create 19, costumes, 40 per version for the actor and their doubles, ageing and wearing them out for impression of age. Filming took place in various locations across New Zealand. A list of filming locations, sorted by appearance order in the film:

## Chapter 3 : The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring Free Movie Watch Online - calendrierdelasc

*The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring is a fantasy adventure film directed by Peter Jackson based on the first volume of J. R. R. Tolkien's The Lord of the Rings (). [4] [5] [6] It is the first instalment in The Lord of the Rings series, and was followed by The Two Towers () and The Return of the King (*

Edit Formed after the Council of Elrond , the Fellowship consisted of nine members: Merry and Pippin were never intended to be a part of the Fellowship, with Elrond considering two Elf-lords from his own house. He wished to send the two younger hobbits back to the Shire as messengers to warn other Hobbits of the growing evil. However, the Halflings persevere: Merry is chosen and Gandalf convinces Elrond of the loyalty of Pippin. The Fellowship, being led mainly by Gandalf, headed down the path to Mordor. After a long and difficult journey south from Rivendell, and a near-catastrophic attempt to cross over the Misty Mountains , the Fellowship descended into Moria. Gandalf fell facing this menace, and the Company was forced to go on without him. This route was quicker than an overland march, but the group was attacked by Orc archers and shadowed by Gollum , who had begun following them in Moria. Forced to portage their boats around the waterfall called Rauros , the Fellowship soon ran into difficulties. Boromir finally succumbed to temptation, and attempted to seize the Ring from Frodo. This led to Frodo using the Ring to escape and he and Sam leaving to spare the others the lure of it. The repentant Boromir died trying to defend Merry and Pippin against a large force of Uruks from Isengard. The Fellowship was dissolved on the banks of the Anduin that day. Frodo and Sam carried on towards Mordor; Boromir was given funerary rites and sent floating over the falls, and Aragorn, Legolas and Gimli departed on their way to save Merry and Pippin. Their plan was to take the hobbits to Saruman in Isengard. So upon arriving to site of battle, Aragorn discovers that the hobbits fled deep into Fangorn Forest. Gandalf , though thought to be dead when he fell at the Bridge of Khazad Dum in Moria, came back to Middle-earth , reincarnated as Gandalf the White. He encountered Aragorn, Legolas and Gimli in Fangorn, and they, mistaking Gandalf for Saruman , attempted to kill him. Gandalf assured them that Merry and Pippin were safe knowing they were in the hands of Treebeard. From there they rode out to Edoras , capital of Rohan. Frodo and Sam continued their journey, getting closer to Mordor. Gollum had tailed them. While attempting to take "the precious" in their sleep, Frodo and Sam awoke and captured him. Frodo realizing who he was decided Gollum could be used as guide into Mordor. The fellowship is reunited again after the War of The Ring up until Rohan, where the fellowship ends.

## Chapter 4 : Watch The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring Full Movie Online on calendrierdelasc

*The Fellowship of the Ring (The Lord of the Rings, Part 1) [J.R.R. Tolkien] on calendrierdelascience.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. The opening novel of The Lord of the Ringsâ€”"the greatest fantasy epic of all timeâ€”"which continues in The Two Towers and The Return of the King. Nominated as one of America's best-loved novels by PBS's The.*

## Chapter 5 : Watch The Lord Of The Rings: The Fellowship Of The Ring () Full HD Online

*The future of civilization rests in the fate of the One Ring, which has been lost for centuries. Powerful forces are unrelenting in their search for it. But fate has placed it in the hands of a.*

## Chapter 6 : The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring - Wikipedia

*Assisted by a Fellowship of heroes, Frodo Baggins plunges into a perilous trek to take the mystical One Ring to Mount Doom so that it and its magical powers can be destroyed and never possessed by.*

## Chapter 7 : The Fellowship of the Ring (group) | The One Wiki to Rule Them All | FANDOM powered by WI

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### Chapter 8 : Watch The Lord Of The Rings: The Fellowship Of The Ring Full Movie Online | Movies

*Young hobbit Frodo Baggins, after inheriting a mysterious ring from his uncle Bilbo, must leave his home in order to keep it from falling into the hands of its evil creator.*

### Chapter 9 : The Lord of the Rings: The Fellowship of the Ring () - Movie | Moviefone

*A daunting task lies ahead for Frodo when he becomes the Ringbearer - to destroy the One Ring in the fires of Mount Doom where it was forged. Keywords: the lord of the rings the fellowship of the ring.*