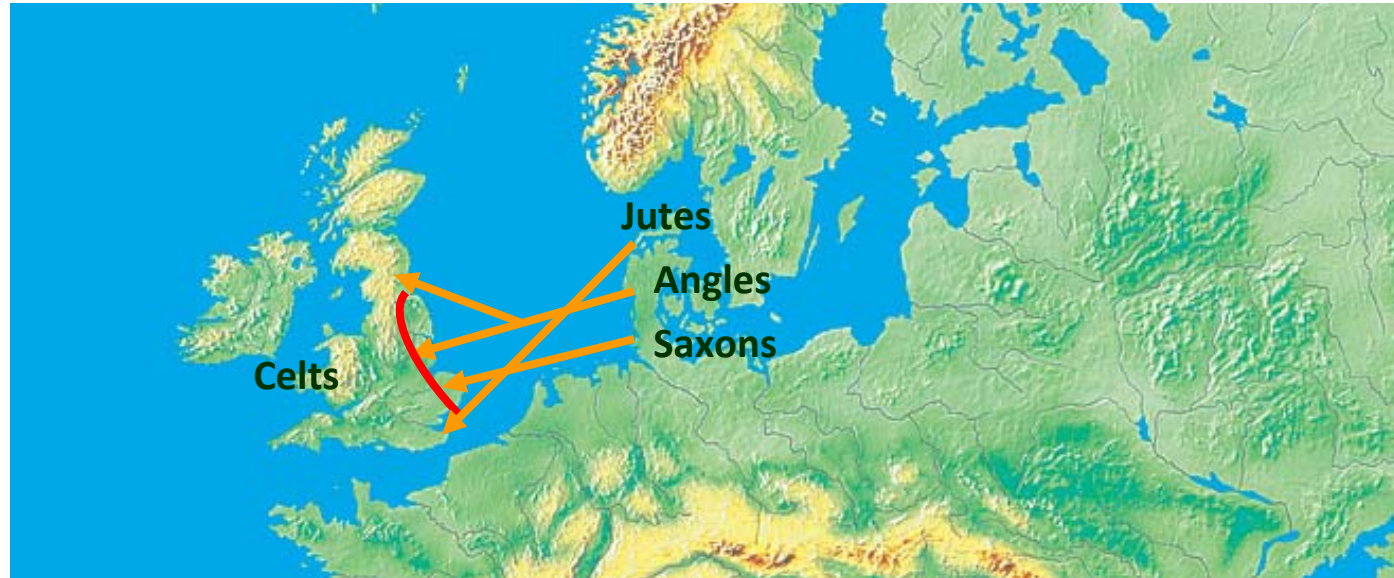


The Anglo-Saxon Legacy



The Anglo-Saxon Legacy

History of the Times



- Saxon clans impose _____ on the island for six centuries Angle and.
- Until the _____, Britain is subject to constant _____ and battles.
- _____ unites Anglo-Saxons against the invading Danes.
- The spread of _____ helps unify the Anglo-Saxons.

The Anglo-Saxon Legacy

The Anglo-Saxon bards

-
-
-
-

Why were the scopos important?

-



Anglo-Saxon harp

The Anglo-Saxon Legacy



Literature of the Times

- _____ emerges as a written language.
- _____ copy ancient manuscripts, preserving classical and Anglo-Saxon texts.
- _____ detail events of early English history.

The Epic Tradition

Characteristics of an Epic:

-

-

-

-

The Epic Tradition

The Epic Hero

Epic heroes

- who carry the status and power of gods within themselves
- who remain subject to the joys and hardships of the human condition

The Epic Tradition

The Epic Lives On

Today, the epic tradition thrives in our own popular culture, where a diverse array of larger-than-life characters appear . . .

• in movies

• in television shows

• in fantasy novels

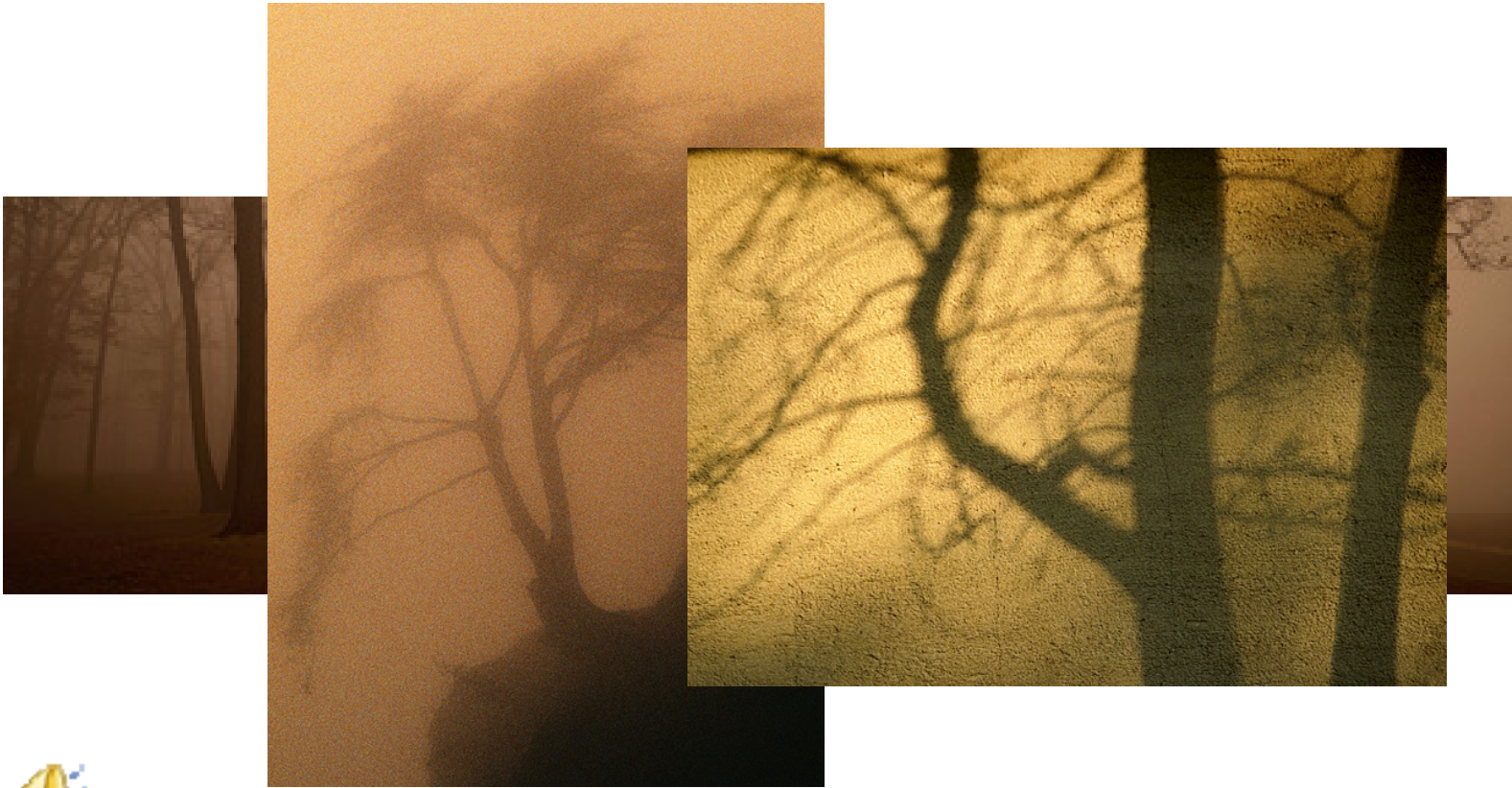
• in video games

• in comic books

These characters, both male and female, are often superhuman and easily recognizable as descendants of the ancient heroes.

Beowulf

Introducing the Epic



Beowulf

Introducing the Epic

Beowulf is

-

-



Beowulf

Introducing the Epic



Characters

Beowulf:

Hrothgar:

Grendel:

Grendel's mother:

Dragon:

Beowulf

Introducing the Epic

Places

Herot:



TIP

Beowulf

Introducing the Epic

Places

• *Beowulf* takes place in _____.

• Scholars think



Beowulf

Translations of *Beowulf*

Beowulf was composed in **Old English**. The versions you will read were translated by Burton Raffel and Seamus Heaney.



Their translations reflect these features of Anglo-Saxon poetry:

- alliteration
- kenning

Beowulf

Translations of *Beowulf*

Anglo-Saxon poets used a **caesura**,_____.



The caesura is present in these lines:

ðā com of more under misthleopum
Grendel gongan, godes yrre bær;
mynte se manscaða manna cynnes
sumne besyrwan in sele þam hean.



Line divided into two parts by a caesura.

Beowulf

Translations of *Beowulf*

Here are the same lines in modern English:

Out from the marsh, from the foot of misty
Hills and bogs, bearing God's hatred,
Grendel came, hoping to kill
Anyone he could trap on this trip to high Herot.

In English, _____.

Beowulf

Translations of *Beowulf*

Alliteration: _____.

And **w**ith old **w**oes new **w**ail my dear
time's **w**aste.

The emphasis on the **w** sound in this line from Shakespeare's Sonnet 30 creates a melancholy tone.

Beowulf

Translations of *Beowulf*

Find examples of **alliteration** in this translation of lines 392-395 of *Beowulf*:

Out from the marsh, from the foot of
misty hills and bogs, bearing
God's hatred, Grendel came, hoping
to kill
Anyone he could trap on this trip to
high Herot.

Beowulf

Translations of *Beowulf*

The **kenning** is another poetic device that was used by the oral poet. A kenning is a _____

Examples of kennings from *Beowulf*:

gold-shining hall = Herot

guardian of crime = Grendel

strong-hearted wakeful sleeper = Beowulf

cave-guard and sky-borne foe = dragon

Beowulf

Translations of *Beowulf*

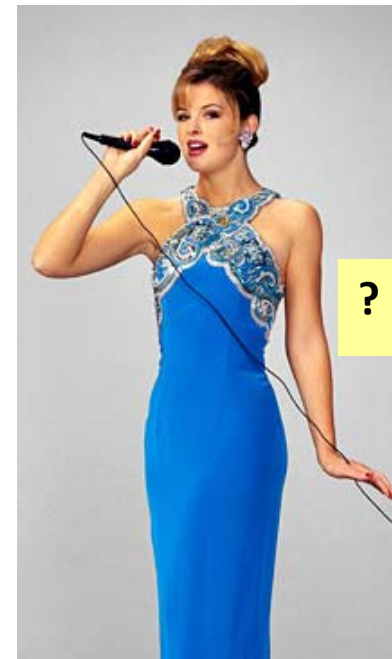
Create modern-day **kennings** for things you see around you.



giver of words
word-wand



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[End of Section]