

1: Twelfth grade Lesson BEOWULF: Beowulf's Last Battle, The Death of Beowulf, Mourning Beowulf

Introduction. An analysis of the epic of Beowulf cannot be complete without analyzing Beowulf's Death. There are many important aspects to the story, including the 8th century Germanic culture that is the historical setting and hubris, his tragic flaw.

Get Full Essay Get access to this section to get all help you need with your essay and educational issues. Evil and Life and Death to find that the two themes are the biggest themes in an epic. The elements are present toward what the type of reflection and will be touched on all keys. Beowulf and The Iliad both have references to the themes of Good vs. Evil and Life and Death and will be looked at separately. Beowulf shows a very equal standing toward Good vs. Evil and Life and Death and is noted and cited all through the epic poem. In the very beginning of Beowulf the first noted themes of Good vs. Evil is become present. In Beowulf the other strong theme involved in this epic poem and many others is Life and Death. Now the next epic poem to compare is The Iliad. Of course the epic will be still analyzed for the two major themes. However I believe that there are a stronger sense of Life and Death rather than the theme of Good vs. Evil in this epic poem. Seeing how the sense of Good vs. Evil is lacking in a review of the epic poem and more of a Life and Death I was only able to find a one noted cited that would be considered Good vs. Evil. When reading that cite it shows Achilles being the Good aspect since he chose not to fight only for glory while Hector only wanting to fight Achilles showing his greediness and arrogance making him the evil aspect. Any of the other citing from The Iliad all refers back to Hector and Achilles making them the only true Good vs. Evil match up that was a main cause for the story. Now on to the next theme which is Life and Death, which in comparison is a stronger and vaster in the Iliad than Good vs. Evil. In the epic poem the Iliad for one the whole plot of the epic is caused by the death of Achilles friend Patroclus. So by readings that it shows the sense of death soon to come to a character in the near future. Overall the two epic poems both showed their senses of the major themes of Good vs. Evil and Life and Death. All citing and notation were based off of the two main characters of each poem since they were always tied into every theme the epic poems had surfaced.

2: Mortality in Beowulf by on Prezi

Beowulf lies dead, and Wiglaf is bowed down with grief at the loss of his lord. The dragon, too, lies slain on the ground. The poet briefly commemorates the beast's end. Slowly, the Geatish warriors who had fled from the battle straggle back to the barrow to find Wiglaf still vainly trying to.

While Beowulf cannot kill Grendel directly in their first encounter, he still wounds him fatally. Beowulf follows her to a cavern beneath a lake where he slays her with a magical sword. There he also finds the dying Grendel and decapitates him. Beowulf returns home to become king of the Geats. After some 50 years, a dragon whose treasure had been stolen from his hoard in a burial mound begins to terrorize Geatland. Beowulf, now in his eighties, tries to fight the dragon but cannot succeed. Eventually, Beowulf slays the dragon but is mortally wounded. In the end, his followers bury their king in a mound by the sea. Joan Acocella writes that since Tolkien was not a professional poet like Heaney, he had to make compromises in translating the original Old English epic. Beowulf expert and University of Kentucky professor Kevin Kiernan, called it a "travesty", and criticism was also offered by Harvard professor Daniel Donoghue. Tolkien himself who disliked his own translation. According to Kiernan, any prose translation of Beowulf will neglect the "poetic majesty" of the original. Tolkien specialized in English philology at university and in graduated with Old Norse as special subject. In , he became Reader in English Language at the University of Leeds , where he claimed credit for raising the number of students of linguistics from five to twenty. Acocella writes that Tolkien may not have had the time to pursue a publication when he moved to Oxford and began to write his novel *The Hobbit*. *The Monster and the Critics* ". According to this lecture, the true theme of Beowulf, namely death and defeat, was being neglected in favour of archaeological and philological disputes on how much of the poem was fictive or true. 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.

3: The Death of Beowulf by Joseph Leitao on Prezi

The death scene between Wiglaf and Beowulf is one of the best of the whole poem, full of emotion and feeling, but not over-sentimentalized. You can imagine the ancient audiences being enthralled by this section.

There are many important aspects to the story, including the 8th century Germanic culture that is the historical setting and hubris, his tragic flaw. To fully understand the death of Beowulf, one must have a basic understanding of every aspect of the story. Its purpose is to answer the following questions: How did Beowulf die? Summary of the Story Beowulf The Historical Setting "Although the poem itself is English in language and origin, it deals not with native Englishmen but with their Germanic forebears"- Norton Anthology of English Language, p30 The epic Beowulf is an 8th century Germanic or more appropriately Anglo-Saxon epic poem by an unknown author, and preserved in writing by a Christian monk or monks around the 10th Century AD. It is hailed as one of the greatest examples of Old English Literature, and one of the earliest such writings along with The Dream of the Rood. Old English, although the ancient precursor to the Modern English spoken through much of the world today, is almost entirely incomprehensible to Modern English. Hrothgar is the aging king of the Danes. His tribe possesses a large Mead hall, called the Hall of Heorot, that is under siege by a horrible monster. Neither the king nor his men are match for the beast, and they live in fear of its pillages at night. Beowulf is hailed as a hero and returns to Gotland located in the southern part of modern-day Sweden shortly thereafter. He soon becomes king and rules valiantly for many years, until a dragon threatens his great city. He kills the beast but is fatally wounded in the process. His death is a testament to his hubris because he chose to fight the dragon alone to attain glory rather than enlist the help of others. We of Gare-Danes lit. The thief "There was a hidden passage unknown to men, but someone managed to enter by it and interfere with the heathen trove The person, described in the text as a thief, takes a goblet from the cave that is protected by a dragon. The dragon soon awakes to find out that some of his treasure is missing. Infuriated, It seeks vengeance. The dragon exits its cave in a burst a fire breath and arrogance. It notices footprints leading from the cave and toward the kingdom and begins to unleash its fury on the citizens below. Beowulf and the dragon "Then the wound dealt by the ground-burner earlier began to scald and swell; Beowulf discovered deadly poison suppurating inside of him" Norton, lines The dragon that terrorizes the kingdom is an enormous and terrible creature. It strikes fear in even some of the most brave men. As king, Beowulf is the ultimate protector of his people. He defends his kingdom as a great warrior king and slays the beast in an epic battle involving balls of fire and razor sharp talons. He is, however, fatally wounded by the dragon during the battle. Why did Beowulf die The reason Beowulf died can be summed up in one word- hubris. In a show of pure strength and bravery, Beowulf disarmed himself and killed Grendel barehanded, something that no other warrior in the land could do. Neither Hrothgar nor any of his men were any match for the Grendel. In fact, the soldiers slept at night in constant fear that it would return to terrorize them. Well, to be exact, she attacked Beowulf first, but Beowulf sought out the conflict.. Her son was killed and she sought revenge. She returned to the hall of heorot where her son was murdered and killed the first person she found. Beowulf tasked himself with slaying the second beast to avenge the kingdom. However, Beowulf also did it for selfish motives. He desired everlasting glory and the personal immortality, something that was central to his 8th century Germanic culture. Breca and he challenged each other to a swimming match in full combat armor to see who was faster. Beowulf may have lost the competition, but he also was attacked by, and killed, nine sea monsters during the race. The dragon The dragon that Beowulf faced was a monster of epic proportions, not surprisingly. Its size was not explicitly mentioned in the text, but it was large enough to level an entire kingdom. There was no reason why Beowulf had to fight the dragon alone. He did so because of his hubris. He was, after all, the great and unmatched warrior who defeated Grendel and his mother when no one else could. Therefore, when the dragon threatened the kingdom that he was sworn by God to protect, Beowulf did just as he had always done. He sought to showcase his warrior strength in battle and attain continued glory. Old Age Beowulf was an aging king "Beowulf spoke, made a formal boast for the last time: He consistently performed many feats of strength that defied typical human ability. But Beowulf was growing old. So Beowulf must have been somewhere around

THE DEATH OF BEOWULF pdf

70 years old. He was no longer able to deliver on his prideful boasts. Faced the dragon alone Beowulf had an entire army at his disposal. Although they ran scared upon seeing the dragon, he did nothing to muster his forces. Furthermore, he was offered help from his loyal warrior Wiglaf but scoffed at accepting any help from others. Beowulf, however, was too prideful to do the right thing and paid for his hubris with his life. Conclusion Beowulf death was caused by a poisonous wound from the dragon. But he really died because his past and his pride blinded him to the reality that he was an aging king who could no longer perform the same feats of strength and bravery, making him a tragic hero. He was blinded by his past and buried by his pride.

4: The death of Beowulf

Beowulf's Death (pages of "The Norton Anthology") The dragon advances, and Beowulf finds his iron shield less protection than he thought against the dragon's flames.

In the story named after him, Beowulf is the most detailed character; he is characterised both directly and indirectly by his actions and by the way others see him. Together, his traits form a picture of the ideal hero. However, he is more than just a type, he is a fully imagined character who grows wise with experience. Especially his handgrip is remarkably strong. His strength plays an important role in the monster fights; it is the strength of his grip that makes Grendel realise immediately that he has met his match. In the dragon fight, Beowulf hits the dragon so hard that his sword breaks, and the poet explains Beowulf is simply too strong to gain any benefit from the use of swords. This abnormal strength sets him apart from the beginning as a kind of superman. Beowulf would not have been a heroic poem but a romantic fable about the battle between good monsters and bad monsters. That he is not superhuman does not mean Beowulf is in any way ordinary; on the contrary, he clearly stands out as the strongest, bravest and best man around. He has a strength unequalled among mankind. He has a family and a history; he is one of his people and therefore a shining example to them as well as the audience of the story. Courage is another important trait for heroes in general, and Beowulf in particular. The main events of the story, the three monster fights, demonstrate his courage, and he is praised for it repeatedly. In Denmark, there is Unferth, who, as Beowulf points out, lacks the heart needed to defeat Grendel: I tell you truly, son of Ecglaf, that Grendel, the awful monster, would never have done so many terrible deeds against your lord, humiliation in Heorot, if your spirit, your heart, were so fierce in the fight as you yourself hold. These were supposed to be brave men, hand-picked by Beowulf. It has been argued that it was this desire for glory that destroyed Beowulf in the end, and that it is possible to be too courageous. An overdose of courage turns into pride, and pride comes before the fall, as Hrothgar warned Beowulf. Having told him of Heremod. This kind of pride is something that Beowulf avoids. He always remembers the possibility that he might die; it just does not stop him from taking heroic action. His boasts show self-assurance, but always balanced with the awareness that the battle might end in his death. Especially before his last fight, when he is weighed down with age and experience, Beowulf dwells on his mortality. During the preparation for the two other monster fights, he is just as aware of his mortality. He asks Hrothgar to send his armour back to Hygelac should Grendel defeat him, and remarks with a kind of dark humour that he need not worry about a funeral, as Grendel will eat him whole. Likewise, before he dives into the mere, he asks Hrothgar to take his retainers under his wing if he does not return. So while he is not afraid to die, he is always aware that he might, and he is careful to make the proper arrangements in case he does. There is a marked difference in disposition between the young Beowulf of the first half and the grey haired king of the second. In his later years, Beowulf has grown more thoughtful; he falls to brooding when the dragon burns down his hall, although the poet adds this was unusual for him. He has the many deaths of his kinsmen pressing on his mind and many memories of battle, and the speech he delivers before facing the dragon is long and heavy with the stories of battles won and lost. He had a rash, impatient self-confidence when he was younger: Growing older, he has slowed down, become more gloomy and thoughtful. However, his courage is no less, he does what he has to do without hesitation or doubt. During his long reminiscence, he pictures himself always in the front of the battle, fighting for as long as he lives: This courage is not the same kind as the courage he showed in Denmark: Beowulf can no longer be charged with a naive sort of idealism. Nonetheless, he goes out to defend his kingdom without fear or doubt. Far from bringing his spirit down, the tragedies of life have only strengthened his resolve. His sense of propriety is another important trait: Beowulf does the right thing almost to a fault. When Beowulf returns to Unferth, he comments that he found no fault with the blade. Courage and strength were important qualities in a retainer, but courtesy, or correct behaviour, were admirable as well. The poet as well as the other characters have only praise for Beowulf. The only time he is charged with a lack of bravery or inappropriate behaviour is before he has had a chance to prove himself. Unferth had heard of Beowulf before he came to

Denmark, but knows him only as the losing party in an ill-advised swimming match. Beowulf and Breca risked their lives without any need, and Beowulf lost the match. This does not bode well for his fight with Grendel, Unferth points out, but in his reply, Beowulf explains they were only boys then *cnihtwesende* l. He corrects the story and with this, the Danes are happy and full of hope again. That Unferth did not have a high opinion of Beowulf should not surprise us, as the Geats themselves never thought much of him before he set out to Denmark. This mistake is corrected when he returns laden with treasures. Once he has proven himself, Beowulf is never questioned again. He is given high praise on his return: His dealings were honourable: After his death, there are a few more hints that we should judge Beowulf positively. However, in other Old English texts the same phrase is used to mean "he went to heaven". The poet may have had a different view on this, although it is hard to decide on such scant evidence. Another indication of the way Beowulf was judged at his death is given at his cremation: This line is discussed by Taylor who considers it a sign of divine favour. It was an ancient belief, described in *Ynglingasaga*, that the higher the smoke rose, the higher the dead person would be in heaven Taylor, p. The rising smoke could be taken as a sign that Beowulf was judged favourably by God, regardless of the meaning of the word "heafon" which could mean either "sky" or "heaven". Robinson, with due care, suggests that after his death, Beowulf may even have been revered as a god. The poet hints on this with the description of the burial, which could be considered redundant, as Beowulf had already been cremated. We know heroes and kings were sometimes deified and worshiped, and that, in the Christian era, pagan gods were often explained away as ancient kings. As he becomes an ancestor, his name and his reputation will live on and provide guidance to his people, while his successor is now free to fully assume the position of king. Pagan gods and ancestors have no place in the Christian worldview, except as ancestors in a very abstract sense: From the rich funeral pyre and the elaborate ceremony surrounding the burial, we may infer that to the Geats, Beowulf was more than that; he was more than just a memory. The poet usually refrains from commenting on the meaning of pagan ritual, or on the details of pagan beliefs. Exactly how he understood these rituals or intended them to be interpreted is hard to decide. However, it is clear that the Geats remember their lord in the most positive way imaginable, and the poet explicitly praises them for this ll. It is one of the signs the poet approved of everything Beowulf did and believed. He awards him only the highest praise. Beowulf the king has been charged with making bad decisions and having the wrong motivations. If we accept the hypothesis, put forward by Leyerle, [8] that Beowulf was not a good king and somehow failed to provide for his people, the melancholic tone and the disastrous predictions for the future in the last third of the poem would be perfectly explicable. The tragedy can be blamed on Beowulf and the intention of the poet is not to give us an example to emulate but a warning against bad kings. The problem with this interpretation is that the poet never makes this warning explicit. In fact, Beowulf has all the characteristics of a good king. Leyerle describes how the poet used the old material of heroic poetry to describe a "fatal contradiction" at the heart of heroic society Leyerle, p. The qualities that make a good retainer "blind courage and self-sacrifice for the sake of personal glory" are very bad qualities for a king. Leyerle believes Beowulf made the wrong choice in fighting the dragon; this task was better left to heroes who could be missed rather than to kings, who could not. It is to be doubted, however, that the Danes, terrorised in their hall, would have seen things the same way. He is not blamed anywhere for not taking on Grendel himself, but this is only because he is too old to fight him: That was a king, blameless in all things until old age took his strength, as it has often harmed many ll. Hrothgar is valued for his wisdom, but his choice to let Grendel rule the hall at night is not described as wisdom anywhere. He simply has no choice, as he has no one strong enough to defeat the monster. His inability to do anything weighs heavy on his heart. It is true that Beowulf died in a fight he took on partially for selfish reasons; his desire for glory played an important role. Beowulf has reigned for fifty years, and cannot have been young when he accepted the throne. There is no reason we should lose sight of it. Leyerle contrasts the heroic code with the responsibilities of a king, and detects a conflict of duties. This conflict was also perceived and commented on by Anglo-Saxons. Leyerle refers to the witness of St. His dilemma is between meeting the demands of God, who will not tolerate bloodshed, and the demands of men, his men, who would rather die on the battlefield than walk away from a fight. This conflict is similar to that described by Leyerle, and according to Leyerle, Beowulf made the wrong choice. It seems unlikely, then, that the

Beowulf poet, who had no explicit religious agenda, meant for the audience to draw this conclusion from his subtle ironies or interlace structure. It is more likely that to him, the gaining of glory and treasure was something different entirely from the sins of pride and cupidity. Our personal feelings about what makes a good king can easily mislead us. The Anglo-Saxons, and certainly the Geats and Danes, had ideas about war and peace, and good or bad leaders, that were very different from our own. We are told much more about his youth and his death than about his political decisions, but one thing the poet states with undisguised admiration: Keeping the enemies at bay is an important quality in a king, and one of the things Beowulf achieves for his people.

5: SparkNotes: Beowulf: Lines 2400-2500

The dragon wounds Beowulf in the neck. Wiglaf strikes the dragon and he and Beowulf succeed on killing the beast. Nevertheless, fate that night intended Beowulf's wound to be proved mortal.

See Article History Beowulf, heroic poem, the highest achievement of Old English literature and the earliest European vernacular epic. It deals with events of the early 6th century and is believed to have been composed between 550 and 650. Although originally untitled, it was later named after the Scandinavian hero Beowulf, whose exploits and character provide its connecting theme. There is no evidence of a historical Beowulf, but some characters, sites, and events in the poem can be historically verified. The poem did not appear in print until 1815. Unexpectedly, young Beowulf, a prince of the Geats of southern Sweden, arrives with a small band of retainers and offers to cleanse Heorot of its monster. During the night Grendel comes from the moors, tears open the heavy doors, and devours one of the sleeping Geats. He then grapples with Beowulf, whose powerful grip he cannot escape. He wrenches himself free, tearing off his arm, and leaves, mortally wounded. The next day is one of rejoicing in Heorot. In the morning Beowulf seeks her out in her cave at the bottom of a mere and kills her. The Danes rejoice once more. Hrothgar makes a farewell speech about the character of the true hero, as Beowulf, enriched with honours and princely gifts, returns home to King Hygelac of the Geats. But now a fire-breathing dragon ravages his land and the doughty but aging Beowulf engages it. The fight is long and terrible and a painful contrast to the battles of his youth. Painful, too, is the desertion of his retainers except for his young kinsman Wiglaf. Beowulf kills the dragon but is mortally wounded. The poem ends with his funeral rites and a lament. Beowulf belongs metrically, stylistically, and thematically to a heroic tradition grounded in Germanic religion and mythology. It is also part of the broader tradition of heroic poetry. The ethical values are manifestly the Germanic code of loyalty to chief and tribe and vengeance to enemies. Yet the poem is so infused with a Christian spirit that it lacks the grim fatality of many of the Eddaic lays or the sagas of Icelandic literature. Beowulf himself seems more altruistic than other Germanic heroes or the ancient Greek heroes of the Iliad. It is significant that his three battles are not against men, which would entail the retaliation of the blood feud, but against evil monsters, enemies of the whole community and of civilization itself. Many critics have seen the poem as a Christian allegory, with Beowulf the champion of goodness and light against the forces of evil and darkness. That is not to say that Beowulf is an optimistic poem. The English critic J. R. R. Tolkien suggests that its total effect is more like a long, lyrical elegy than an epic. Even the earlier, happier section in Denmark is filled with ominous allusions that were well understood by contemporary audiences. In the second part the movement is slow and funereal: Beowulf has often been translated into modern English; renderings by Seamus Heaney and Tolkien completed; published became best sellers. Learn More in these related Britannica articles:

6: Beowulf: A Translation and Commentary - Wikipedia

"A hero is an ordinary individual who finds the strength to persevere and endure in spite of overwhelming obstacles."
-Christopher Reeve Plan your minute lesson in English / Language Arts or Anglo-Saxon Period with helpful tips from Elizabeth Watts Bromery, Ph.D.

Lines 101-102 Summary Beowulf lies dead, and Wiglaf is bowed down with grief at the loss of his lord. The dragon, too, lies slain on the ground. Slowly, the Geatish warriors who had fled from the battle straggle back to the barrow to find Wiglaf still vainly trying to revive their fallen leader. The cost of their cowardice, he predicts, will be greater than just the life of a great ruler. He suggests that foreign warlords will be sure to attack the Geats now that Beowulf can no longer protect them. Wiglaf sends a messenger with tidings to the Geats, who wait nervously for news of the outcome of the battle. He expresses concern about the Swedes as well, who have a long-held grudge against the Geats; he relates the history of their feud and tells how the Geats secured the last victory. Without Beowulf to protect them, the messenger predicts, the Geats risk invasion by Swedes. They discover also the fearsome, fifty-foot-long corpse of the dragon. It is revealed that the hoard had been under a spell, so that no person could open it except by the will of God. The body is laid in and the fire is lit—its roar competes with the sound of weeping. Sorrowfully, they recount that their king was kind and generous to his people, fair-minded, and eager to earn praise. Analysis The conclusion of the epic begins with a brief but lovely elegiac passage in honor of the dragon, consigning it, along with Beowulf, to the company of those who can no longer exercise their greatness. The symmetry and pacing in this nostalgic moment help to prepare us for the elaborate ceremony of the funeral with which the poem concludes. The story has now come full circle. In a world where small societies are constantly at war over land, wealth, resources, and honor, the presence of a powerful king is essential to the safety and well-being of a people. When a king dies, his people become vulnerable to the marauding forces beyond their borders. Wiglaf suggests as well that the weakness and deficiency of his fellow warriors will encourage invaders. The Geats have sacrificed their reputation as valiant warriors by refusing to come to the aid of their king, and reputation is itself an important layer of defense. Once word of their cowardice gets out, they will surely become targets of attack.

7: Beowulf Legend - Episode 12

Beowulf's death is not the only time that the death of a king leads to a renewal of hostilities in the poem. Strong rulers are the guardians of peace and order.

The other ten retainers come out of the woods and receive a harsh lecture from their new king. Wiglaf sends a messenger to speak to other Geats who are not far away, waiting for news of the battle. Anticipating renewed problems with the Swedes, he recounts the history of their feud with the Geats. With seven thanes, the new leader hauls the treasure out of the barrow. The audience learns that the cache had been cursed and is to be buried with Beowulf. One nameless woman sings a lament for the fallen hero, expressing terror at the future of the Geats without his protection. Constructing the funeral barrow takes 10 days. It is said that they lie there even now. Within the limits of the manuscript, it is fair to picture the young warrior kneeling, holding the lifeless body, not washing it in preparation for a funeral but hoping to give comfort to the man "dearest in his life", now beyond human comfort. Counting the thief, there were 12 with Beowulf that day, and we can understand those who find parallels with Jesus Christ and his disciples. As tempting as that interpretation may be, this scene is really about the heroic code of the comitatus, the relationship between ruler and followers that provides order and structure to the civilization of the Geats. Wiglaf begins slowly, almost calmly, but his contempt for the 10 and love for his king lead him into a long, convoluted first sentence that is fierce with retribution before its end. Wiglaf is proud of his own attempt "beyond my strength, to help my kinsman" when his liege needed him most. As the new king, he condemns the 10 and all their kin to exile, disowning them and denying their future rights to property, wealth, or membership in the comitatus, stating that it is better to die than to live in shame, a maxim that Beowulf would and did support. This is another example of the Beowulf poet interrupting the flow of the action to allude to other stories in a way that may seem odd to a modern audience. We can only conclude that his audience must have welcomed the allusions; these are details with which most of them were familiar. For the modern reader, however, the point could be made more simply: The king is dead. The Geats are in trouble. But that is a story for another time. The curse on the treasure-trove seems to come from a mixture of sources. While the concept seems pagan, the poet insists on saying that "the Lord" controlled the spell and that only He could decide who might disturb the hoard. It is unclear whether Beowulf was killed because of the curse. Always capable of surprising us, the poet turns from these digressions to one of the most beautiful extended passages in the poem, the description of the funeral pyre and the final resting place of the ashes of the great man. The king himself is placed respectfully at the top in the center. The flame itself is spoken of as if it is perhaps a warrior called to a ceremonial death dance: They said that he was, of the kings in this world, the kindest to his men, the most courteous man, the best to his people, and most eager for fame. What it says of Beowulf is that he was kind. He was good to his people. He was, in short, the exemplar of a civilized king. Some people are bothered by the last words of the poem: They seem to think that "fame" is a superficial goal. We might understand better if we remember that "fame" is really reputation for Beowulf. To him, his reputation was everything. Glossary Franks and Frisians Germanic tribes united in opposition to the Geats. Hugas a Frisian subgroup or family. Hetware joined with the Franks against Hygelac. Merovingian pertaining to the Franks. Ravenswood site in Sweden of major battle between Geats and Swedes.

Hardly a line passes by in Beowulf without the narrator reminding us that everyone is going to die eventually. It's really a very morbid poem, in fact. The awareness of death is a constant for medieval Scandinavian warriors, who kill their enemies and watch their friends die on a daily basis. In a

The death of Beowulf Summary Mortally wounded, Beowulf collapses down by the wall of the cave and Wiglaf brings water to refresh his master. Beowulf tells Wiglaf that he will die contented because he has always lived a just life and has never killed a kinsman. Wiglaf retrieves some of the wondrous treasure including a banner made out of solid gold. Beowulf thanks God for allowing him to rid the Geatish people of the dragon. Weird has lured each of my family to his fated end, each Earl through his valor; I must follow them. Soon the other companions return to the barrow and Wiglaf vents his anger at them. He tells them that they will now lead a shameful life. It would be better if they had died. Interpretation The death scene between Wiglaf and Beowulf is one of the best of the whole poem, full of emotion and feeling, but not over-sentimentalized. You can imagine the ancient audiences being enthralled by this section. The heroic King gives thanks to God for a full life, which he considers he has led justly and honorably. Beowulf cherishes his relationship with Wiglaf. He is pleased that Wiglaf has passed the test. There is some authenticity to this part of the story that was confirmed by the archaeological discovery at Sutton Hoo in England in It seems futile to the reader that the conflict with the dragon is over the minor pilfering of a gold cup from this horde of treasure. Being cursed, the treasure has no use for either the dragon, those that owned it before, and now for Beowulf or the Geats, although Beowulf does take comfort in gazing on this elusive treasure before he dies. It is interesting in this society that the heroes were of more worth than the treasure, and this is borne out by the fact that riches were buried at Sutton Hoo. Grown in stature from his conflict with the dragon, Wiglaf faces the cowards when they return from the forest. This is one of the clear indications of the original poem being adapted for Christian consumption. Apparently, the gold has lain deep in the earth for one thousand years. The poet is at his poetic best as the poem comes to its conclusion.

9: The Death of Beowulf: Why and How Did Beowulf Die | Owlcation

The death of beowulf Mrs. Wright english 12 Song: Death of a King by Approching Nervana.

Include at least one play by Shakespeare and one play by an American dramatist. By the end of grade 12, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, at the high end of the grades CCR text complexity band independently and proficiently. Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence. Lesson Overview and Note to Teachers My classes are held in minute block sessions. This lesson takes a minute class period to complete. During class time, students 1 answered text-dependent questions Comprehension: Teachers can use additional options for independent reading: Students read independently and complete the assignment at home: Turnitin is an effective tool for teaching students the value of original work through its plagiarism checker; it also provides resources for students and teachers to check grammar, usage, and mechanics through teacher and peer feedback features. During class, students read independently, working with a partner to answer questions and write a common response: Students read independently at home or in class and share their text-dependent answers to questions and reader responses in small-groups, listing observations or questions about the text as a group and including matters the text leaves uncertain: Text-Dependent Questions ; and rereading their reader responses Student Work: Text-Dependent Questions Student Work: I engage them in two-column notetaking but give them the task in two parts. For the first section, I tell them to: Divide your papers in half lengthwise like a hot dog. Notes on Clip as they are happening in the clip. As we watch the clip from "Beowulf" Paramount, ; 1: Having them list the events as they happen allows them to focus on the events of the clip and not become confused by focusing on how they differ from the text just yet. Their list provides content they can use when distinguishing the interpretations. Notes on Clip Two-Column Notes: The Text 30 minutes Once the clip is over, I ask students to return to the three sections in their textbooks: I explain that I am allowing the students to choose the events because I want to see which events have most meaning to them. Furthermore, I notice that they are returning to the text for clarification as they create their summaries Student Work: Two-Column Notes about the last three sections of Beowulf. Two-Column Notes Ticket Out: Compare and Evaluate 20 minutes Reflection: End of BEOWULF I ask students to read through and evaluate their two-column notes so that they may answer each ticket out question in a five-sentence paragraph: How are the text and the clip similar? How would you characterize the differences between the text and the clip? This activity engages students in comparison and contrast of multiple interpretations as well as synthesis and evaluation of the similarities and differences Student Work: Next class, we will sort out our interpretations and reflections on the text.

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