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MID TERM

Ans to the question – 2

The Somewhat English Saxons were conspicuous in the early Medieval times, extending from the main hundred years up to the Renaissance, which started around the fourteenth 100 years. Around the year 450, the Anglo-Saxons invaded the area that is now England today and remained the dominant people until the Norman invasion in 1066. The gathering comprised of three Germanic clans: the Jutes, Saxons, and Angles. Be that as it may, there were many changes in the public eye, which impacted the writing. For instance, the Anglo-Saxon people spoke a language that is now known as Old English. This language is a combination of the native British language and the Germanic tribal language that the Anglo-Saxons brought with them. At the beginning of the Anglo-Saxon invasion, Christianity, which was the religion of the Britons, was suppressed. These Germanic tribes, on the other hand, adopted it over time. As a result, Anglo-Saxon literature increasingly adopts Christian values. Over the centuries that followed, the Anglo-Saxon society continued to expand, absorbing new cultures and repelling other Germanic invaders. The extensive literature of the time reflects these individuals' history. The oral poetry of the Anglo-Saxon invaders was brought to them, but Christianity brought the written word to them. Only churchmen were generally literate and spent a lot of time copying manuscripts. As a result, religious subjects abound in the writings of the time. Let's take a look at some of Old English poetry's most notable characteristics. One comes from the original Germanic tribes, who placed a high value on poetry of heroism. It paid tribute to brave acts and certain codes of conduct. Poetry of this kind also stressed close kinship and showed kindness to everyone in the tribe, not just blood relatives. When it comes to rewarding his loyal subjects, the king must adhere to a code of royal generosity. Furthermore, the lord's subjects should follow a code of blood retribution, battling to the demise for their ruler, and avenging him in the event that he is killed (or any brother besides). Failure to do so means perpetual shame. Beowulf, an ancient English poem, contains numerous excellent examples of heroic poetry. It tells the story of a warrior who bravely protects his people from evil monsters. Beowulf and King Hrothgar share strong kinship. In order to exact revenge on his men who were killed, Beowulf must kill three monsters. Beowulf and his soldiers, who mourn his death and commend him for his bravery, are also

related. The second significant attribute of Old English Saxon writing is Christian beliefs. The Anglo-Saxons' literary heroes were also adapted to Christianity by the Anglo-Saxons. Poetic representations of the cross and the concept of Heaven and Hell gain popularity. Another prominent Christian virtue is the ability to forgive. The heroes fought for Christian principles despite their desire for glory and war. To be a hero in Anglo-Saxon literature and culture meant to fight. A legend must areas of strength for be, and fearless. Warriors had to be willing to fight against all odds and die for their glory and their people. The Anglo-Saxon hero was able to be all of these things while also remaining kind and humble. Beowulf is perhaps the ideal example of an Anglo-Saxon hero in literature. The Anglo-Saxon hero is clearly defined by Beowulf's actions in Beowulf. Beowulf is, without a doubt, the ideal hero. He is far more humble (and honorable) than many of the corrupt warriors around him, and his courage and strength are unmatched. Beowulf repeatedly demonstrates his tremendous strength. irrespective of whether he is fighting Grendel's mother, sea monsters, or a terrible dragon that breathes fire. You can better comprehend how other Anglo-Saxon epic heroes, such as Fadlan of "The 13th Warrior" or even the warrior Christ in "The Dream of the Rood," fit into their respective worlds by comprehending the characteristics that make Beowulf a hero.

Dr. Anupama Dogra and Alka Dogra International Journal on Studies in English Language and Literature (IJSELL) Page | 80 An epic hero must first appear convincing. The idea that a hero must be more than just a man is carried over into AngloSaxon epic poetry, and Greek heroes like Hercules were demigods instead of mere mortals. The first Dane who sees Beowulf acknowledges his incredible presence by saying, " I have never seen a mightier fighter on earth than is one of you, a man in battledress. " Nor have I ever seen,Out of the multitude of men on the planet, one more noteworthy Than has accompanied you; no everyday citizen conveys Such weapons, except if his appearance, and his beauty,Are the two falsehoods. "It is not just a gesture; strength and physical appearance are important; The Anglo-Saxon epic hero also needs to be extremely strong. "Hrothgar and Beowulf," the seventh section of Beowulf, lines 8 to 10, says that Beowulf has the strength of thirty men. Whose valuable gift-gems were carried there as a peace offering, and the hero in battle carries the hand of thirty men. Even though modern culture sometimes encourages restraint and tactical retreats, the Anglo-Saxon tradition holds that courage and strength work together. Christopher Garcia of Pace University asserts that Beowulf and other epic heroes have the courage to

successfully challenge fate, "which was thought to be unchangeable." Beowulf himself addresses this significance of boldness while contending with Unferth. "Fate frequently saves an undoomed man when his courage is good," he says. For bravery without fear, fate frequently spares the man it has not yet marked. The significance of courage in Anglo-Saxon culture is demonstrated by this quote. A courageous hero appears to bend fate, which was thought to be unchangeable. Beowulf reveals to Hrothgar and the Danes that he will kill Grendel—a feat of strength in and of itself—but that he will do so without a sword, demonstrating courage and honor. Beowulf then, at that point, talks inspiringly to the thanes in the mead-corridor. "In any case, the fact of the matter/Is straightforward: no man swims in the ocean/As I can, no strength is a counterpart for mine The truth of the matter is, Unferth, on the off chance that you were really pretty much as sharp and brave as you guarantee to be Grendel couldn't have ever pulled off such unrestrained outrage, assaults on your lord, destruction in Heorot and detestations all over." Beowulf demonstrates great bravery and the proper Anglo-Saxon warrior attitude when he utters these words. For a warrior, death is honorable, and even if it means death, courage must be demonstrated through actions. To achieve fame, a hero must be willing to die. He must exhibit courage in the face of odds that are either insurmountable or impossible, and he must have the strength to back it up. Appearance, strength and boldness for the Somewhat English Saxon legendary legend are adjusted by lowliness. Beowulf declines the Danish throne and decides to return home without any treasure after defeating Grendel and Grendel's mother. "The mildest of men and the gentlest, kindest to his people, and most eager for fame" is how the poem describes him. It ought to be noted by his enthusiasm for popularity, in any case, that pride, and conceivably exorbitant pride, exist in Beowulf all the while as his modesty, and might be deciphered as an unfortunate defect for his definitive ruin. The Anglo-Saxon hero must appear to be immune to emotional pain or weakness, in addition to having other characteristics like those of Beowulf. "He had to be strong, brave, intelligent, and humble, but he must always keep his sorrows and fears to himself," the Anglo-Saxon hero said. The hero must always present a stoic and fearless image as a warrior. The classic example of an Anglo-Saxon hero is Beowulf. After the Scandinavian wanderer dies, the strongest link between Beowulf's flawed heroism and that of a proud Greek warrior is established. Like an old boss conveyed to a fair burial service, Beowulf is moreover enthroned in brilliance as his men cover him in "a hill on the headland ...

[they] Beowulf - The Old English Saxon Legend Worldwide Diary on Examinations in English Language and Writing (IJSELL) lauded his brave nature and ... expressed appreciation for his significance." As a result, the Anglo-Saxon reverence for death redeems a flawed hero's heroism. "You are the last of us, the only one left of the Waegmundings," Beowulf said as he got ready and donned his war gear, ignoring death (1441–1442). We were swept away by fate, and my brave high-born clan perished with us. Presently I should follow them." The warrior said nothing more. He was out of places to confide. He would be attacked by the ferocious pyre's heat. His spirit escaped from his bosom to its foreordained spot among the immovable ones. (2813-2820) The legend in Somewhat English Saxon culture and writing is best characterized as a respectable champion. The AngloSaxon hero shared many characteristics with heroes of today. They had courage, strength, intelligence, tact, and the willingness to give up everything for their people's glory. Beowulf's literary characters' heroic qualities define and set the standard for Anglo-Saxon heroism.