



R A I N B O W S

Beowulf





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Beowulf

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edisco

Beowulf

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

• Beowulf: Presentation	4
Chapter 1 – Grendel the Monster	7
• Extension: <i>Epic poetry</i>	20
Chapter 2 – Grendel’s Death	23
• Extension: <i>The Anglo-Saxons</i>	36
Chapter 3 – The End of the Monster	39
• Extension: <i>The language of Beowulf</i>	52
Chapter 4 – The King and the Dragon	55
• Extension: <i>Graves and treasure</i>	70
Chapter 5 – Beowulf’s Barrow	73
• Extension: <i>Beowulf’s influence</i>	82
• SUMMING-UP ACTIVITIES	84
• GLOSSARY	91



Anglo-Saxon brooch.

Beowulf Presentation

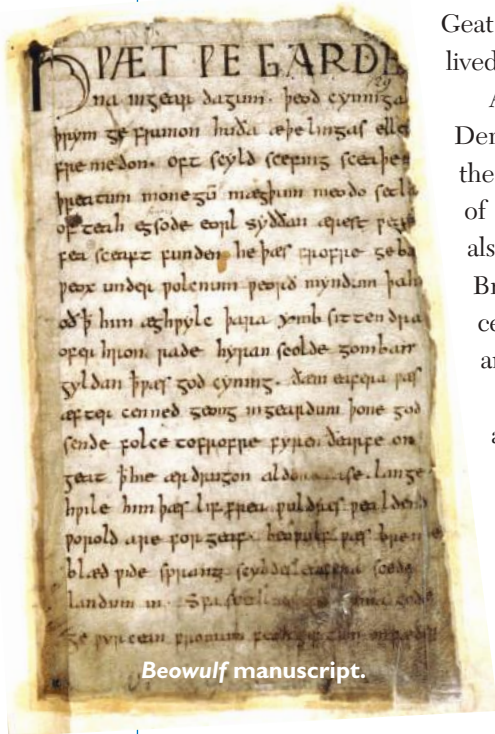
Beowulf is the longest surviving poem in Old English – that is the first form of the English language, which developed from the dialects of the different Germanic tribes that invaded England in the 5th century, mainly Angles, Saxons and Jutes.

The poem is anonymous and unfinished – it is, in fact, a long fragment of 3,182 lines. It has come to us in the form of a manuscript dating from the late 10th or early 11th century, but it was probably first written down in the 8th century. The manuscript is the only original copy of the poem and is kept in the British Library in London. It is known as the “Cotton Vitellius AXV”.

Although it is written in Old English, the story tells about a hero, Beowulf, who was not an Englishman, but a Geat. The Geats were a seafaring¹ tribe who lived in what is now southwest Sweden.

All the events narrated take place in Denmark and Sweden, and go back to the period that preceded the invasions of Britain. The invaders were pagan and also took their legends and folklore to Britain. These were transmitted orally for centuries, until they were written down and given unity in the poem that we know.

Beowulf is an epic poem, centred around the heroic deeds² of the protagonist, who kills monsters and fights enemies of all sorts, including a dragon. The story glorifies all the values that are traditionally associated with epic: courage in battle, loyalty to one’s chief and one’s people, strength³, generosity and endurance⁴.



Beowulf manuscript.

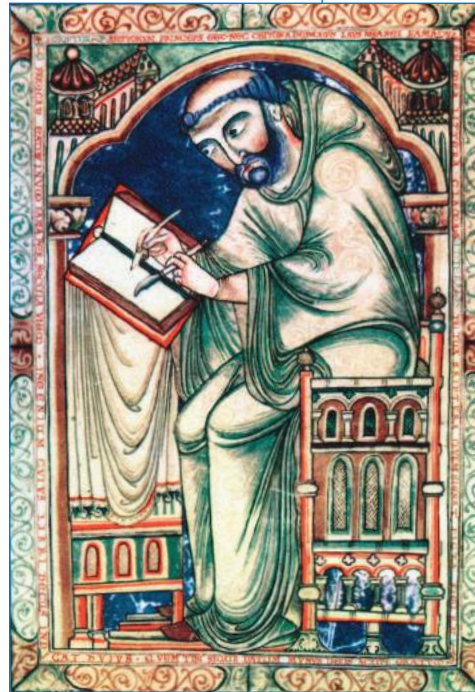
1. *seafaring*: travelling or working on the sea.
2. *deed*: an action done intentionally, especially a very good or a very bad one.
3. *strength*: the quality of being strong.
4. *endurance*: the ability to tolerate a difficult or unpleasant situation.

The important characters are all warriors, who want to conquer glory and honour; in this way, they will be remembered after death. Women seldom appear, and only in minor roles.

Like most medieval manuscripts, *Beowulf* was probably written down by a monk in a monastery. He added Christian elements and references to the Old and New Testament to the poem.

The style is elevated and poetic. The vocabulary is vivid and various, made richer by similes⁵ and *kennings*. A *kenning* is a periphrasis, characteristic of Old Norse⁶ and Old English poetry, used instead of the usual name of a person or thing. So, for example, a boat is called “a wave traveller”, a sword “light of battle”, blood becomes “battle sweat⁷”. There is no rhyme, but every line is divided into two halves, with two stresses⁸ each, connected by alliteration, which gives musicality to the verse. Alliteration is a poetic device that consists in the use of the same consonantal sounds at the beginning of two or more neighbouring words. An example is: “The fortunes of war favoured Hrothgar. Friends and kinsmen flocked to his ranks.”

Musicality was, in fact, very important, because poetry was originally sung by performers – called *scops* – in the halls of the kings and the nobles to entertain them. These *scops* sang while playing a harp or another instrument with strings. The regular use of stresses and alliteration, as well as the music, helped them to memorize long poems.



Medieval monk working on a manuscript.

5. *simile*: a figure of speech in which two different things are compared and shown as similar. It is often introduced by as or like, e.g. He is as tall as a tree.
6. *Old Norse*: the group of dialects spoken in Scandinavia and Iceland from about 700 to around 1350.
7. *sweat*: the liquid that passes through the skin, when you are hot.
8. *stress*: in a poem, the syllable on which the voice falls with emphasis. The position of the stress gives the poem its rhythm.



BEFORE READING

- 1 What do you know about the weapons and the protections worn by medieval warriors? Match these words with the corresponding picture.

chain mail • helmet • knife • shield • spear • sword



a.



b.



c.



d.



e.



f.

- 2 Among the following, choose five adjectives that best characterise a *hero*. Then explain your choices to the class. Use a monolingual dictionary for the words you do not know.

affectionate • ambitious • charismatic • courageous • creative • generous • gentle • honourable • impulsive • loyal • reliable • sociable • strong

- 3 You are going to read about a hero who fights against a monster. Now write a paragraph about a monster that you know of – for example from a book, a film or even a videogame.

St George and the Drake
(Paolo Uccello, 1460 c.).



Beowulf

Grendel the Monster

Chapter 1



This story takes place a long time ago, in the early 6th century, in Denmark. Its inhabitants, the Danes, were a people of proud warriors¹, and their kings had power and glory.

The first of them was Shield Sheafson. He was a good king and ruled his land for a long time. When he died, his warriors put his body into a ship and covered it with jewels, gold and weapons. Then, when the ship was full of precious things, they let it go into the sea and nobody ever heard of it again.

One of Shield's great-grandchildren was Hrothgar, a great warrior. He was very strong and brave. He won many battles and covered himself with glory. He became so famous that all his friends and relatives were happy to go and fight under his command.

With time, the number of his men grew so much that they became a large army. Hrothgar, then, decided to build a mead hall², where he could rule as a king, but also entertain his nobles, offering them banquets³ and gifts. He wanted to make a magnificent hall, so he called workmen from all over the North to do the work.

In a short time, the great mead hall was completed and the king named it Heorot. It was very big and so tall that it could be seen from a distance. Every night there were banquets, the harps played and the *scops*⁴ sang poems about the adventures of famous heroes and about the origin of the world. The music and singing from the hall was so loud that it could be heard from far away.

They had a good time there, everybody was happy, but outside, in a dark cave⁵ in the swamps⁶ nearby, somebody was planning

1. *warrior*: a very brave soldier, experienced in war.
2. *mead hall*: a hall for banquets of the Anglo-Saxon warriors. In it, they drank beer and mead, an alcoholic drink made from honey. From the 5th century to the early medieval times, the mead hall was also the residence of the king.
3. *banquet*: a formal meal for many people.
4. *scop*: /ʃɒp/ minstrel or poet in Old English.
5. *cave*: a big hole under the ground or in a mountain.
6. *swamp*: an area of wet land with plants growing in it.

death and destruction for them. There, in fact, lived a demon, an evil⁷ spirit that came from hell. He was envious of the men's joy and hated the noise and music from the hall. His name was Grendel.

Night after night, he heard the music and became angrier and angrier, until one night he decided to come out of his cave and walk to the hall. When he was near and saw how beautiful it was, he hated the people who lived in it even more! Then, he went inside and saw the men, who were sleeping deeply after all their drinking, and got mad with fury. He felt hungry and thirsty, he wanted to drink their blood and eat their flesh⁸, and he did not care if he was causing pain and sorrow.

So, before they could even realise that he was there, he took thirty of the thanes⁹ and ran back to his cave, leaving behind him only blood and half-eaten bodies.

When the sun rose, the other men saw what Grendel had done and were filled with horror. They cried out loud for their companions and did not know what to do. Even the king, their great leader, felt powerless and shocked, paralysed¹⁰ by pain.

But that was not the end of their nightmare, because the following night Grendel returned and killed many other men. They tried to run away, but the monster caught them and killed them all.

He repeated his attacks every night, many more men died and those who managed to escape did not come back. Soon the great hall stood empty at night.

For twelve years, King Hrothgar and the Danes suffered because of Grendel. The news of his attacks spread¹¹ all over the northern lands. The *scops* composed sad songs about the unhappy king and his misfortune; they sang about how the monster hated him and his people, hunting and killing them.

For all those years, Grendel fought his lonely war; nobody was able to stop him and nobody was safe from him, he killed and ate both young and old people.

7. *evil*: very bad.

8. *flesh*: the part of the body between the bones and the skin.

9. *thane*: a follower of the king, who receives land in exchange for

fighting for him.

10. *paralyzed*: unable to move.

11. *spread* (*spread-spread-spread*): reached, was known by.



Grendel (Illustration by R. Marks, ArtStation).

Those were really terrible times! The king's counsellors¹² gave him a lot of advice and tried many ways to get rid of¹³ the monster; they made offerings to their pagan gods, they even offered to pay him if he accepted to stay away, but nothing helped. He continued his attacks.

The news of their troubles also reached the nearby kingdom of the Geats, ruled by King Hygelac. Among his thanes, there was one who was considered the strongest man on earth. His name was Beowulf. And he was not only strong and powerful, he was also brave and noble. When he heard about Grendel, he thought that he was the only man who could stop the monster.

"I'm sure that I can kill that demon and, as soon as my ship is ready, I'll sail to the land of the Danes to help them and their king," he said to his king, who was also his uncle.

So the next day, he gave orders to prepare his ship. He was very dear to his people and they feared for his life, but nobody tried to stop him; on the contrary, the wise men inspected¹⁴ the omens¹⁵ and approved of his project. Then, he chose fourteen men, the best warriors of the Geats, and they left.

He guided the ship, which moved on the water as fast as a bird carried by the wind. On the second day, they finally saw high cliffs¹⁶ and knew that their journey had ended. They landed and tied the ship, then they unloaded all their weapons and their shields.

When the Danish watchman¹⁷ on the cliff saw those warriors and all the unloaded equipment, he immediately rode to the beach. As soon as he was near them, he shook his spear to show his strength and said,

"Who are you, why have you come here ready for battle, with all those weapons? I've been a watchman here for many years to protect my people from attacks from the sea, but I've never seen armed troops land without asking permission."

12. *counsellor*: someone who gives advice.

13. *get rid of*: remove something or someone that you do not want.

14. *inspected*: looked carefully in order to find information.

15. *omen*: a sign that enables one to predict a future event.

16. *cliff*: an area of high land, with a steep side, often on the coast.

17. *watchman*: someone who has to look after a building or a place, to keep it safe.



Beowulf's ship.

Then he added,

“And who’s your leader? He’s the biggest warrior I’ve ever seen, he looks like a real hero! Anyway, if you don’t want to be considered enemies, you must now say who you are, what land you come from and why you’re here.”

“We are Geats and Hygelac is our king,” replied Beowulf. “I’m Beowulf, son of Ecgtheow, a famous warrior who is still remembered in the councils of wise men. We’ve come here in friendship. We want to see Hrothgar, king of the Danes.”

Then he added,

“Tell us now if what we’ve heard is true. Is there a monster that kills and eats your people in the middle of the night? I’ve come to help. I can show the king a way to defeat¹⁸ that demon and so bring peace to him and to your land.”

The watchman listened to him and then replied,

“I believe you. I believe that you want to help us and that you’ll be loyal to my king. You may land and you may carry your weapons and your armour¹⁹ with you. Come with me, I’ll guide you to the king’s hall and I’ll tell my companions to watch your ship and keep it safe until you return.”

18. *to defeat*: to win against someone.

19. *armour*: a metal protection for the body worn by warriors in battle.

So he led them to the king's hall. When they saw it from a distance, they thought that it was magnificent. They were impressed by its size, its beauty and the shining gold that covered it. When they were near it, the watchman said,

“Now I have to go back to the beach to watch against the raids²⁰ of our enemies. May God keep you safe and give you success! Goodbye.”

After these words, he turned his horse around and left. At the door, they were met by one of Hrothgar's men, a proud warrior called Wulfgar, who asked,

“Who are you and where do you come from, armed with all those weapons? I'm one of Hrothgar's counsellors and I've never seen so many strong strangers before! It's clear that you haven't come here to ask for our protection, but looking for glory.”

“We're Geats” said Beowulf, “loyal to our King Hygelac, and Beowulf is my name. If your lord allows me to greet him in person, I'll gladly explain to him why we have come.”

“Very well, I'll take this message to my king and then return with his answer, but you must leave your weapons here against the wall,” said Wulfgar.

He immediately went inside to speak to Hrothgar. To show him that they did not have any bad intentions, Beowulf and his men did what Wulfgar had told them to do and waited.

When the old king heard about the strangers who had come from the land of the Geats, he said,

“Beowulf? Oh, I remember him, I met him when he was a boy. They say he has the strength of thirty men! God has certainly sent him to help us destroy Grendel. I hope so! If he's successful, I'll reward²¹ him well for his courage and for his generosity! Go and ask him and his thanes to come here, tell them that they are really welcome.”

Wulfgar went back to the door and told Beowulf and his men to go in. When he was in front of the king, Beowulf said,

“Greetings to Hrothgar! I'm Beowulf, King Hygelac's loyal subject and relative. I come from the land of the Geats, where I've already earned great fame. We've heard of Grendel's evil actions, because many sailors have brought news and the *scops* have sung

20. *raid*: a sudden attack.

21. *reward*: to give something to

someone for something good they have done.



A. Hopkins as King Hrothgar (from R. Zemeckis' *Beowulf*, 2007).

about them. We've heard about his murders and how this hall is now deserted at night, because of his attacks. So I've decided to come to your help; my thanes, who know my strength and my courage, have encouraged and accompanied me."

In the complete silence of the hall, Beowulf then continued.

"They've seen me covered in my enemies' blood when I fought and defeated five monsters, when I destroyed a group of trolls²² and when I killed sea monsters. This is why everyone among my people wanted me to come here. Now I want to kill Grendel! And my only request to you is the permission to purify Heorot from this demon with the help of my men and of nobody else."

A murmur²³ of approval came from the people in the hall.

"Besides, I heard that the monster doesn't use any weapons, so, to win more glory for myself and for my King Hygelac, I want to face him with my bare²⁴ hands. We'll fight for life, one against the other. If he wins, he will eat me and you won't even have to bury²⁵ me. In this case, send my armour back to Hygelac. Fate will decide!"

22. *troll*: a legendary being of Scandinavian folklore, inhabiting caves and having magical powers; usually wicked and ugly.

23. *murmur*: something that is said which can hardly be heard.

24. *bare*: not covered by anything.

25. *bury*: to put a dead body into a hole in the ground and then cover it.

King Hrothgar was happy to hear Beowulf's words, but he warned him,

"I'm sad to see another warrior risk his life to free us from Grendel. Many men have already tried to kill him. They sat at my table and drank my beer, but in the morning only blood remained in this hall! My faithful thanes died and now the number of my men has sadly reduced. But you're welcome! Now sit down and be my guests!"

So Beowulf and his men sat at the king's table and lots of drinking and fun began. There was laughter and noise and everybody was happy.

Everybody was happy except Unferth, one of the king's counsellors, who was sitting at his feet. He was envious of Beowulf because he could not accept that anyone had greater glory than him. So in the end he said,

"Aren't you the same Beowulf who accepted Brecca's challenge²⁶ to a swimming contest²⁷ in the open sea, risking your life just for vanity, to prove you could win? You both swam for days, but then he won and proved he was stronger than you. Therefore, you see, your successes in battle have no importance – you lost once and you will lose now. Nobody has ever resisted one night against Grendel!"

"My friend Unferth," replied Beowulf calmly, "I excuse your words, because they are caused by drinking. The truth is this: Brecca and I grew up together and were used to challenging each other for fun. It was the same that time. We struggled in the sea for five days, shoulder to shoulder, but on the fifth night the north winds separated us. The waves were enormous, the sea started to boil and sea monsters came up from the deep. One of them seized²⁸ me and pulled me toward the bottom, but I had my sword with me and I was able to kill it."

Everyone was listening carefully to Beowulf's story.

"Many other demonic creatures attacked me that night, but I killed them all with my sword. Thanks to me, the sea is now safe for sailors! At last, the sun rose, the sea calmed down and I saw land in front of me. I was exhausted, but I had killed nine sea monsters and I had survived. Finally, the sea left me safe on the coast of Finland."

26. *challenge*: an invitation to compete to decide who is better.

27. *contest*: a competition.

28. *seized*: took and held.

Grendel the Monster

Beowulf took a pause while everyone expressed their admiration.

“Now, Unferth, I can’t remember any similar fight that you or Brecca won. If you were as strong and courageous as you say you are, Grendel would not be alive now!”

The king was glad to hear these words and for the first time after many years his heart was filled with hope.

The laughter and drinking started again and also Queen Wealhtheow came to honour the guests. She was dressed in gold and adorned with many rings. She greeted the men in the hall and then she filled Hrothgar’s cup with mead²⁹. After that, she went round the hall offering mead to everybody until it was Beowulf’s turn to drink. She politely welcomed him and thanked him for coming to their rescue.

He said,

“My Lady, I had a purpose when I came: to kill the monster and so prove my courage, or die here, in the king’s hall”.

His words pleased the queen, who then went back to sit near her husband.

The feast went on and it was like old times, until the king got up, and he and the other Danes went to sleep. Hrothgar knew that the monster would come soon and said to Beowulf,

“Protect this hall and be careful! Remember that you fight for glory and if you win, you’ll have everything that you wish.”

29. *mead*: an alcoholic drink made from honey.



Beowulf speaking at court (from R. Zemeckis' *Beowulf*, 2007)

WORKING ON THE TEXT

1 Answer the following questions.

- a. Who was Hrothgar?
- b. What was Heorot?
- c. How many men did Grendel kill during his first attack?
- d. What did Grendel do with the people he killed?
- e. What did the scopos do?
- f. Why didn't the Danish watchman trust Beowulf and his men when he first saw them?
- g. Did Hrothgar already know Beowulf?
- h. How did Beowulf want to fight Grendel?
- i. Why did he want to fight in that way?
- j. Beowulf says that he killed many enemies, but he does not mention only men. What other creatures did he kill?

2 Decide whether the following statements are true or false, then correct the false ones.

- | | T | F |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Heorot was a magnificent hall. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Grendel was disturbed by the music from the hall. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. The night after the first attack, Grendel killed another man. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Grendel attacked and killed the Danes for fifteen years. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. Hygelac was the king of the Geats. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f. Among the Geats, nobody tried to stop Beowulf when he decided to go and help the Danes. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| g. Unferth was envious of Beowulf. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| h. Beowulf won the swimming competition against Brecca. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| i. The queen offered food to the king and to the other men in the hall. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| j. Hrothgar remained in the hall for the night. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

WORKING ON VOCABULARY

3 Match the following adjectives to their opposites.

- | | | | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|---------------|--|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| a. strong | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1. selfish | | f. sociable | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. disloyal |
| b. loyal | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. cruel | | g. kind | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7. cowardly |
| c. generous | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. unfriendly | | h. gentle | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8. proud |
| d. brave | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. brutal | | i. harsh | <input type="checkbox"/> | 9. secure |
| e. humble | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. weak | | j. safe | <input type="checkbox"/> | 10. mild |

4 Match each word to its definition.

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|--|
| a. fame | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1. A supernatural evil being. |
| b. glory | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. A strong feeling of hostility and dislike. |
| c. poem | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Jealous, wanting to have what someone else has. |
| d. envious | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. A person who gives advice. |
| e. hate | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. A horrible dream. |
| f. nightmare | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. The state of being well-known. |
| g. counsellor | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7. A piece of writing in which the words are carefully chosen for their beauty or sound, and are arranged in short lines, often rhyming. |
| h. demon | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8. Great honour and admiration that is won after some important action is done successfully. |

WORKING ON GRAMMAR

5 Turn the following sentences into *Reported Speech*.

- "I'm sure I can kill the demon," said Beowulf.
- "We'll leave as soon as the ship is ready," said one of Beowulf's men.
- "Why have you come here with all those weapons?" asked the watchman.
- "Now you must say who you are," he added.
- "We are Geats and we want to see King Hrothgar," replied Beowulf.
- "Who are you and where do you come from?" demanded the king's counsellor.
- "I have decided to come to your help," said Beowulf.
- "Aren't you the man who accepted Brecca's challenge?" Unferth wondered.



Scene from Zemeckis' film (2007).

WORKING ON SKILLS

Listening



Listen to the following passage which contains some more details about the story, then answer the following questions.

- a. Was Scyld Scefing a king of the Geats?
.....
- b. Who was going to be king after him?
.....
- c. Who did he speak to before dying?
.....
- d. Did he want to be buried?
.....
- e. Where did they put his body?
.....
- f. What did they cover it with?
.....
- g. What happened after they put his body in there?
.....
- h. What was the last thing his people could see?
.....

Speaking

7 PAIR WORK. Look at the picture on page 9, then take turns to ask and answer questions about it.

Writing

8 Write a paragraph describing Beowulf. Your paragraph must contain the answer to all these questions: Who was he? Who was his father? Where did he come from? What was his most important physical characteristic? What were his moral characteristics? What were his motivations for going to help Hrothgar? Imagine what he looked like.

9 Describe two of the following pictures.

The Danes



King Hrothgar



Unferth



Grendel



Illustration by V. Tavares (Usborne Young Reading).

EPIC POETRY

As we said in the Presentation, *Beowulf* is an epic poem. This means that it has certain characteristics in common with other poems, which developed in different countries in Europe and Asia over a very long period. First of all, let us say that poetry is the most ancient literary genre. It began as an oral form and was often accompanied by music. It was transmitted orally from generation to generation and only much later was written down. **Epic poetry** is a particular type of poetry. An epic poem can be described as a long-verse narrative that tells about heroic deeds and memorable events, always involving fighting of some sort. It contains the supernatural element because the characters often interact with gods or magical creatures.

It can originate from a collective, anonymous body of legends and stories or can be the work of a single poet. The protagonists are individual heroes, who may be human or superhuman, but the events in which they take part affect¹ whole communities or peoples; those events may derive from real historical facts or from myth, or from both. The language is elevated. It often includes epithets² and formal speeches.



Gilgamesh.

Some examples

The oldest known work of literature is an epic poem written down about 4,000 years ago in ancient Mesopotamia, *The Epic of Gilgamesh* (c. 2100 BCE), which tells about the deeds and adventures of Gilgamesh. He was a real Assyrian king but is treated in the poem as a demi-god, that is, a mythical figure. It originated as a series of Sumerian legends and poems in cuneiform³ script, which were later united into a single poem.

1. *affect*: influence.
2. *epithet*: a word or phrase used to describe a person, often instead of the name itself, e.g. Richard the Lionheart.
3. *cuneiform*: a form of writing used in the ancient countries of Mesopotamia and Persia. The characters have the shape of a wedge.

In the western world, the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* are certainly the best-known epic poems. Tradition attributes them to the blind poet Homer, about whom we know nothing. It is more probable that both poems are the result of many different legends, which the ancient Greeks wanted to unify under the name of Homer.

The *Iliad* is set under the walls of Troy, during the ten-year siege⁴ of the town by a coalition of Greek armies; the *Odyssey* deals with the long and difficult return home of Ulysses, the king of Ithaca, after the fall of Troy. Some of the facts narrated are real events which, however, took place centuries before the poems were written down, in around 800-700 BCE.

Virgil, the Latin poet, wrote the epic poem the *Aeneid* between 29 and 19 BCE, during Emperor Augustus's reign. To celebrate the glory of the Roman empire, he invented the story of its creation and gave it a divine founder. In fact, the hero, Aeneas, is the son of a Trojan prince and of the goddess Aphrodite. The poem describes Aeneas' travel from Troy to Carthage and in the end to Italy, where he fights enemies and finally founds Rome.



Attic cup showing a scene of the Trojan war.



Aeneas wounded (fresco from Pompeii).

Also Northern Europe produced its epics. The *Edda* (9th-13th century) is a collection of poems written in Old Norse. It represents the most important source of Scandinavian mythology. It is centred on the figures of gods and heroes. However, by far the most fascinating epic poem produced by the Germanic culture is *Beowulf*.

4. *siege*: the act of surrounding and attacking a place.



Beowulf

Beowulf is the longest epic poem in Old English, written between the 8th and the early 11th century. The author was an anonymous Anglo-Saxon poet. It is centred around the heroic deeds of a great warrior, who kills monsters and fights all kinds of different enemies, including a dragon. The story highlights the values traditionally associated with the epic genre: courage in battle, loyalty to one's chief and people, strength, generosity and endurance. The poem is set in Scandinavia.

This adaptation is written in modern narrative form and contains dossiers about epic poetry, the language used, and the historical and cultural context.

beginner

- **A1** (Breakthrough)

elementary

- **A2** (Waystage)



pre-intermediate

- **B1** (Threshold)

intermediate

- **B2** (Vantage)

post-intermediate

- **C1** (Effectiveness)

Levels of accredited examination boards:

Cambridge English:	Preliminary (PET)
Trinity:	Grade 5, 6 / ISE I
City & Guilds (Pitman):	Intermediate
ESB:	Intermediate 1, 2
Edexcel:	Elementary



Teacher's Resources available on line:
Answer Key, Audioscripts, Summing-up Activities.