Background  The name of the English poet who created Beowulf is lost to history. The narrative probably originated on the European continent around the sixth century. Versions were carried to England by emigrating Germanic tribespeople and were passed down orally. Sometime in the eighth century, the story was probably shaped by a single unknown writer into the form in which it is known today. Beowulf is a powerful warrior of the Geats, a people from what is now Sweden. He is known for his bravery and his almost superhuman strength. In his youth, he killed a vicious monster known as Grendel and later his equally terrifying mother.

Beowulf’s Last Battle

Beowulf is now king of the Geats and has ruled in peace and prosperity for fifty years. One day, a fire-breathing dragon begins terrorizing the Geats. Beowulf, now an old man, takes on the challenge of fighting it. He goes to the dragon’s den with a hand-picked group of warriors.

And Beowulf uttered his final boast:1

“I've never known fear, as a youth I fought
In endless battles. I am old, now,
But I will fight again, seek fame still,
If the dragon hiding in his tower dares
To face me.”

1 boast: a ritualized statement that is both a recitation of prior deeds and a vow to meet an approaching challenge.
Then he said farewell to his followers,
Each in his turn, for the last time:

“I’d use no sword, no weapon, if this beast
Could be killed without it, crushed to death
Like Grendel, gripped in my hands and torn
Limb from limb. But his breath will be burning
Hot, poison will pour from his tongue.
I feel no shame, with shield and sword
And armor, against this monster: when he comes to me
I mean to stand, not run from his shooting
Flames, stand till fate decides
Which of us wins. My heart is firm,
My hands calm: I need no hot
Words. Wait for me close by, my friends.

We shall see, soon, who will survive
This bloody battle, stand when the fighting
Is done. No one else could do
What I mean to, here, no man but me
Could hope to defeat this monster. No one
Could try. And this dragon’s treasure, his gold
And everything hidden in that tower, will be mine
Or war will sweep me to a bitter death!”

Then Beowulf rose, still brave, still strong,
And with his shield at his side, and a mail shirt on his breast,

2. **REREAD** Reread lines 1–6. When Beowulf talks about himself, which traits is he proudest of? Support your answer with explicit textual evidence.

3. **READ** As you read lines 28–81, continue to cite textual evidence.
   - Underline text that describes the setting.
   - Circle text that shows the turning point in the battle.
   - In the margin, explain how the details of the setting create tension (lines 36–55).
Strode calmly, confidently, toward the tower, under
The rocky cliffs: no coward could have walked there!
And then he who’d endured dozens of desperate
Battles, who’d stood boldly while swords and shields
Clashed, the best of kings, saw

Huge stone arches and felt the heat
Of the dragon’s breath, flooding down
Through the hidden entrance, too hot for anyone
To stand, a streaming current of fire
And smoke that blocked all passage. And the Geats’

Lord and leader, angry, lowered
His sword and roared out a battle cry,
A call so loud and clear that it reached through
The hoary rock, hung in the dragon’s
Ear. The beast rose, angry,
Knowing a man had come—and then nothing
But war could have followed. Its breath came first,
A steaming cloud pouring from the stone,
Then the earth itself shook. Beowulf
Swung his shield into place, held it

In front of him, facing the entrance. The dragon
Coiled and uncoiled, its heart urging it
Into battle. Beowulf’s ancient sword
Was waiting, unsheathed, his sharp and gleaming
Blade. The beast came closer; both of them

Were ready, each set on slaughter. The Geats’
Great prince stood firm, unmoving, prepared
Behind his high shield, waiting in his shining
Armor. The monster came quickly toward him,
Pouring out fire and smoke, hurrying
to its fate. Flames beat at the iron
Shield, and for a time it held, protected

4. Reread lines 45–58. How does the poet show that the dragon is similar to Beowulf? What are those similarities? Support your answer with explicit textual evidence.
Beowulf as he’d planned; then it began to melt,
And for the first time in his life that famous prince
Fought with fate against him, with glory
Denied him. He knew it, but he raised his sword
And struck at the dragon’s scaly hide.
The ancient blade broke, bit into
The monster’s skin, drew blood, but cracked
And failed him before it went deep enough, helped him
Less than he needed. The dragon leaped
With pain, thrashed and beat at him, spouting
Murderous flames, spreading them everywhere.
And the Geats’ ring-giver did not boast of glorious
Victories in other wars: his weapon
Had failed him, deserted him, now when he needed it
Most, that excellent sword. Edgetho’s
Famous son stared at death,
Unwilling to leave this world, to exchange it
For a dwelling in some distant place—a journey
Into darkness that all men must make, as death
Ends their few brief hours on earth.
Quickly, the dragon came at him, encouraged
As Beowulf fell back; its breath flared,
And he suffered, wrapped around in swirling
Flames—a king, before, but now
A beaten warrior. None of his comrades
Came to him, helped him, his brave and noble
Followers; they ran for their lives, fled
Deep in a wood. And only one of them
Remained, stood there, miserable, remembering.
As a good man must, what kinship should mean.
His name was Wiglaf, he was Wexstan’s son
And a good soldier; his family had been Swedish,
Once. Watching Beowulf, he could see

ring-giver: king, lord; When someone swore allegiance to a Germanic lord in return for protection, the lord typically bestowed a ring on the follower to symbolize the bond.

Edgetho: Beowulf’s father.

5. As you read lines 82–130, continue to cite textual evidence.

- Underline text explaining what Wiglaf and his comrades promised in the past and what Wiglaf wants them to do now.
- In the margin, explain the irony of the narrator’s words in lines 82–91.
How his king was suffering, burning. Remembering
Everything his lord and cousin had given him,
Armor and gold and the great estates
Wexstan’s family enjoyed, Wiglaf’s
Mind was made up; he raised his yellow
Shield and drew his sword. . . .

    And Wiglaf, his heart heavy, uttered
The kind of words his comrades deserved:
    “I remember how we sat in the mead-hall, drinking
And boasting of how brave we’d be when Beowulf
Needed us, he who gave us these swords
And armor: all of us swore to repay him,
When the time came, kindness for kindness
—With our lives, if he needed them. He allowed us to join him,
Chose us from all his great army, thinking
Our boasting words had some weight, believing
Our promises, trusting our swords. He took us
For soldiers, for men. He meant to kill
This monster himself, our mighty king,
Fight this battle alone and unaided,
As in the days when his strength and daring dazzled
Men’s eyes. But those days are over and gone
And now our lord must lean on younger
Arms. And we must go to him, while angry
Flames burn at his flesh, help
Our glorious king! By almighty God,
I’d rather burn myself than see
Flames swirling around my lord.
And who are we to carry home
Our shields before we’ve slain his enemy
And ours, to run back to our homes with Beowulf
So hard-pressed here? I swear that nothing
He ever did deserved an end
Like this, dying miserably and alone,
Butchered by this savage beast: we swore
That these swords and armor were each for us all!” . . .
The Death of Beowulf

Wiglaf joins Beowulf, who again attacks the dragon single-handedly; but the remnant of Beowulf’s sword shatters, and the monster wounds him in the neck. Wiglaf then strikes the dragon, and he and Beowulf together finally succeed in killing the beast. Their triumph is short-lived, however, because Beowulf’s wound proves to be mortal.

Beowulf spoke, in spite of the swollen, livid wound, knowing he’d unwound His string of days on earth, seen As much as God would grant him; all worldly Pleasure was gone, as life would go, Soon:
“T’d leave my armor to my son, Now, if God had given me an heir, A child born of my body, his life Created from mine. I’ve worn this crown For fifty winters: no neighboring people Have tried to threaten the Geats, sent soldiers Against us or talked of terror. My days Have gone by as fate willed, waiting For its word to be spoken, ruling as well As I knew how, swearing no unholy oaths, Seeking no lying wars. I can leave This life happy; I can die, here, Knowing the Lord of all life has never Watched me wash my sword in blood Born of my own family. Belovèd Wiglaf, go, quickly, find The dragon’s treasure: we’ve taken its life, But its gold is ours, too. Hurry,
Bring me ancient silver, precious
Jewels, shining armor and gems,
Before I die. Death will be softer,
Leaving life and this people I’ve ruled
So long, if I look at this last of all prizes.”

Then Wæstan’s son went in, as quickly
As he could, did as the dying Beowulf
Asked, entered the inner darkness
Of the tower, went with his mail shirt and his sword.
Flushed with victory he groped his way,
A brave young warrior, and suddenly saw
Piles of gleaming gold, precious
Gems, scattered on the floor, cups
And bracelets, rusty old helmets, beautifully
Made but rotting with no hands to rub
And polish them. They lay where the dragon left them;
It had flown in the darkness, once, before fighting
Its final battle. (So gold can easily
Triumph, defeat the strongest of men,
No matter how deep it is hidden!) And he saw,
Hanging high above, a golden
Banner, woven by the best of weavers
And beautiful. And over everything he saw
A strange light, shining everywhere,
On walls and floor and treasure. Nothing
Moved, no other monsters appeared;
He took what he wanted, all the treasures
That pleased his eye, heavy plates

And golden cups and the glorious banner,
Loaded his arms with all they could hold.
Beowulf’s dagger, his iron blade,
Had finished the fire-spitting terror
That once protected tower and treasures
Alike; the gray-bearded lord of the Geats
Had ended those flying, burning raids
Forever.

Then Wiglaf went back, anxious
To return while Beowulf was alive, to bring him
Treasure they’d won together. He ran,
Hoping his wounded king, weak
And dying, had not left the world too soon.
Then he brought their treasure to Beowulf, and found
His famous king bloody, gasping
For breath. But Wiglaf sprinkled water
Over his lord, until the words
Deep in his breast broke through and were heard.
Beholding the treasure he spoke, haltingly:

“For this, this gold, these jewels, I thank
Our Father in Heaven, Ruler of the Earth—
For all of this, that His grace has given me,
Allowed me to bring to my people while breath
Still came to my lips. I sold my life
For this treasure, and I sold it well. Take
What I leave, Wiglaf, lead my people,
Help them; my time is gone. Have
The brave Geats build me a tomb,
When the funeral flames have burned me, and build it
Here, at the water’s edge, high
On this spit of land, so sailors can see
This tower, and remember my name, and call it
Beowulf’s tower, and boats in the darkness
And mist, crossing the sea, will know it.”

9. As you read lines 190–226, continue to cite textual evidence.
- Underline text that shows Wiglaf’s feelings toward Beowulf.
- Circle text explaining who Beowulf chooses as a successor.
- In the margin, explain how lines 210–218 demonstrate a value important to the Geats.
Then that brave king gave the golden
Necklace from around his throat to Wiglaf,
Gave him his gold-covered helmet, and his rings,
And his mail shirt, and ordered him to use them well:
“You’re the last of all our far-flung family.

Fate has swept our race away,
Taken warriors in their strength and led them
To the death that was waiting. And now I follow them.”

The old man’s mouth was silent, spoke
No more, had said as much as it could;

He would sleep in the fire, soon. His soul
Left his flesh, flew to glory . . .

And when the battle was over Beowulf’s followers
Came out of the wood, cowards and traitors,
Knowing the dragon was dead. Afraid,

While it spit its fires, to fight in their lord’s
Defense, to throw their javelins and spears,
They came like shamefaced jackals, their shields
In their hands, to the place where the prince lay dead,

And waited for Wiglaf to speak. He was sitting
Near Beowulf’s body, wearily sprinkling
Water in the dead man’s face, trying
To stir him. He could not. No one could have kept

10. **REREAD** Reread lines 215–222. What happens in these lines? Why is it important that we have seen Wiglaf’s courage in battle as well as his loyalty to Beowulf?

11. **READ** As you read lines 227–265, continue to cite text evidence.
   - Underline examples of kennings (metaphorical compound words substituted for a single noun) that stand for Beowulf’s name.
   - In the margin, explain how Wiglaf grows into his position as the new leader (lines 245–257).
Life in their lord’s body, or turned
Aside the Lord’s will: world
And men and all move as He orders,
And always have, and always will.

Then Wiglaf turned and angrily told them
What men without courage must hear.
Wexstan’s brave son stared at the traitors,
His heart sorrowful, and said what he had to:

“I say what anyone who speaks the truth
Must say. . . .
Too few of his warriors remembered
To come, when our lord faced death, alone.
And now the giving of swords, of golden
Rings and rich estates, is over,
Ended for you and everyone who shares
Your blood: when the brave Geats hear
How you bolted and ran none of your race
Will have anything left but their lives. And death
Would be better for them all, and for you, than the kind
Of life you can lead, branded with disgrace!” . . .

Then the warriors rose,
Walked slowly down from the cliff, stared
At those wonderful sights, stood weeping as they saw
Beowulf dead on the sand, their bold
Ring-giver resting in his last bed;
He’d reached the end of his days, their mighty
War-king, the great lord of the Geats,
Gone to a glorious death. . . .

12. **REREAD** Reread lines 245–260. How does this passage demonstrate the importance of loyalty and bravery for the Geats?

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After Beowulf dies, the Geats fulfill his wish to build a tower as his tomb. The tower and the warriors’ actions after building it serve to broadcast Beowulf’s legacy not just to the Geats themselves but to others beyond the lands where Beowulf ruled.

Then the Geats built the tower, as Beowulf Had asked, strong and tall, so sailors Could find it from far and wide; working For ten long days they made his monument, Sealed his ashes in walls as straight And high as wise and willing hands Could raise them. And the riches he and Wiglaf Had won from the dragon, rings, necklaces, Ancient, hammered armor—all The treasures they’d taken were left there, too, Silver and jewels buried in the sandy Ground, back in the earth, again And forever hidden and useless to men. And then twelve of the bravest Geats Rode their horses around the tower, Telling their sorrow, telling stories Of their dead king and his greatness, his glory, Praising him for heroic deeds, for a life As noble as his name. So should all men Raise up words for their lords, warm With love, when their shield and protector leaves His body behind, sends his soul On high. And so Beowulf’s followers Rode, mourning their beloved leader, Crying that no better king had ever Lived, no prince so mild, no man So open to his people, so deserving of praise.

Mourning Beowulf

As you read lines 266–292, continue to collect and cite textual evidence.

- Underline text describing how the Geats mourned for Beowulf.
- In the margin, explain what the use of the word beloved reveals about the relationship between a leader and his people in the time of the Geats.
14. **REREAD** Reread lines 282–286. Notice the alliteration in the phrases “words for their lords” and “warm with love.” How would you describe the tone of these lines? Cite another example of alliteration in your response.

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**SHORT RESPONSE**

*Cite Text Evidence* What traits make Beowulf an epic hero? Support your answer by citing explicit textual evidence.

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