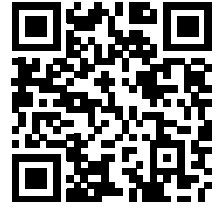


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Beowulf



Beowulf, a _____ of the Geats, comes to the aid of Hrothgar, the king of the Danes, whose great hall, Heorot, is plagued by the monstrous Grendel. Beowulf slays _____ and then Grendel's _____, who seeks revenge. The story is set in Scandinavia, in a time when various tribes and clans were often at _____ with each other. Beowulf, after his victories over Grendel and his mother, returns to Geatland, where he becomes _____ and reigns for fifty years. His last battle is against a _____, which he fights to protect his people.

Beowulf's story is one of the most significant works in _____ literature and is notable for its length and complexity. It is a classic example of an _____ poem, characterized by long, grandiose narrative poems that detail the exploits of a heroic figure. Beowulf's character embodies the ideals of Anglo-Saxon culture, such as _____, loyalty, and honor. The poem also explores themes of heroism, the importance of kinship, and the struggle between good and _____.

The language of Beowulf is remarkably dense and poetic, filled with kennings, alliterations, and complex metaphors, which are characteristic of Old English _____. The poem not only provides a window into the culture and values of the time but also influenced many later works of _____. Beowulf's impact is evident in various forms of modern media, from books to movies, demonstrating its enduring appeal. The poem is an essential piece for understanding the early stages of _____ literary history and continues to be studied and appreciated worldwide.

mother king bravery epic hero British Old English Grendel evil
poetry dragon war literature