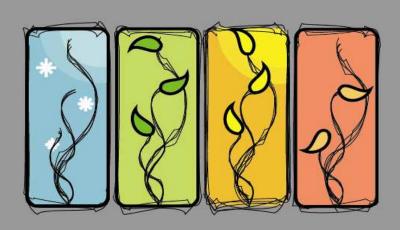


- Literature is as old as human language.
- It starts with words, and with speech → the 1st literature in any culture is oral
- In English, the 1st signs of oral literature tend to have 3 kinds of subjects matter:
 - 1. religion
 - 2. war
 - 3. the trials of daily life



• The fragments that remain confirm that the motivations & inspirations for producing literature, & for listening to it (or later, reading it) are the same all through history→ Literature can give:

- comfort
- consolation (as religious lit. often does)
- can illuminate our problems
- can affirm & reinforce social, political & ideological standpoints.

- Caedmon's Hymn→ the 1st fragment of lit. (around 670) and it also considered as the 1st Christian religious poem written in English. It was preserved by the monks of Whitby.
- Christian monks & nuns, in effect, the guardians of culture → as they were virtually the only people who could read & write before the 14th C.

- All the texts in the oral tradition in Anglo-Saxon literature are poetry → most are short (*Beowulf* is the only long epic poem) & full of images.
- The characteristic of Old English poetry:
 - verse form → a double line with a break in the middle
 - the use of repeated sounds, poetic tropes
 - enable a writer to describe things indirectly & which require a reader imaginatively to construct their meaning.

- An Epic written in the 11th C. Wessex dialect → the beginning of a heroic tradition (emphasizing strength & the territorial imperative).
- The characters & setting: Germanic
- Beowulf is a classic- mortal hero, who comes from afar. He has defeated the mortal enemy of the area ~ the monster Grendel ~ & has thus made the territory safe for its people.

Find the similarities & differences between the two written text

Sources

Beckoff, Samuel. English Literature I. New York: Monarch Press, 1971.

Carter, Ronald and John McRae. The Routledge History of Literature in English: Britain and Ireland. London: Routledge, 1997.

