

# The Epic

- A long narrative poem that celebrates \_\_\_\_\_.
- Many epics are based on \_\_\_\_\_.
- The earliest epics were shared \_\_\_\_\_ before they were written down.
- The epics were performed by \_\_\_\_\_. In Anglo-Saxon culture, the scop had the important job of singing about the accomplishments of his patron and his people. A scop functioned both as an \_\_\_\_\_ and an \_\_\_\_\_.
- Epics from different languages and time periods do not always have the same characteristics. \_\_\_\_\_, for example, are particular to Anglo-Saxon epics.
- The poem often repeats words, \_\_\_\_\_, or lines.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ for an epic is vast in scope, often involving more than one nation.
- The language of an epic is usually very \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ in tone.
- The poem reflects \_\_\_\_\_, such as courage and honor.
- The poem reflects \_\_\_\_\_, such as good and evil or life and death.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ is complicated by supernatural beings or events and may involve a long dangerous journey through foreign lands.

# The Epic Hero

- The hero, generally \_\_\_\_\_, is of noble birth or higher position.
- The hero's character traits reflect \_\_\_\_\_.
- The hero performs courageous, sometimes even superhuman, deeds that reflect the \_\_\_\_\_ of the era.
- The hero desires fame so that he will be remembered after he goes to his fate or death.
- The actions of the hero often determine the \_\_\_\_\_ of a nation or group of people.