

PREPARING to *Read*

from *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight*

Romance by THE GAWAIN POET
Translated by JOHN GARDNER

Benchmark E.1.4.1
FCAT Benchmarks A.1.4.2, E.2.4.1

Connect to Your Life

A Person of Honor Suppose that you hear someone say, “The student-council president should be a person of honor.” What qualities or ideals come to mind? Create a word web like the one shown, jotting down words or phrases that you think describe an honorable person.



Build Background

An Ideal World Medieval aristocrats relished tales of adventure, especially stories of brave and gallant knights. Although real knights were far from perfect, the knights of legend strove continually to obey a code of chivalry, a set of rules for gentlemanly and heroic behavior. Their code represented a combination of Christian and military ideals, including faith, modesty, loyalty, courtesy, bravery, and honor. The ideal knight respected and vigorously defended his church, his king, his country, and victims of injustice.

Especially popular during the medieval period were legends of King Arthur and his heroic knights of the Round Table. The popularity of these tales was due in part to the idealized world in which they were set. It was a world of castles, heroes, courtly love, and magical spells—a world quite unlike the real medieval England, with its plagues, political battles, and civil unrest. Although Launcelot was often presented as the greatest and most distinguished of Arthur’s knights, in early tales that role was given to Arthur’s nephew Gawain (gə-wān’), who was famous for his courage and for his unflinching chivalry.

WORDS TO KNOW Vocabulary Preview

aghast	pivot
amended	renown
chagrin	reproof
daunt	respite
efficacious	uncanny
flinch	unwieldy
heft	wince
ingeniously	

Focus Your Reading

LITERARY ANALYSIS ROMANCE The **romance** has been a popular narrative form since the Middle Ages. Generally, the term *romance* refers to any imaginative adventure concerned with noble heroes, gallant love, a chivalric code of honor, and daring deeds. Romances usually have faraway settings, depict events unlike those of ordinary life, and idealize their heroes as well as the eras in which the heroes lived. Medieval romances are also often lighthearted in tone and involve fantasy. Be aware of the characteristics of romance as you read the excerpt from *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight*.

ACTIVE READING READING A NARRATIVE POEM

Like all narrative poems, *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight* contains the same elements as a short story—**setting, characters, and plot**. These elements combine to develop one or more **themes**. With any narrative poem, it is important to identify details of **setting, character, and plot** as you read.

READER'S NOTEBOOK Keep track of the plot by writing brief notes about the actions of each character. Note the ways in which honor plays a role in the course of events.



LaserLinks: Background for
Reading
Historical Connection

Green Knight



25 But the huge man came unarmed, without helmet or hauberk,
 No breastplate or gorget or iron cleats on his arms;
 He brought neither shield nor spearshaft to shove or to smite,
 But instead he held in one hand a bough of the holly
 That grows most green when all the groves are bare
 30 And held in the other an ax, immense and unwieldy,
 A pitiless battleblade terrible to tell of.



King Arthur stared down at the stranger before the high dais
 And greeted him nobly, for nothing on earth frightened him.
 And he said to him, “Sir, you are welcome in this place;
 35 I am the head of this court. They call me Arthur.
 Get down from your horse, I beg you, and join us for dinner,
 And then whatever you seek we will gladly see to.”
 But the stranger said, “No, so help me God on high,
 My errand is hardly to sit at my ease in your castle!
 40 But friend, since your praises are sung so far and wide,
 Your castle the best ever built, people say, and your barons
 The stoutest men in steel armor that ever rode steeds,
 Most mighty and most worthy of all mortal men
 And tough devils to toy with in tournament games,
 45 And since courtesy is in flower in this court, they say,
 All these tales, in truth, have drawn me to you at this time.
 You may be assured by this holly branch I bear
 That I come to you in peace, not spoiling for battle.
 If I’d wanted to come in finery, fixed up for fighting,
 50 I have back at home both a helmet and a hauberk,
 A shield and a sharp spear that shines like fire,
 And other weapons that I know pretty well how to use.
 But since I don’t come here for battle, my clothes are mere cloth.
 Now if you are truly as bold as the people all say,
 55 You will grant me gladly the little game that I ask
 as my right.”

Arthur gave him answer
 And said, “Sir noble knight,
 If it’s a duel you’re after,
 60 We’ll furnish you your fight.”

“Good heavens, I want no such thing! I assure you, Sire,
 You’ve nothing but beardless babes about this bench!
 If I were hasped in my armor and high on my horse,
 You haven’t a man that could match me, your might is so feeble.

25 hauberk (hō’bærk): a coat of chain mail (a type of armor).

26 breastplate or gorget (gôr’jýt) or **iron cleats**: armor for the chest, the throat, or the shoulders and elbows.

32 dais (dā’ýs): a raised platform where honored guests are seated.

34 this place: Camelot, Arthur’s favorite castle and the site of his court of the Round Table.

44 In medieval tournaments, knights on horseback fought one another for sport.

45 courtesy: the high standards of behavior expected in a king’s court; **in flower**: at its best.

48 spoiling for: eager for.

63 hasped: fastened.

61–64 What is the Green Knight’s tone as he addresses King Arthur?

WORDS
 TO
 KNOW

unwieldy (ün-wēl’ dē) *adj.* so large, heavy, or oddly shaped as to be difficult to hold or use

65 And so all I ask of this court is a Christmas game,
 For the Yule is here, and New Year's, and here sit young men;
 If any man holds himself, here in this house, so hardy,
 So bold in his blood—and so brainless in his head—
 That he dares to stoutly exchange one stroke for another,
 70 I shall let him have as my present this lovely gisarme,
 This ax, as heavy as he'll need, to handle as he likes,
 And I will abide the first blow, bare-necked as I sit.
 If anyone here has the daring to try what I've offered,
 Leap to me lightly, lad; lift up this weapon;
 75 I give you the thing forever—you may think it your own;
 And I will stand still for your stroke, steady on the floor,
 Provided you honor my right, when my inning comes,
 to repay.

70 gisarme (gĭ-zärm'): a battle-ax with a long shaft and a two-edged head.

80 But let the respite be
 A twelvemonth and a day;
 Come now, my boys, let's see
 What any here can say."

67–82 What challenge does the Green Knight offer?

If they were like stone before, they were stiller now,
 Every last lord in the hall, both the high and the low;
 85 The stranger on his destrier stirred in the saddle
 And ferociously his red eyes rolled around;
 He lowered his grisly eyebrows, glistening green,
 And waved his beard and waited for someone to rise;
 When no one answered, he coughed, as if embarrassed,
 90 And drew himself up straight and spoke again:
 "What! Can this be King Arthur's court?" said the stranger,
 "Whose renown runs through many a realm, flung far and wide?
 What has become of your chivalry and your conquest,
 Your greatness-of-heart and your grimness and grand words?
 95 Behold the radiance and renown of the mighty Round Table
 Overwhelmed by a word out of one man's mouth!
 You shiver and blanch before a blow's been shown!"
 And with that he laughed so loud that the lord was distressed;
 In chagrin, his blood shot up in his face and limbs

97 blanch: turn white.

100 so fair;
 More angry he was than the wind,
 And likewise each man there;
 And Arthur, bravest of men,
 Decided now to draw near.

99–101 Why is King Arthur so angry?

WORDS TO KNOW
respite (rĕs'pĭt) *n.* a period of rest or delay
renown (rĭ-noun') *n.* fame
chagrin (shĕ-grĭn') *n.* a feeling of embarrassment caused by humiliation or failure

105 And he said, “By heaven, sir, your request is strange;
But since you have come here for folly, you may as well find it.
I know no one here who’s aghast of your great words.
Give me your gisarme, then, for the love of God,
And gladly I’ll grant you the gift you have asked to be given.”

106 folly: dangerous and foolish activity.

110 Lightly the King leaped down and clutched it in his hand;
Then quickly that other lord alighted on his feet.
Arthur lay hold of the ax, he gripped it by the handle,
And he swung it up over him sternly, as if to strike.
The stranger stood before him, in stature higher
115 By a head or more than any man here in the house;
Sober and thoughtful he stood there and stroked his beard,
And with patience like a priest’s he pulled down his collar,
No more unmanned or dismayed by Arthur’s might
Than he’d be if some baron on the bench had brought him a glass
120 of wine.

118 unmanned: deprived of manly courage.

Then Gawain, at Guinevere’s side,
Made to the King a sign:
“I beseech you, Sire,” he said,
“Let this game be mine.

121 Guinevere: King Arthur’s wife.

125 “Now if you, my worthy lord,” said Gawain to the King,
“Would command me to step from the dais and stand with you there,
That I might without bad manners move down from my place
(Though I couldn’t, of course, if my liege lady disliked it)
I’d be deeply honored to advise you before all the court;
130 For I think it unseemly, if I understand the matter,
That challenges such as this churl has chosen to offer
Be met by Your Majesty—much as it may amuse you—
When so many bold-hearted barons sit about the bench:
No men under Heaven, I am sure, are more hardy in will
135 Or better in body on the fields where battles are fought;
I myself am the weakest, of course, and in wit the most feeble;
My life would be least missed, if we let out the truth.
Only as you are my uncle have I any honor,
For excepting your blood, I bear in my body slight virtue.
140 And since this affair that’s befallen us here is so foolish,
And since I have asked for it first, let it fall to me.
If I’ve reasoned incorrectly, let all the court say,
without blame.”

128 liege (lēj) lady: a lady to whom one owes loyalty and service; here used by Gawain to refer to Queen Guinevere.

131 churl: rude, uncouth person.

136–139 How does Gawain’s description of himself reflect a knight’s code of chivalry?

145 The nobles gather round
And all advise the same:
“Let the King step down
And give Sir Gawain the game!”

WORDS
TO
KNOW

aghast (ə-găst’) *adj.* struck with terror or amazement; shocked



Arthur grants Gawain's request to take on the Green Knight's challenge. The Green Knight asks Gawain to identify himself, and the two agree on their pact. Gawain then prepares to strike his blow against the Green Knight.

On the ground, the Green Knight got himself into position,
His head bent forward a little, the bare flesh showing,
150 His long and lovely locks laid over his crown
So that any man there might note the naked neck.
Sir Gawain laid hold of the ax and he hefted it high,
His pivot foot thrown forward before him on the floor,
And then, swiftly, he slashed at the naked neck;
155 The sharp of the battleblade shattered asunder the bones
And sank through the shining fat and slit it in two,
And the bit of the bright steel buried itself in the ground.
The fair head fell from the neck to the floor of the hall
And the people all kicked it away as it came near their feet.
160 The blood splashed up from the body and glistened on the green,
But he never faltered or fell for all of that,
But swiftly he started forth upon stout shanks
And rushed to reach out, where the King's retainers stood,
Caught hold of the lovely head, and lifted it up,
165 And leaped to his steed and snatched up the reins of the bridle,
Stepped into stirrups of steel and, striding aloft,
He held his head by the hair, high, in his hand;
And the stranger sat there as steadily in his saddle
As a man entirely unharmed, although he was headless
170 on his steed.

He turned his trunk about,
That baleful body that bled,
And many were faint with fright
When all his say was said.

175 He held his head in his hand up high before him,
Addressing the face to the dearest of all on the dais;
And the eyelids lifted wide, and the eyes looked out,
And the mouth said just this much, as you may now hear:
“Look that you go, Sir Gawain, as good as your word,
180 And seek till you find me, as loyally, my friend,
As you've sworn in this hall to do, in the hearing of the knights.
Come to the Green Chapel, I charge you, and take
A stroke the same as you've given, for well you deserve
To be readily requited on New Year's morn.

162 shanks: legs.

163 retainers: servants or attendants.

172 baleful: threatening evil; sinister.

184 requited: paid back. For what does Gawain deserve to be requited? How do you expect this will be done?

WORDS
TO
KNOW

heft (hĕft) *v.* to lift up; hoist

pivot (pĭv'ət) *adj.* acting as a center around which something turns

185 Many men know me, the Knight of the Green Chapel;
Therefore if you seek to find me, you shall not fail.
Come or be counted a coward, as is fitting.”
Then with a rough jerk he turned the reins
And haled away through the hall-door, his head in his hand
190 And fire of the flint flew out from the hooves of the foal.
To what kingdom he was carried no man there knew,
No more than they knew what country it was he came from.

What then?

195 The King and Gawain there
Laugh at the thing and grin;
And yet, it was an affair
Most marvelous to men.



As the end of the year approaches, Gawain leaves on his quest to find the Green Chapel and fulfill his pledge. After riding through wild country and encountering many dangers, he comes upon a splendid castle. The lord of the castle welcomes Gawain and invites him to stay with him and his lady for a few days. ✨

The lord proposes that he will go out to hunt each day while Gawain stays at the castle. At the end of the day, they will exchange what they have won. While the lord is out hunting, the lady attempts to seduce Gawain. Gawain resists her, however, and on the first two days accepts only kisses, which he gives to the lord at the end of each day in exchange for what the lord has gained in the hunt. On the third day Gawain continues to resist the lady, but she presses him to accept another gift.

She held toward him a ring of the yellowest gold
And, standing aloft on the band, a stone like a star
200 From which flew splendid beams like the light of the sun;
And mark you well, it was worth a rich king's ransom.
But right away he refused it, replying in haste,
“My lady gay, I can hardly take gifts at the moment;
Having nothing to give, I'd be wrong to take gifts in turn.”
205 She implored him again, still more earnestly, but again
He refused it and swore on his knighthood that he could take nothing.
Grieved that he still would not take it, she told him then:
“If taking my ring would be wrong on account of its worth,
And being so much in my debt would be bothersome to you,
210 I'll give you merely this sash that's of slighter value.”
She swiftly unfastened the sash that encircled her waist,
Tied around her fair tunic, inside her bright mantle;
It was made of green silk and was marked of gleaming gold

205 **implored:** begged.

212 **tunic:** a shirtlike garment worn by both men and women; **mantle:** a sleeveless cloak worn over the tunic.

Embroidered along the edges, ingeniously stitched.

215 This too she held out to the knight, and she earnestly begged him
To take it, trifling as it was, to remember her by.
But again he said no, there was nothing at all he could take,
Neither treasure nor token, until such time as the Lord
Had granted him some end to his adventure.

216 **trifling:** of little value.

220 “And therefore, I pray you, do not be displeased,
But give up, for I cannot grant it, however fair
or right.

I know your worth and price,
And my debt’s by no means slight;
225 I swear through fire and ice
To be your humble knight.”

“Do you lay aside this silk,” said the lady then,
“Because it seems unworthy—as well it may?

Listen. Little as it is, it seems less in value,
230 But he who knew what charms are woven within it
Might place a better price on it, perchance.
For the man who goes to battle in this green lace,
As long as he keeps it looped around him,
No man under Heaven can hurt him, whoever may try,
235 For nothing on earth, however uncanny, can kill him.”
The knight cast about in distress, and it came to his heart
This might be a treasure indeed when the time came to take
The blow he had bargained to suffer beside the Green Chapel.
If the gift meant remaining alive, it might well be worth it;
240 So he listened in silence and suffered the lady to speak,
And she pressed the sash upon him and begged him to take it,
And Gawain did, and she gave him the gift with great pleasure
And begged him, for her sake, to say not a word,
And to keep it hidden from her lord. And he said he would,
245 That except for themselves, this business would never be known
to a man.

242 Why do you think
Gawain finally accepts the
green sash?

He thanked her earnestly,
And boldly his heart now ran;
And now a third time she
250 Leaned down and kissed her man.

**When the lord returns at the end of the third day, Gawain gives
him a kiss but does not reveal the gift of the sash.**

WORDS **ingeniously** (ĩn-jēn'yēs-lē) *adv.* in a way marked by skill and imagination;
TO cleverly
KNOW **uncanny** (ũn-kǎn'ē) *adj.* frighteningly unnatural or supernatural; mysterious



On New Year's Day Gawain must go to meet the Green Knight. Wearing the green sash, he sets out before dawn. Gawain arrives at a wild, rugged place, where he sees no chapel but hears the sound of a blade being sharpened. Gawain calls out, and the Green Knight appears with a huge ax. The Green Knight greets Gawain, who, with pounding heart, bows his head to take his blow.

Quickly then the man in the green made ready,
 Grabbed up his keen-ground ax to strike Sir Gawain;
 With all the might in his body he bore it aloft
 And sharply brought it down as if to slay him;
 255 Had he made it fall with the force he first intended
 He would have stretched out the strongest man on earth.
 But Sir Gawain cast a side glance at the ax
 As it glided down to give him his Kingdom Come,
 And his shoulders jerked away from the iron a little,
 260 And the Green Knight caught the handle, holding it back,
 And mocked the prince with many a proud reproof:
 "You can't be Gawain," he said, "who's thought so good,
 A man who's never been daunted on hill or dale!
 For look how you flinch for fear before anything's felt!
 265 I never heard tell that Sir Gawain was ever a coward!
 I never moved a muscle when *you* came down;
 In Arthur's hall I never so much as winced.
 My head fell off at my feet, yet I never flickered;
 But you! You tremble at heart before you're touched!
 270 I'm bound to be called a better man than you, then,
 my lord."

Said Gawain, "I shied once:
 No more. You have my word.
 But if my head falls to the stones
 275 It cannot be restored.

"But be brisk, man, by your faith, and come to the point!
 Deal out my doom if you can, and do it at once,
 For I'll stand for one good stroke, and I'll start no more
 Until your ax has hit—and that I swear."

280 "Here goes, then," said the other, and heaves it aloft
 And stands there waiting, scowling like a madman;
 He swings down sharp, then suddenly stops again,
 Holds back the ax with his hand before it can hurt,
 And Gawain stands there stirring not even a nerve;

258 his Kingdom Come: his death and entry into the afterlife; a reference to the sentence "Thy kingdom come" in the Lord's Prayer.

274–275 The Green Knight has proclaimed himself a better man than Gawain. How does Gawain dispute that idea in these lines?

WORDS TO KNOW
reproof (rĭ-prōōf') *n.* an expression of disapproval; criticism
daunt (dōnt) *v.* to destroy the courage of; dismay
flinch (flĭnch) *v.* to pull back from something unpleasant or surprising
wince (wĭns) *v.* to spring back involuntarily, as in pain

285 He stood there still as a stone or the stock of a tree
That's wedged in rocky ground by a hundred roots.
O, merrily then he spoke, the man in green:
"Good! You've got your heart back! Now I can hit you.
May all that glory the good King Arthur gave you
290 Prove efficacious now—if it ever can—
And save your neck." In rage Sir Gawain shouted,
"Hit me, hero! I'm right up to here with your threats!
Is it *you* that's the cringing coward after all?"
"Whoo!" said the man in green, "he's wrathful, too!
295 No pauses, then; I'll pay up my pledge at once,
I vow!"

He takes his stride to strike
And lifts his lip and brow;
It's not a thing Gawain can like,
300 For nothing can save him now!

He raises that ax up lightly and flashes it down,
And that blinding bit bites in at the knight's bare neck—
But hard as he hammered it down, it hurt him no more
Than to nick the nape of his neck, so it split the skin;
305 The sharp blade slit to the flesh through the shiny hide,
And red blood shot to his shoulders and spattered the ground.
And when Gawain saw his blood where it blinked in the snow
He sprang from the man with a leap to the length of a spear;
He snatched up his helmet swiftly and slapped it on,
310 Shifted his shield into place with a jerk of his shoulders,
And snapped his sword out faster than sight; said boldly—
And, mortal born of his mother that he was,
There was never on earth a man so happy by half—
"No more strokes, my friend; you've had your swing!
315 I've stood one swipe of your ax without resistance;
If you offer me any more, I'll repay you at once
With all the force and fire I've got—as you
will see.

I take one stroke, that's all,
320 For that was the compact we
Arranged in Arthur's hall;
But now, no more for me!"

The Green Knight remained where he stood, relaxing on his ax—
Settled the shaft on the rocks and leaned on the sharp end—
325 And studied the young man standing there, shoulders hunched,

314–322 At this moment, how do you think Gawain would explain the fact that he has received only a slight cut from the Green Knight's ax?

And considered that staunch and doughty stance he took,
 Undaunted yet, and in his heart he liked it;
 And then he said merrily, with a mighty voice—
 With a roar like rushing wind he reproved the knight—
 330 “Here, don’t be such an ogre on your ground!
 Nobody here has behaved with bad manners toward you
 Or done a thing except as the contract said.
 I owed you a stroke, and I’ve struck; consider yourself
 Well paid. And now I release you from all further duties.
 335 If I’d cared to hustle, it may be, perchance, that I might
 Have hit somewhat harder, and then you might well be cross!
 The first time I lifted my ax it was lighthearted sport,
 I merely feinted and made no mark, as was right,
 For you kept our pact of the first night with honor
 340 And abided by your word and held yourself true to me,
 Giving me all you owed as a good man should.
 I feinted a second time, friend, for the morning
 You kissed my pretty wife twice and returned me the kisses;
 And so for the first two days, mere feints, nothing more
 345 severe.

A man who’s true to his word,
 There’s nothing he needs to fear;
 You failed me, though, on the third
 Exchange, so I’ve tapped you here.

350 “That sash you wear by your scabbard belongs to me;
 My own wife gave it to you, as I ought to know.
 I know, too, of your kisses and all your words
 And my wife’s advances, for I myself arranged them.
 It was I who sent her to test you. I’m convinced
 355 You’re the finest man that ever walked this earth.
 As a pearl is of greater price than dry white peas,
 So Gawain indeed stands out above all other knights.
 But you lacked a little, sir; you were less than loyal;
 But since it was not for the sash itself or for lust
 360 But because you loved your life, I blame you less.”
 Sir Gawain stood in a study a long, long while,
 So miserable with disgrace that he wept within,
 And all the blood of his chest went up to his face
 And he shrank away in shame from the man’s gentle words.
 365 The first words Gawain could find to say were these:
 “Cursed be cowardice and covetousness both,
 Villainy and vice that destroy all virtue!”
 He caught at the knots of the girdle and loosened them
 And fiercely flung the sash at the Green Knight.

326 staunch: firm;
doughty (dou’tē): brave.

338 feinted (fān’tīd):
 pretended to attack.

337–343 What does the
 Green Knight reveal about
 himself?

350 scabbard (skāb’ōrd): a
 sheath for a dagger or
 sword.

354 What was the Green
 Knight’s test?

368 girdle: sash.

370 “There, there’s my fault! The foul fiend vex it!
Foolish cowardice taught me, from fear of your stroke,
To bargain, covetous, and abandon my kind,
The selflessness and loyalty suitable in knights;
Here I stand, faulty and false, much as I’ve feared them,
375 Both of them, untruth and treachery; may they see sorrow
and care!

I can’t deny my guilt;
My works shine none too fair!
Give me your good will
380 And henceforth I’ll beware.”

At that, the Green Knight laughed, saying graciously,
“Whatever harm I’ve had, I hold it amended
Since now you’re confessed so clean, acknowledging sins
And bearing the plain penance of my point;
385 I consider you polished as white and as perfectly clean
As if you had never fallen since first you were born.
And I give you, sir, this gold-embroidered girdle,
For the cloth is as green as my gown. Sir Gawain, think
On this when you go forth among great princes;
390 Remember our struggle here; recall to your mind
This rich token. Remember the Green Chapel.
And now, come on, let’s both go back to my castle
And finish the New Year’s revels with feasting and joy,
not strife,

395 I beg you,” said the lord,
And said, “As for my wife,
She’ll be your friend, no more
A threat against your life.”

“No, sir,” said the knight, and seized his helmet
400 And quickly removed it, thanking the Green Knight,
“I’ve reveled too well already; but fortune be with you;
May He who gives all honors honor you well.”

And so they embraced and kissed and commended each other
To the Prince of Paradise, and parted then
405 in the cold;
Sir Gawain turned again
To Camelot and his lord;
And as for the man in green,
He went wherever he would.

370 **vex:** harass; torment.

371–372 What does Gawain mean when he says, “Foolish cowardice taught me . . . to bargain . . . and abandon my kind”?

384 **penance:** punishment accepted by a person to show sorrow for wrongdoing; **point:** blade.

382–386 The Green Knight is saying that Gawain has paid for his fault by admitting it and offering his head to the ax.

387–388 Why do you think the Green Knight gives Gawain the sash?



WORDS
TO
KNOW

amended (ə-mĕn'dĭd) *adj.* corrected **amend** *v.*

Connect to the Literature

1. What Do You Think?

What is your reaction to this romance?

Comprehension Check

- What challenge does the Green Knight present to Arthur and his knights?
- Why does the Green Knight raise his ax three times over Gawain's neck?

Think Critically

2. **ACTIVE READING READING A NARRATIVE POEM** Review the notes you took in your **READER'S NOTEBOOK** about the actions of Sir Gawain and the Green Knight. What do these actions reveal about each character's sense of honor?

3. Why do you think Gawain requests to take up the Green Knight's challenge?

- THINK ABOUT** {
- the Green Knight's behavior
 - the response of the other knights
 - the code of chivalry

4. In your opinion, how well does Gawain fulfill the Green Knight's challenge? Use details from the poem to support your opinion.

5. Think about the way in which the Green Knight tests Gawain's virtues at the castle. Do you think the test is fair? Why or why not?

6. Look again at the word web you created for Connect to Your Life on page 209. Compare and contrast your own concept of honor with that of Gawain.

Extend Interpretations

7. **What If?** What might have happened if Gawain had refused to accept the sash? Explain your answer.

8. **Comparing Texts** Compare and contrast Gawain and Beowulf. In your opinion, who is the more honorable **character**?

9. **Connect to Life** King Arthur and his knights were judged by their conduct, specifically by how well they followed the code of chivalry. Do you think today's leaders are judged by a specific code of conduct? If so, what is it?

Literary Analysis

ROMANCE Set in a faraway time and place, a **romance** involves noble heroes who perform daring deeds according to a strict code of honor. In *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight*, for example, the noble Gawain accepts the Green Knight's deadly challenge to uphold the honor of Arthur's court. Like other medieval romances, the story is filled with extraordinary events and fantastic scenes, including this description of the Green Knight just before he addresses Sir Gawain:

*He held his head by the hair, high,
in his hand;*

*And the stranger sat there as
steadily in his saddle*

*As a man entirely unharmed,
although he was headless. . . .*

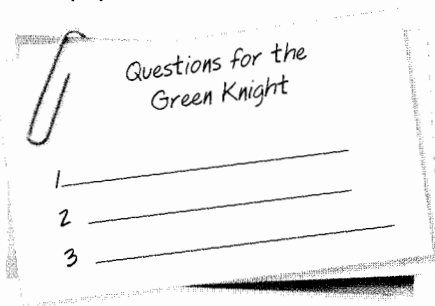
Although Gawain berates himself for not fully measuring up to his own ideals, his struggle for perfection is typical of the **hero** of romance.

Cooperative Learning Activity Get together in a group and discuss how a modern story or event could be retold as a romance. You might consider retelling a current news story or the plot of a realistic film. Use as many elements of romance as you can as you develop your story's setting, characters, and plot.

REVIEW CONFLICT A **conflict** is a struggle between opposing forces that moves a plot forward. What would you say are the key conflicts in *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight*? Note whether they are **external** or **internal**.

Writing Options

1. Questions for the Green Knight
Prepare a list of questions that you would ask the Green Knight in an interview for your school paper.



2. New Story Ending Suppose that Gawain failed to meet the Green Knight in 12 months and a day. In prose, write a new story ending to show what you think might happen.

3. Essay on Romance You have read that *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight* is a medieval romance. In a short essay, explain why you think the romance remains a popular narrative form.

4. Television News Report Write a television news story in which you report the Green Knight's intrusion into Arthur's court. You might interview one of the knights at the Round Table for his eyewitness account of the strange event.

5. Speech Honoring Gawain
Imagine that you are King Arthur presiding over the Round Table. Write the speech that you would make upon Gawain's safe return to Camelot.

Activities & Explorations

1. Computer Game Challenge
Devise a computer game based on the Green Knight's challenge. Make one or more drawings to illustrate the way the game would be played. ~ TECHNOLOGY

2. Dramatic Presentation With a small group of classmates, prepare a dramatic interpretation of a scene from the poem. After deciding on roles, lines, and actions, rehearse your performance before presenting it to the class. ~ VIEWING AND REPRESENTING

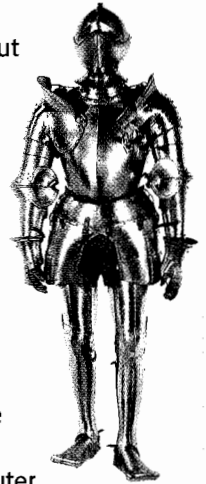
3. Special Effects Diagram
Investigate the techniques used to create special effects in movies. Then draw a diagram that illustrates the technique you would use to film the beheading of the Green Knight. ~ ART

4. A Set for a Play Imagine that you are producing a play based on this selection. Choose a scene and design a miniature set for it, depicting the scenery, the props, and the characters. ~ ART/DRAMA

5. Storyboard Scene Create a storyboard, or sequence of sketches, depicting the Green Knight's appearance and speech before Arthur and his knights. Write a brief caption or explanatory note for each sketch. ~ ART

Inquiry & Research

1. Weapons of War
Find out more about the armor and weaponry used in medieval England. How did real-life warriors typically prepare for battle? What were their weapons? If you have access to a CD-ROM encyclopedia or an on-line encyclopedia, you might use a computer to start your research.



More Online: Research Starter
www.mcdougallittell.com

2. Honorable Pursuits Research the activities of real knights. How were they appointed? Who were they expected to defend? What, if anything, did they have to do to prove their bravery and strength?

Vocabulary in Action

EXERCISE: ANALOGIES Write the letter of the pair of terms that express the relationship closest to that of the capitalized pair.

- RENOWN : FAME :: (a) greed : cowardice, (b) courtesy : politeness, (c) friendship : conflict
- DAUNT : ENCOURAGE :: (a) notify : warn, (b) neglect : leave, (c) rejoice : mourn
- WEIGHT LIFTER : HEFT :: (a) pianist : piano, (b) artist : draw, (c) actor : applaud
- ERROR : AMENDED :: (a) accident : avoided, (b) storm : predicted, (c) crack : repaired
- PAINFUL : WINCE :: (a) proud : succeed, (b) satisfied : eat, (c) funny : laugh
- RESPIRE : WEEKEND :: (a) exercise : jogging, (b) failure : victory, (c) problem : food
- AGHAST : SHOCKED :: (a) angry : jealous, (b) surprised : shy, (c) cautious : careful
- GHOST : UNCANNY :: (a) comedian : serious, (b) scholar : intelligent, (c) volunteer : numerous
- EFFICACIOUS : USELESS :: (a) loyal : unfaithful, (b) honest : wise, (c) important : significant
- FLINCH : UNSHAKABLE :: (a) perspire : cold, (b) gamble : daring, (c) smile : friendly
- MANAGEABLE : UNWIELDY :: (a) wide : deep, (b) lost : crumpled, (c) light : heavy
- INGENIOUSLY : CLEVERLY :: (a) slowly : speedily, (b) joyfully : nicely, (c) carelessly : recklessly
- PIVOT : TURNING :: (a) vehicle : moving, (b) axis : rotating, (c) crosswalk : stopping
- CHAGRIN : UNPLEASANT :: (a) regret : amused, (b) bliss : joyful, (c) impatience : calm
- REPROOF : APPROVE :: (a) hatred : oppose, (b) assistance : encourage, (c) recognition : ignore

WORDS
TO
KNOW

aghost
amended
chagrin

daunt
efficacious
flinch

heft
ingeniously
pivot

renown
reproof
respite

uncanny
unwieldy
wince

Building Vocabulary
For an in-depth lesson on analogies, see page 1317.

The Gawain Poet

Mystery Man The identity of the author of *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight* is unknown. The only surviving early manuscript of the poem, produced by an anonymous copyist around 1400, contains three other poems—*Pearl*, *Purity*, and *Patience*—that are believed to be the work of the same man. (Since *Pearl* is the most technically brilliant of the four poems, their author is also known as the Pearl Poet.) The Gawain Poet's descriptions and language suggest that he wrote in the second half of the 14th century and was therefore a contemporary of Chaucer. His dialect, however, indicates that he was not a Londoner like Chaucer but lived somewhere in the northwestern part of England.

Man for All Seasons The Gawain Poet's works reveal that he was widely read in French and Latin and had some knowledge of law and theology. Although he was familiar with many details of medieval aristocratic life, his descriptions and metaphors also show a love of the countryside and rural life. Because of his rich imagination, sophisticated technique, and wide knowledge, he is considered one of the greatest of medieval English poets.

Author Activity

Locate a translation of *Pearl* and read excerpts from it. Then compare its themes and characteristics with those in *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight*. Share your findings with your classmates.