

Comparing the Similarities in Sins between The Odyssey and Sir Gawaine and the Green Knight

Many classic books have sins in them. The Odyssey and Sir Gawaine and the Green Knight are similar because they sin, families are like soap operas, and they are religious, but they also sin.

How do most of the characters in both of these books sin so much? One way is all of the violence that they cause. In The Odyssey, Odysseus loves the fun of revenge when he gets ready to kill the suitors. Saying, "Dogs! you thought I would never come back from Troy . . ." Odysseus frowns. (pg. 243) Sir Gawain chops off the green knight's head, all in fun, because of the game the green giant offers. The green man says, "I've come in peace . . . not giving offense . . ." (line 265) What a peaceful game they play. Another way that they sin is disgracing and upsetting the gods and the religion they worship.

When Odysseus and his men are "trying" to return to Ithaca, they make a few stops on the way to upset the ~~the~~ gods. Odysseus stabs Poseidon's son, Polyphemus in the eye, and they ravage many of the god's animals.

Sir Gawain feels that he disgraces his religion, when he cuts off the green knight's head.

Still another way that they act wicked is by sinning themselves. The green knight wants to have his own head cut off, and Gawain sins himself by doing the carving.

Cross out
with one
line of

perfect word choice

Odysseus sins himself so much that it is hard to keep count. He upsets Poseidon, and murders many people.

The characters in both stories even sin within their own families. First, they have children together. Morgause knows Arthur is her brother, but she has a child with him anyway. Of course, Arthur does not know Morgause is his sister. The name of the offspring is Mordred. King Arthur and his wife, Guenevere, should be parents of this child, but instead Guenevere is an aunt to Mordred. When Mordred grows up, he is angry at his father, but it isn't even Arthur's fault. So Arthur knights him to be nice. In The Odyssey, all of the suitors want to marry Penelopeia, and they forget about their own wives. Second, they disgrace each other. Mordred is mad at Arthur. Arthur is upset that his own sister would seduce him. Morgause starts this, because Arthur was the product of rape. The rape of Arthur and Morgause's mother is done by King Uther Pendragon. Last, the gods sin and disgrace also. It would ~~be~~ almost be a safe bet to say that the gods seduce everything they see. Look at all of the offspring they produce. Some of the offspring are humans, some are gods, some are beasts, and some are difficult to tell what they are. A beast with the name of Polyphemos is the son of a god,

Nice
touch
of
humor!

Poseidon, but he doesn't fear gods. In saying, "You are a fool... if you expect me to fear gods." (pg. 105)

Most of the characters in both books are religious, but they still find ways to be evil. In The Odyssey, the gods are real.

Humans cause trouble for them, and gods cause trouble for humans. Zeus says, "Upon my word, just see how mortal men always put the blame on us gods! We are the source of evil, so they say..." (pg. 12) Gods are not

apparent in Sir Gawaine's story, but he feels that he still damages his chivalry.

When the lady of Bercilak tries to seduce Gawaine, he feels like he sins himself. Gawaine shows this at the end when he confronts "Bercilak the Green Knight." Bercilak gives Gawaine a green belt to remind him of his sin.

The Odyssey and Sir Gawaine and the Green Knight are similar because they sin, families are like soap operas, and they are religious, but they also sin. characters (not the books)

During the fifteen hundred between these two epics, the wickedness does not change.

? proofread

Gawain
Prays and
goes to mass
frequently
The poem also
contains two
celebrations of
Christmas -
a relig. holiday
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