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LGBTQ+ Medieval Literature

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LGBTQ+ Medieval Literature

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Background

The LGBTQ+ community and being queer are not 21stcentury ideas and the ability to show how long queerness has been a part of the world allows for people to be accepted while letting them know they aren't alone and have never been alone. Queerness is a term to define someone who is strange or non-heteronormative and has either discovered their pronouns and/or sexuality or is still experimenting. The topic of LGBTQ+ in medieval literature has been well researched with topics ranging through a variety of centuries and countries. The focus of this is to show how people who are queer in medieval literature with an emphasis on the fourteenth-century anonymous The Saga of King Hrolf Kraki. This Norse saga tells the ancestry and deeds of King Hrolf Kraki, Bodvar Bjarki, and Svipdag against King Frodi, King Adils, and Queen Skuld. Queerness can be read throughout The Saga of King Hrolf Kraki through Bodvar's close relationship with Hjalti and the more strange characteristics of some of the women. Queen Olof is an example of this as she continually protests a marriage to Hrolf Kraki's dad, which could hint at a queer sexuality, and is said to dress in armor while having a cruel temper, both features commonly attributed to men.

Big Questions How were queer people shown in medieval literature with attention to *The Saga of King Hrolf Kraki*?

Definitions

Queer

- **1.** With *the*: that which is queer (in various senses). *rare*.
- **a.** Strange, odd, peculiar, eccentric. Also: of questionable character; suspicious, dubious. Cf.
- A person who is strange or non-heteronormative and has either discovered their pronouns and/or sexuality or is still experimenting

LGBTQ+

- Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, and more
- It is a spectrum of gender and sexuality, but a person's identity doesn't always have to be decided

Research

- There has been a large amount scholarship about queer and homosexuality during the medieval period
- A variety focus on historical sexuality while others focus on queer close readings of medieval literature
- The focus for my research is looking at *The Saga of King Hrolf Kraki* through the queer lens
- Queen Olof when looked at through the queer lens could be seen as either non-binary or as a cross-dresser
- Later in the book in a queer close reading Bodvar and Hjalti's relationship could be seen as that of lovers
- Queerness can historically and through literature be found in a wide variety of places such as France, India, the United Kingdom, and so many more.

Conclusion

- While so much has been said about medieval sexuality there is still so much that has gone unsaid or unresearched
- More medieval texts should be researched through the queer lens
- There is such a wide variety of texts out there that strongly read as queer and by erasing that history of LGBTQ+ it alters what people know and learn about it

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