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The Heroic Death Under the Walls of Troy: Before and After Christ

Hector dies twice, firstly in heroic and secondly in knightly world. With Homer his death is tragic. For passion, which turns tide in its own favour, therefore Hector decides to fight with Achilles, is regarded as a mistake, but not moral. Furthermore Homer does not mention possibility of important life beyond. Most noble eternity is promised by »beautiful death«, which enables that hero, godlike in deeds and appearance lives on in memory of community. Here the body as medium of actions and expression of individual is essential. Medieval Hector is completely idealised, so he cannot become victim of passion, which gains negative meaning, but dies because of set of circumstances, that are autonomus. Nevertheless his death isn't tragic, for tragedy and Heaven or choice cancel each other out. »Beautiful death« is replaced by »aesthetic death«, which denies the body as problematic and stresses out perfection of soul, which is divine not only in appearance, but also in existence.