
Lyrics For Land Of Hope And Glory

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INTRODUCTION: THE ENDURING POWER OF A PATRIOTIC ANTHEM

Few pieces of music evoke the spirit of a nation quite like "Land of Hope and Glory." For over a century, this majestic song has been synonymous with British patriotism, royal celebrations, and national pride. Whether heard at the Last Night of the Proms, a royal wedding, or a sporting event, its sweeping melody and stirring words have the power to unite crowds in song. But what exactly are the lyrics for "Land of Hope and Glory," and what is the story behind them? In this article, we will explore the full context of this iconic anthem, from its Edwardian origins to its modern-day interpretations. We will break down the verses, examine their meaning, and consider why the words of this song continue to resonate so deeply with audiences in the United Kingdom and beyond.

Understanding the lyrics for "Land of Hope and Glory" requires looking beyond the surface of patriotism. The song is a tapestry woven from poetry, classical music, and national identity. Its words were penned by the English poet and novelist **Alfred, Lord Tennyson**? In fact, no—the lyrics were written by **A. C. Benson**, set to music by **Sir Edward Elgar**. This collaboration produced one of the most beloved pieces of British ceremonial music. The song's full title is often given as "Land of Hope and Glory

(Pomp and Circumstance March No. 1, Trio)", and its lyrics have been sung at countless occasions. In this deep dive, we will provide a comprehensive analysis of the lyrics, their historical context, and their enduring legacy.

THE HISTORY BEHIND "LAND OF HOPE AND GLORY"

Context of Composition: Edwardian Britain

"Land of Hope and Glory" was born during the height of the British Empire. In 1901, King Edward VII ascended the throne, ushering in the Edwardian era—a time of immense confidence, industrial power, and imperial reach. **Sir Edward Elgar** was already a celebrated composer, known for his *Enigma Variations*. He was asked to write a march for the coronation of Edward VII. The result was the **Pomp and Circumstance March No. 1**, which premiered in 1901. The march's trio section—the slow, noble melody—immediately captured the public's imagination.

However, the lyrics did not come until later. In 1902, the poet and academic **Arthur Christopher Benson** was asked to write words to fit that famous melody. Benson was a master of occasional

verse, and he produced a poem that celebrated the glory of the British Empire and called for divine protection of the nation. The connection between the melody and the lyrics was first made for the coronation of King Edward VII, though the song we know today was solidified when it was included in Elgar's *Coronation Ode* (1902). The opening line "Land of Hope and Glory, Mother of the Free" became instantly iconic.

The Coronation Ode and Subsequent Popularity

The lyrics for "Land of Hope and Glory" were initially part of a larger choral work—the **Coronation Ode**. The public response was overwhelming. The combination of Elgar's stirring music and Benson's heartfelt words created an anthem that seemed to capture the very soul of the nation. Over the following decades, the song was adopted as an unofficial national anthem, particularly for England (which lacks its own official anthem distinct from "God Save the King"). It has been performed at every major royal event, from weddings to jubilees, and most famously at the **Last Night of the Proms**, where audience members wave Union Jacks and sing along with tearful pride.

BREAKING DOWN THE LYRICS FOR LAND OF HOPE AND GLORY

To truly appreciate this song, one must look closely at its verses. Below is a detailed examination of the lyrics as

they are most commonly sung today. Note that there are slight variations, but the core text remains consistent.

Verse 1: "Land of Hope and Glory, Mother of the Free"

The opening line immediately establishes a personification of Britain as a nurturing mother figure who offers freedom. The phrase "Mother of the Free" refers to the British Empire's self-image as a bringer of liberty and democracy to its colonies. The next line, "How shall we extol thee, who are born of thee?" suggests a reciprocal relationship: the people owe their identity to the land, and in return they must praise it. The verse continues with "Wider still and wider shall thy bounds be set," which reflects the imperial ambition of the early 20th century—the belief that the British Empire would continue to expand. The final line of the verse, "God who made thee mighty, make thee mightier yet," is a prayer for divine blessing upon the nation's growth and power.

Verse 2: "Thou who earnest from the far-

flung battle-line"

The second verse (often omitted in shorter renditions) takes a more martial tone. It references soldiers returning from battle ("the far-flung battle-line") and the idea of "costly sacrifice." The line "In the cannon's thunder, in the victor's sign" evokes the glory of military triumph. This verse reinforces the theme of patriotism tied to sacrifice and duty. The lyrics remind listeners that the nation's greatness has been bought with blood. The verse ends with a repetition of the call for God to make the nation mightier. It is worth noting that in modern performances, especially at the Proms, only the first verse and chorus are commonly sung, as the second verse is considered more militaristic and less relevant to contemporary peacetime sensibilities.

The Chorus: "God, who made thee mighty, make thee mightier yet"

The chorus is the most memorable part of the song. It is a simple, powerful plea: "God, who made thee mighty, make thee mightier yet." This line is repeated twice, each time building in emotional intensity. The chorus encapsulates the Edwardian belief in progress and divine favor. The melody swells, and the audience is invited to join in. This part of the lyrics for "Land of Hope and Glory" is

often sung with the audience linking arms and swaying, creating a sense of communal pride.

Full Text of the Commonly Sung Version

For clarity, here are the lyrics as most commonly performed (including the chorus):

- Land of Hope and Glory, Mother of the Free,
How shall we extol thee, who are born of thee?
Wider still and wider shall thy bounds be set;
God, who made thee mighty, make thee mightier yet,
God, who made thee mighty, make thee mightier yet.

The second verse (less frequently sung) is:

- Thy fame is ancient as the hills,
thy story rich and deep,
Thou hast kept thy faith in joy and in the hour of sleep.
Truth and Right and Freedom,
these are thy bequest,
God who made thee mighty, make thee mightier yet.

Note that variations exist—some versions include lines about "thy sword" or "thy throne," but the core remains the same.

MUSICAL COMPOSITION AND STRUCTURE

Elgar's Pomp and Circumstance March No. 1

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE AND USES

At the Last Night of the Proms

The music for "Land of Hope and Glory" is drawn from the trio section of Elgar's first Pomp and Circumstance march. This march is in D major, with a stately 4/4 time signature. The trio itself is marked *nobilmente*—a term Elgar used often to indicate a noble, dignified style. The melody is characterized by long, rising phrases that inspire a sense of aspiration and grandeur. Elgar's orchestration is lush, with brass and strings carrying the melody. The combination of this music with Benson's lyrics created a synergy that is greater than the sum of its parts.

Why the Words and Music Fit So Well

The lyrics for "Land of Hope and Glory" are perfectly matched to Elgar's melody. The rhythm of the words follows the natural pulse of the music: "Land of Hope and Glory" fits neatly into the first three beats. Benson wrote the poem specifically to be sung to the existing tune. The enjambment and line lengths are carefully chosen so that the musical phrases are not broken awkwardly. This craftsmanship is why the song feels so natural when sung—it was designed for that purpose. The repeated invocation "God, who made thee mighty" creates a soaring climax that the music effortlessly delivers.

No discussion of the lyrics for "Land of Hope and Glory" is complete without mentioning the **Last Night of the Proms**. This annual BBC concert is a celebration of British classical music and patriotic songs. The audience at the Royal Albert Hall sings along with flags, often in a spirit of joyful nationalism. "Land of Hope and Glory" is usually performed in the second half, alongside "Rule, Britannia!" and "Jerusalem." The event has become a global televised spectacle, and the lyrics are echoed by millions watching from home. However, in recent years, the song has also sparked debate over its imperial undertones.

Controversy and Reassessment

The phrase "Wider still and wider shall thy bounds be set" is a direct reference to colonial expansion. In the 21st century, as the legacy of the British Empire is critically examined, some argue that the lyrics celebrate oppression and exploitation. Critics point out that the "bounds" being set were often at the expense of indigenous peoples. This has led to calls for the song to be retired or for alternative verses to be written. However, supporters argue that the song can be reinterpreted as a celebration of modern Britain's multiculturalism and values. In

2020, the BBC faced pressure to remove the song from the Proms but ultimately kept it, opting instead to include a contextual discussion about its history. Understanding the lyrics in their full historical context is essential for a balanced perspective.

Use in Royal Ceremonies and Sporting Events

Beyond the Proms, "Land of Hope and Glory" is frequently performed at royal weddings, coronation anniversaries, and state banquets. It was played at the wedding of Prince William and Catherine Middleton in 2011. In sports, it is often sung at England rugby and football matches, though "God Save the King" remains the official anthem. The song's themes of hope and glory resonate with athletes and fans, linking sporting achievement to national pride.

MODERN INTERPRETATIONS AND COVERS

Classical and Contemporary Versions

Many artists have recorded their own versions of "Land of Hope and Glory." The **Royal Philharmonic Orchestra**

and **André Rieu** are among the classical performers who keep the traditional arrangement alive. Pop and rock musicians have also reinterpreted the song. For instance, the band **The Who** incorporated a snippet into their rock opera *Quadrophenia*. More recently, **Laura Mvula** performed a soul-infused rendition at the 2021 Proms, adding a modern twist while maintaining the original lyrics. These covers demonstrate the song's flexibility and enduring appeal.

Educational Use and Lyric Analysis

In British schools, the lyrics for "Land of Hope and Glory" are sometimes studied as poetry. Teachers use the verses to discuss poetic devices like personification, repetition, and apostrophe. The line "Mother of the Free" invites discussion about freedom and empire. Students might analyze whether the poem's message aligns with contemporary values. This educational use ensures that new generations engage with the words critically, rather than simply singing them by rote.

HOW TO MEMORIZE THE LYRICS

If you wish to learn the lyrics for "Land of Hope and Glory" by heart, here are some tips:

1. **Focus on the main verse:**