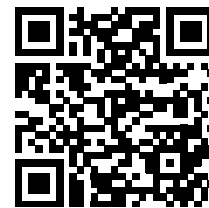


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Chivalry and Norman Influence



Chivalry, a concept deeply intertwined with _____, was significantly influenced by the Normans after their conquest of England in 1066. This code of conduct, embracing _____, courage, and courtesy, became integral to the English aristocracy. The Normans, originally Vikings who settled in _____, brought with them a fusion of Scandinavian and Frankish customs. Their impact on England was profound, reshaping aspects of society including language, architecture, and social norms. The most notable change was in governance and _____. The feudal system, where land was granted in exchange for military service, solidified the role of knights. These knights weren't just warriors; they were expected to follow the chivalric code, which emphasized virtues like _____, bravery, and respect for women. English _____ gradually absorbed these Norman influences, enriching its tapestry. The language evolved, with many French words entering English, reflecting the new social realities. Castles, a hallmark of Norman architecture, dotted the English landscape, becoming symbols of _____ and protection. Literature also flourished under Norman influence, with stories of _____ legends gaining popularity. These tales often highlighted chivalric ideals, portraying knights as heroic figures. The fusion of Norman and Anglo-Saxon elements led to a unique cultural blend, which shaped modern English identity. Chivalry's legacy continues to influence contemporary society. Concepts like fairness, _____, and respect are remnants of this medieval code. The fusion of Norman and Anglo-Saxon traditions created a rich cultural heritage, evident in English customs, language, and _____ today.

values	Normandy	honor	feudalism	Arthurian	power	knighthood
culture	justice	loyalty				