

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

English Heraldry in the Middle Ages



In the Middle Ages, _____ was an important part of European culture, especially in England. It involved the use of _____ bearings to signify individuals, families, and institutions. Each coat of arms was unique and often included a _____, helmet, and crest. The design on the shield, called the _____, was the most significant part. These designs were not just for decoration; they represented the _____ and heritage of the person or family. Nobles and knights displayed their coats of arms on their _____, flags, and personal items. This was not just for identification in battle, but also as a symbol of their _____ and achievements. The colors and symbols in a coat of arms had specific _____. For example, gold represented generosity, while a lion symbolized courage and _____.

Creating a coat of arms was governed by strict rules, known as the _____ of heraldry. These rules determined how the arms were designed and used. One important _____ was that no two coats of arms could be exactly alike. To ensure this, _____ were responsible for recording and managing these designs.

In England, the _____ of Arms was established in 1484 to oversee heraldry. This institution kept records of all coats of _____ and regulated their use. The practice of heraldry was not just for the battlefield. It played a key role in _____ society, appearing in art, architecture, and literature.

Heraldry continues to influence modern _____ and symbolism. Many countries, organizations, and even individuals still use _____ of heraldic design in their logos and emblems. This historical art form provides a fascinating glimpse into the values and _____ of medieval society.

identity	design	blazon	heraldry	medieval	meanings	elements	status	
College	values	shield	rule	armor	arms	armorial	laws	Heralds
strength								