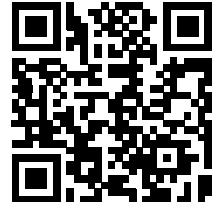


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Medieval Jousting and Norman Culture



In the Middle Ages, the _____ greatly influenced many aspects of English culture. One significant area of influence was the introduction of _____ tournaments. These events, originating in France, became popular in England after the _____ Conquest of 1066. A knightly tournament was not just a simple competition; it was a complex event with various _____ such as jousting, melee fights, and displaying heraldry.

Jousting, the most iconic _____, involved knights charging at each other with lances. The goal was to knock the opponent off their _____ or to break their lance on the opponent's shield. Winning a joust brought great _____ to a knight. These tournaments also served as training for _____, honing skills needed in battle.

The influence of the Normans also extended to the _____ structure. Knights, who were originally minor nobility, gained higher status due to their prowess in tournaments. This shift in social standing reflected the Norman emphasis on _____ skill and bravery.

Furthermore, these tournaments impacted _____ and art. Elaborate armor and heraldic designs became a symbol of status and identity among knights. The art of _____ grew, with each knight having unique symbols to represent their lineage and _____.

In addition, these events were social gatherings, attracting large crowds including _____ and commoners alike. They were occasions for feasting, trading, and forming political _____.

Overall, the Norman influence on English culture through knightly tournaments was profound, shaping social norms, military practices, and artistic expressions for centuries.

knightly	warfare	alliances	achievements	military	activity	heraldry	
fashion	activities	Normans	horse	royalty	honor	social	Norman