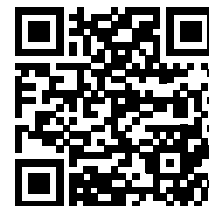


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Medieval Tournaments and Heraldry



In the _____, tournaments were not just battles, but grand social events. Knights from all over would gather, showing off their skills and their magnificent _____ . These coats of arms were unique to each _____ , displaying symbols that represented their family or personal achievements. The colors and patterns used in heraldry had specific meanings. For example, the color _____ symbolized generosity, while a lion represented bravery. At a tournament, a knight's _____ and armor would be decorated with his coat of arms. This made it easier to identify each other during the _____ , which were a major part of these events. Spectators, including _____ and nobles, watched these jousts, cheering for their favorite knights. The heralds, experts in heraldry, played a crucial role. They announced the _____ , explained the meanings of the coats of arms, and declared the winners.

A knight's helmet was another important part of their _____ display. On top of the helmet, there was often a crest, which could be a small replica of an animal or a _____ arrangement. This crest was also part of the knight's coat of arms and helped in identifying him.

Tournaments were not only about fighting skills but also about displaying _____ and status. The elaborate designs on a knight's armor and his horse's _____ could tell a story about his lineage and accomplishments. This is why heraldry was taken very seriously, and there were strict rules about who could use which symbols. In these times, heraldry was more than just art; it was a way of _____. It helped maintain order in the chaos of battle and served as a visual representation of a knight's identity and _____ .

wealth

jousts

royalty

feather

communication

honor

heraldic

knight

blanket

coats of arms

gold

shield

participants

Middle Ages