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Symbols in English Heraldry



Heraldry, a unique _____ form, was highly significant in medieval England. It began as a way for knights to identify themselves in _____. Each knight had a distinctive coat of arms, a symbol of their _____ and heritage. These coats of arms were displayed on shields, banners, and even _____. The main part of a coat of arms is the _____, which carried unique designs. Colors, or "tinctures," were not chosen randomly. Each color, like red for _____ or gold for _____, had a specific meaning. Animals were also common in heraldry. For instance, a lion symbolized _____ and a bear, strength. Besides animals, other elements like stars, lines, and shapes were used. A star might signify _____, while a line pattern could represent water or a specific _____. The right side of the shield is called the _____ side, and the left is the sinister. Interestingly, dexter and sinister are from Latin, meaning _____ and left, respectively. The top of the shield is the _____, often used to highlight honor and _____. Families passed down these symbols through _____. Over time, they became more complex and detailed. This evolution made the art of heraldry not just a means of identification but also a record of _____. Today, these symbols help us understand the values and stories of medieval _____. They're a window into a world where symbols and colors spoke louder than words.

generations	generosity	dexter	achievement	courage	history	right	chief	
art	nobility	societies	shield	bravery	landscape	family	tapestries	battles