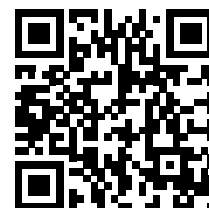


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The Art of Blazon in England



In the _____, heraldry was an important part of European culture, especially in England. It was more than just _____; it was a way to identify knights and noble families. Heraldry involved special designs called _____. These were unique to each family or individual.

A coat of arms had several parts. The _____ was the most recognizable. It often had bright colors and _____. Each symbol had a specific meaning. For example, a _____ might represent courage. The colors were also symbolic. _____ represented generosity, while _____ symbolized warrior or martyr.

The process of describing a coat of arms is known as _____. This was like a special language. Someone skilled in blazon could look at a shield and describe it precisely. This description was important because it allowed people to recreate the coat of arms accurately without seeing it.

Blazon had its own terminology. Terms like _____ (a diagonal stripe) or _____ (a horizontal stripe) were common. The position of the symbols was also important. For instance, _____ meant an animal was standing on its hind legs.

Not just anyone could have a coat of arms. It was a privilege reserved for the _____. Commoners didn't usually have the right to bear arms. Over time, families modified their coats of arms to reflect _____ and alliances. Heraldry and blazon are still used today, but more for historical and _____ reasons. They remind us of a time when these symbols were essential for identification in battles and at _____.

marriages	bend	rampant	blazoning	tournaments	Middle Ages	lion		
shield	fess	Gold	red	symbols	coats of arms	nobility	art	ceremonial