

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

The Art of Heraldic Display



The Middle Ages were a time of _____, castles, and heraldry. Heraldry, the practice of designing, displaying, and recording coats of arms and heraldic badges, was especially important in _____. In these times, a knight's identity was often represented by his coat of arms. The coat of arms was unique to the _____ or family and depicted on shields, banners, and tapestries.

A coat of arms included various _____. The shield was the most significant part, displaying the main symbols or _____. These symbols were chosen to represent personal or familial values and achievements. The top of the _____ often had a helmet, signifying the rank and social status of the owner.

Above the _____, there was a crest, which could be an animal, a mythical creature, or any other significant object. The _____ made it easier to identify the knight, especially in battle. Surrounding the shield were the _____ and the scroll. The mantling, originally representing the protective _____ covering the helmet, was mostly decorative. The scroll usually contained a _____, a short phrase expressing the guiding principles of the family.

Heraldic displays were not just for battle. They played a crucial role in _____ society. During tournaments, the bright and elaborate designs helped to identify competitors. In daily life, these symbols were used on _____ to authenticate documents.

The use of heraldry peaked during the 14th and 15th _____. It was a way for knights and nobles to display their family history, _____, and social status. Today, these symbols provide a fascinating glimpse into the values and _____ of medieval England.

achievements

centuries

colors

individual

motto

helmet

shield

knights

England

mantling

culture

crest

seals

elements

medieval

cloth