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The Role of Arms in Medieval Heraldry



In the _____, heraldry was more than just art. It was a way for knights and nobles to display their _____. Each coat of arms was unique, like a medieval passport. The designs were not just random; they were full of _____. For example, a lion might represent courage. Colors also had meaning. _____ could signify warrior or martyrdom, while blue was for loyalty.

To design a coat of arms, one would start with a _____. This shield was divided into various sections, with each section telling a part of the owner's _____. Knights would wear these designs on their armor and carry them on their shields into _____. This made it easier to identify friends and foes.

In England, _____ became a sophisticated system. The College of Arms, established in 1484, was responsible for overseeing these _____. They made sure no two knights had the same coat of arms. If a _____ had a coat of arms, it was passed down from generation to generation, often with slight _____.

Tournaments were another place where heraldry was important. Knights displayed their arms on _____, shields, and horses. Spectators could recognize the competitors by their heraldic _____. These events were not just for combat but also for showcasing one's _____ and heritage.

Understanding heraldry helps us learn about medieval _____. Each coat of arms tells a story of values, achievements, and family _____. They are like a visual language, conveying messages without _____.

Middle Ages identity symbols status heraldry modifications family Red
banners story shield history words designs battle designs society