

name: class: date:

Troubadours and Norman Influence



Troubadours were _____ who played a significant role in medieval culture, especially after the Norman Conquest of England in 1066. These artists were known for their ability to compose and perform lyrical poetry, often focused on themes of chivalry and _____. Originating from the Occitan region in France, troubadours brought their unique art to England, where they influenced the local _____. The Normans, known for their warrior ethos, were also patrons of the arts, which allowed troubadours to thrive in English courts.

Their performances often included tales of _____, heroic deeds, and courtly love, reflecting the societal values of the time. Troubadours played various instruments, like the _____ or the lyre, adding a musical dimension to their storytelling. This blend of music and poetry was not just entertainment; it was a way to preserve and transmit _____ and cultural values.

English poets and musicians began to emulate the troubadours, leading to the development of a distinct style of English _____. This period saw the fusion of Norman and Anglo-Saxon traditions, creating a rich tapestry of cultural expression. Famous figures like Geoffrey _____, known for "The Canterbury Tales," were influenced by the troubadour tradition.

The legacy of troubadours is evident in modern English culture, where the concept of romantic love and chivalry still holds a place of _____. Their impact went beyond mere entertainment; they played a key role in shaping the linguistic and cultural _____ of post-Norman England. The influence of troubadours is a testament to the enduring power of art and music in bridging cultural _____ and shaping societal norms.

Chaucer

lute

musicians

landscape

literature

divides

reverence

history

romance

knights

culture