class:

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Women in the Age of Chivalry

name:



During the medieval period, the concept of	was not just about knights and
battles; it also included ideals of honor and the tre	Itment of women.
were expected to protect those who could not defe	d themselves, including women, children, and the
elderly. This protective	was rooted in the idea that women were delicate
and needed safeguarding.	
The chivalric code also promoted the notion of	love. This was a form of
admiration where a knight would devote himself to	ı lady, often expressing this devotion through
, songs, and noble deeds.	These relationships were typically platonic and
served to elevate the status of the woman as an _	of reverence and moral
influence.	
In literature, women were often depicted as fair m	
However, the reality for	most women in medieval England was quite
different. They had limited rights and were often s	bject to the of their
husbands or male relatives. Marriage was more abo than about romantic low	•
Despite the limitations, some women managed to w	eld significant and
influence. Royal women and noblewomen could own	and, manage estates, and play crucial roles in
the social and political	heir involvement was still framed by the
prevailing norms of chivalry, which could both emp	ower and restrict them.
The chivalric also influe	ced the education of women, emphasizing
virtues like piety and obedience rather than intelle	tual or personal
ambition. The education was mainly designed to pro, further reinforcing the	pare them for their roles as wives and gender roles of the time.
In summary, chivalry had a complex	on the lives of women in medieval
England. It provided a framework that acknowledge	their and social
importance but also reinforced traditional roles th	at limited their and
opportunities.	
development mothers (transactions) aut	

courtly

spheres

autonomy

moral

impact

deeds

object

chivalr

power