

1: 12 Most Impressive Medieval Soldiers - Listverse

Medieval knights were elite warriors and a decisive factor in medieval warfare. A battle was typically won by the army which had the most knights. Initially, knights could become only men who proved their military skills on the battlefield.

July 20, While Joan of Arc is well-known as a woman who was involved in medieval warfare, there are many more examples of women who took up arms or commanded armies during the Middle Ages. Here is our list of ten medieval warrior women. Joan of Arc While her military career only lasted slightly longer than a year, Joan of Arc is one of the most well-known figures from the Middle Ages. A teenaged-peasant from north-east France, Joan began receiving visions from saints telling her to drive the English forces out of her country. In , she was able to convince the French ruler Charles VII to give her an army to relieve the besieged city of Orleans, which Joan was able to do just after a few days. For the next few months Joan was able to lead French forces to several victories against the English, allowing Charles to be crowned at Reims. Her military career had a setback when she was unable to retake the city of Paris, and in May of she was captured during a small skirmish. A year later she would be tried and executed for heresy. Since then she has become a national symbol of France and canonized as a saint. As the Countess of Tuscany, she was a major force in Italy for over 40 years. One of the writers from the time said of her: Brave and ever watchful, she often tormented the perverse Mightily she undertook terribly violent battles with the king For she endured steadfastly through thirty years Fighting day and night to quell the tempests of the kingdom. Isabella of Castile Ferdinand of Aragon and Isabella of Castile made an effective team when it came to military matters. While Ferdinand did most of the commanding on the field, she oversaw the military administration. If necessary she would make an appearance among her troops “ such as during the latter stages of a siege when she would arrive in full armour and rally her troops. At times she even took personal command of armies in the field and led successful sieges. Although she led a stout defence of Forli, she was eventually captured and taken back to Rome as a trophy. During the battle a woman named Lagertha distinguished herself. All-marveled at her matchless deeds, for her locks flying down her back betrayed that she was a woman. While some historians doubt the historical accuracy of this tale, there are several accounts from the Viking Age of shieldmaidens and women warriors. Khawlah bint al-Azwar The sister of one of the leading Muslim commanders during the early Islamic conquests of the Middle East in the 7th century, on a few occasions she took up arms herself during battles, including leading a troop of women against the Byzantine army at the Battle of Yarmuk in Sichelgaita of Salerno The wife of the Norman leader Robert Guiscard, Sichelgaita is best known for her role in rallying the fleeing Norman soldiers at the Battle of Dyrrachium in According to the Byzantine chronicler Anna Comnena, she confronted her fellow soldiers and urged them to stop fleeing. It brought them to their senses and they went back to fight. One lady, Jeanne Laisne, grabbed a small axe and fought off the Burgundian standard-bearer, which rallied the defenders. She was renamed Jeanne Hachette by her fellow citizens in honour of the victory. But they were very different in character. Helwise on the one hand was clever and persuasive, but cruel and grasping; whereas Isabel was generous, daring, and gay, and therefore lovable and estimable to those around her. In war she rode armed as a knight among the knights; and she showed no less courage among the knights in hauberks and sergeants-at-arms than did the maid Camilla, the pride of Italy, among the troops of Turnus. Joanna led the defence of the town. She had asked the women of the town, the nobles as well as the others, to bring stones to the walls and to throw these on the attackers, as well as pots filled with lime. Joanna was able to hold off the besiegers until English troops arrived and forced the Count of Blois to retreat. Fiery Joanna and the Siege of Hennebont There are many women who could be included on this list, including ones who defended castles or commanded forces. Some accounts, such as Eleanor of Aquitaine leading a troop of women during the Second Crusade, have been shown to be untrue or gross exaggerations made by medieval writers. There are also many accounts of unnamed women who took part in battles or sieges, such as the woman of Toulouse, who operated a siege machine that killed Simon de Montfort while he tried to attack the city during the Albigensian Crusade. Some sources about women in medieval warfare: Women in Early Modern Armies c.

2: 10 Interesting Things You Should Know About The Medieval Knight

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It is written in the Book of Good and Evil that in a time long ago, all was peace and harmony, Paradise on Earth. Then one fateful day, the universe shifted, all was dark, and for those born on that day, their evil destiny was sealed! The "knights" are two teams of one man and one woman. The teams are colored purple and gold. The knights must go through eight challenges set forth by the Warriors to win the game. The audience all wave and purple and gold triangular flags while cheering on the knights. The leader of the Warriors and considerably the strongest. Portrayed by Jim Maniaci. A female Warrior, beautiful and powerful. Portrayed by Nancy Georges. Portrayed by Douglas Rogel. A large female Warrior with unparalleled strength. Portrayed by real-life armwrestling champion Dot Jones. A tough Warrior known as the Duke of Doom. Portrayed by Rodney Mitchell. A so-called princess who turned to the dark side. The most unstable and unpredictable of the Warriors, hence his name. Portrayed by Benny Graham. A devious, dangerous female Warrior. Portrayed by Jessica Long. Replaced Steel Maiden in Season 2. A male "alternate" Warrior. Another male "alternate" Warrior. A female "alternate" Warrior. The Challenges[edit] The start and end of each event are marked by the sound of a gong and trumpet fanfare to begin the event, and only a gong sound to end the event. Catapult[edit] The knights must catch red dodgeballs being launched by a catapult while trying to evade yellow dodgeballs being fired by the Warriors using giant slingshots. Once the red balls are caught, the knights must throw them into the ring of fire to score. Points are scored based on which section of the playing mat the knight threw the red ball from. In Season 1, the mat was divided into three sections worth 5, 10 and 15 points, with 15 being the furthest away. In Season 2, only the front two sections of the mat were used, with the middle section scoring 25 points, and the front section scoring 50 as the knight would have to brave harder hits from the dodgeballs. After 60 seconds, the challenge is over. Both the male and female knights took a turn competing in this event. Pyro was always the Warrior whose tricks would ignite the ring of fire to start the match. Battle Swords[edit] The knight and Warrior run across treadmills on an elevated platform trying to knock each other down with foam bats. The challenge is 30 seconds. A win or a Warrior disqualification earns the knight 50 points while a draw is worth 25 points. Only one gender competes in this event. Every completed lap on the wheel is worth 10 points each. The Warriors stand on the outside of the wheel swinging a pound spiked ball on a chain to knock the knight off the wheel and out of the game. Whichever gender did not participate in Battle Swords competes in this event. Volcano[edit] Two knights have 45 seconds 60 for the women to climb up a giant foot volcano-shaped net. Inside the net are 4 Warriors. One Warrior is strapped to a harness while the other three Warriors control the height and angle. The harnessed Warrior has pads to knock the knight down trying to prevent them from scoring. Scoring ranges from 3 sections of the net, each separated by a metal ring connected to the net. The bottom of the net is worth 25 points while the next section is worth 50 points and the top section is 75 points. If the knight manages to climb to the top of the Volcano and grab their team flag, he she will earn points. Both genders compete in this event. Roller Joust[edit] Each knight have 45 seconds to skate around the jousting arena trying to dodge two Warriors trying to bring the knight down. The knight carries a foam lance which is used to capture rings on poles scattered around the arena. Red rings are worth 10 points while the gold rings are worth 25 points. For the first 15 seconds, the knight can take one of the paths forming an X inside the arena to escape the Warriors. Once inside the X area, the Warriors cannot enter or interfere. After 15 seconds, the Warrior-Free Zone is lifted and play resumes as normal. One gender competed in this event in Season 1, and both genders each took a turn in Season 2. The knight has 30 seconds to pull the Warrior of their platform. If the knight wins, he or she earns points. If 30 seconds expires or both go over, 50 points are awarded for a draw. In Season 1, the gender that did not participate in Roller Joust competed. The Pit[edit] In this challenge, the knights are pitted against each other inside a bowl-like arena. The Warriors outside the bowl rock it back and forth with the knights inside it. The object in this game is for one knight to pin the other using a pad. Depending on where the pin was, the bowl

has 4 scoring sections: After 45 seconds, the total number of points are added up. Both genders took a turn competing in this event. He was replaced by Jeff Joccum, who later went on to score in the finale and ensure a win of the purple team. Target Onslaught is a two-part challenge. One knight becomes the shooter, aiming a crossbow-like cannon and firing foam arrows at six targets from afar as the other knight loads the crossbow. The targets include a dragon, spinning flags, the Sun, the Moon, and two shields. The first knight has 30 seconds to shoot the targets. The first knight cannot move to the next target until the last one is shot down. After 30 seconds expires, the second half of Target Onslaught begins. The second knight now becomes the shooter and the first knight loads the crossbow as they attempt to shoot the Warriors which travel back and forth across the top of the arena on three rails using handrail slides. The closest rail is 50 points, the next rail is points and the furthest rail is points. After 30â€™60 seconds, the final scores are totaled. The Final Results[edit] The team with the most points at the end of the show wins and receive medals awarded to them by the L. Prizes are also awarded to the knights, indicated by hostess Lisa Canning as the show comes back from various commercial breaks. In a "Knights and Warriors Tournament", which was ultimately the series finale, the champions of the Tournament are crowned "Sir" and "Madam" by the Lord of Rules and Discipline, and receive gold trophies awarded by the show.

3: Famous Medieval Knights

The knights of medieval Europe are among the most recognized warriors of human history. They played a key role in the society and warfare of the Middle Ages, and their ideals of chivalry survive to this very day.

Share1 Shares War was a common pastime in the middle ages. Nations battled nations, cities battled cities, and villages battled villages. It is no wonder that it is the period that generated some of the greatest soldiers and military units in history. This is a list of the best of the best – the 12 most impressive soldiers of the middle ages. Over time, they became a powerful military caste often defeating the Crusaders. On more than one occasion, they seized power for themselves; for example, ruling Egypt in the Mamluk Sultanate from 1250. After mamluks had converted to Islam, many were trained as cavalry soldiers. Mamluks had to follow the dictates of furusiyya, a code that included values such as courage and generosity, and also cavalry tactics, horsemanship, archery and treatment of wounds, etc. Initially a small compact force of elite troops, they grew in size and power during the five centuries of their existence until they eventually became a threat to the fabric of the Ottoman empire. In their later years, they mutinied whenever an attempt was made to reform them, deposing and murdering those sultans they regarded as enemies. It was a national weapon of the English, but was also common elsewhere, especially in Italy. Derived originally from the agricultural billhook, the bill consisted of a hooked chopping blade with several pointed projections mounted on a staff. One advantage that it had over other polearms was that while it had the stopping power of a spear and the power of an axe, it also had the addition of a pronounced hook. Boyars wielded considerable power through their military support of the Kievan princes. Power and prestige of many of them, however, soon came to depend almost completely on service to the state, family history of service and to a lesser extent, landownership. The organization existed for approximately two centuries in the Middle Ages, founded in the aftermath of the First Crusade of 1099, with its original purpose to ensure the safety of the many Christians who made the pilgrimage to Jerusalem after its conquest. Officially endorsed by the Roman Catholic Church around 1118, the Order became a favoured charity throughout Christendom and grew rapidly in membership and power. Templar knights, in their distinctive white mantles with red cross, were among the most skilled fighting units of the Crusades. Non-combatant members of the Order managed a large economic infrastructure throughout Christendom, innovating financial techniques that were an early form of banking, and building many fortifications across Europe and the Holy Land. It was created in the Mediterranean and in China separately. A mechanism in the stock holds the bow in its fully-drawn position until it is shot by releasing a trigger. Crossbows played a significant role in the warfare of North Africa, Europe and Asia. Crossbows are used today primarily for target shooting and hunting. The use of crossbows in European warfare dates back to Roman times and is again evident from the battle of Hastings until about AD 1100. They almost completely superseded hand bows in many European armies in the twelfth century for a number of reasons. Although a longbow could achieve comparable accuracy and faster shooting rate than an average crossbow, crossbows could release more kinetic energy and be used effectively after a week of training, while a comparable single-shot skill with a longbow could take years of practice. The anglicized term comes from the Old Norse term huskarl or huscarl. The term later came to cover armed soldiers of the household. They were often the only professional soldiers in the kingdom, the rest of the army being made up of militia called the fyrd, peasant levy, and occasionally mercenaries. A kingdom would have fewer than 2, Housecarls. In England there may have been as many as 3, royal housecarls, and a special tax was levied to provide pay in coin. The term was often used in contrast to the non-professional fyrd. As an army, the Housecarls were renowned for their superior training and equipment, not only because they constituted a standing army an ad hoc fighting force of professional soldiers as opposed to militia, but also due to rigorous quality control. For example, one lord passed legislation requiring that all enlistees own a sword with a gold-inlaid hilt. This assured that enlistees were of the economic standing that would permit them to train without financial hindrance and purchase good quality equipment. The most famous army of housecarls is without a doubt the one employed by Harold Godwinson at the Battle of Hastings. Engaging in trade, piracy and mercenary activities, they roamed the river systems and portages of Gardariki, reaching the

Caspian Sea and Constantinople. This new force became known as the Varangian Guard. Over the years, new recruits from Sweden, Denmark, and Norway kept a predominantly Scandinavian cast to the organization until the late 11th century. So many Scandinavians left to enlist in the guard that a medieval Swedish law stated that no one could inherit while staying in Greece. In the 11th century, there were also two other European courts that recruited Scandinavians: Their service as mercenaries was at its apogee during the Renaissance, when their proven battlefield capabilities made them sought-after mercenary troops. During the Late Middle Ages, mercenary forces grew in importance in Europe, as veterans from the Hundred Years War and other conflicts came to see soldiering as a profession rather than a temporary activity, and commanders sought long-term professionals rather than temporary feudal levies to fight their wars. Swiss mercenaries were valued throughout Late Medieval Europe for the power of their determined mass attack in deep columns with the pike and halberd. Hiring them was made even more attractive because entire ready-made Swiss mercenary contingents could be obtained by simply contracting with their local governments, the various Swiss cantons, the cantons had a form of militia system in which the soldiers were bound to serve and were trained and equipped to do so. It should be noted, however, that the Swiss also hired themselves out individually or in small bands. Historically the cataphract was a heavily armed and armoured cavalryman who saw action from the earliest days of Antiquity up through the High Middle Ages. Originally, the term referred to a type of armour worn to cover the whole body and that of the horse. Eventually the term described the trooper himself. Unlike a knight, a cataphract was merely a soldier off the battlefield and had no fixed political position or role beyond military functions. Possibly the word halberd comes from the German words Halm staff, and Barte axe. The halberd consists of an axe blade topped with a spike mounted on a long shaft. It always has a hook or thorn on the back side of the axe blade for grappling mounted combatants. It is very similar to certain forms of the voulge in design and usage. The halberd was 1. The halberd was cheap to produce and very versatile in battle. As the halberd was eventually refined, its point was more fully developed to allow it to better deal with spears and pikes also able to push back approaching horsemen, as was the hook opposite the axe head, which could be used to pull horsemen to the ground. Additionally, halberds were reinforced with metal rims over the shaft, thus making effective weapons for blocking other weapons like swords. This capability increased its effectiveness in battle, and expert halberdiers were as deadly as any other weapon masters were. It is said that a halberd in the hands of a Swiss peasant was the weapon that killed the Duke of Burgundy, Charles the Bold, decisively ending the Burgundian Wars, literally in a single stroke. And finally, my own number 1 most impressive medieval military unit.. An experienced military longbowman was expected to shoot twenty aimed shots per minute. A typical military longbow archer would be provided with between 60 and 72 arrows at the time of battle, which would last the archer from three to six minutes, at full rate of shooting. Thus, most archers would not loose arrows at this rate, as it would exhaust even the most experienced man. Not only are the arms and shoulder muscles tired from the exertion, but the fingers holding the bowstring become strained; therefore, actual rates of fire in combat would vary considerably. Ranged volleys at the beginning of the battle would differ markedly from the closer, aimed shots as the battle progressed and the enemy neared. Arrows were not unlimited, so archers and their commanders took every effort to ration their use to the situation at hand. Nonetheless, resupply during battle was available. Young boys were often employed to run additional arrows to longbow archers while in their positions on the battlefield. It was also much higher than early firearms although the lower training requirements and greater penetration of firearms eventually led to the longbow falling into disuse in English armies in the 16th century. Longbows were difficult to master because the force required to deliver an arrow through the improving armour of medieval Europe was very high by modern standards. Although the draw weight of a typical English longbow is disputed, it was at least N 80 lbf and possibly more than N lbf with some high-end estimates at N lbf. Considerable practice was required to produce the swift and effective combat shooting required. Skeletons of longbow archers are recognizably deformed, with enlarged left arms and often bone spurs on left wrists, left shoulders and right fingers.

4: Ten Medieval Warrior Women - www.enganchecubano.com

Medieval Knights. Medieval Knights were armed and mounted warriors who fought for Lords during the medieval period and usually came from wealthy families, they had an important place in medieval society which followed class rules dictated by the Feudal system.

The waters surrounding Europe can be grouped into two types which affected the design of craft that travelled and therefore the warfare. The Mediterranean and Black Seas were free of large tides, generally calm, and weather predictable. The seas around the north and west of Europe experienced stronger and less predictable weather. The weather gauge, the advantage of having a following wind, was an important factor in naval battles, particularly to the attackers. Typically westerlies winds blowing from west to east dominated Europe, giving naval powers to the west an advantage. Most medieval chroniclers had no experience of life on the sea, and generally were not well-informed. Maritime archaeology has helped provide information. This mode of naval warfare remained basically the same into the early modern period, as, for example, at the Battle of Lepanto. Galleys were not suitable for the colder and more turbulent North Sea and Atlantic Ocean, although they saw occasional use. Bulkier ships were developed which were primarily sail-driven, although the long lowboard Viking-style rowed longship saw use well into the 15th century. Their main purpose in the north remained the transportation of soldiers to fight on the decks of the opposing ship as, for example, at the Battle of Svolder or the Battle of Sluys. A battle between the Venetian and Holy Roman fleets. Late medieval sailing warships resembled floating fortresses, with towers in the bows and at the stern respectively, the forecastle and aftcastle. The large superstructure made these warships quite unstable, but the decisive defeats that the more mobile but considerably lower boarded longships suffered at the hands of high-boarded cogs in the 15th century ended the issue of which ship type would dominate northern European warfare. Introduction of guns[edit] The introduction of guns was the first steps towards major changes in naval warfare, but it only slowly changed the dynamics of ship-to-ship combat. The first guns on ships were introduced in the 14th century and consisted of small wrought-iron pieces placed on the open decks and in the fighting tops, often requiring only one or two men to handle them. They were designed to injure, kill or simply stun, shock and frighten the enemy prior to boarding. Since these guns were much heavier than the earlier anti-personnel weapons, they had to be placed lower in the ships, and fire from gunports, to avoid ships becoming unstable. In Northern Europe the technique of building ships with clinker planking made it difficult to cut ports in the hull; clinker-built or clench-built ships had much of their structural strength in the outer hull. The solution was the gradual adoption of carvel-built ships that relied on an internal skeleton structure to bear the weight of the ship. The first ships to actually mount heavy cannon capable of sinking ships were galleys, with large wrought-iron pieces mounted directly on the timbers in the bow. The first example is known from a woodcut of a Venetian galley from The ordnance on galleys was quite heavy from its introduction in the s, and capable of quickly demolishing medieval-style stone walls that still prevailed until the 16th century. The addition of guns also improved the amphibious abilities of galleys as they could assault supported with heavy firepower, and could be even more effectively defended when beached stern-first. Infantry in the Middle Ages In the Medieval period, the mounted cavalry long held sway on the battlefield. Heavily armoured, mounted knights represented a formidable foe for reluctant peasant draftees and lightly armoured freemen. To defeat mounted cavalry, infantry used swarms of missiles or a tightly packed phalanx of men, techniques honed in antiquity by the Greeks. Swiss pikemen[edit] The use of long pikes and densely packed foot troops was not uncommon in the Middle Ages. The Flemish footmen at the Battle of the Golden Spurs met and overcame French knights in , and the Scots held their own against heavily armoured English invaders. Louis crusade, dismounted French knights formed a tight lance-and-shield phalanx to repel Egyptian cavalry. The Swiss used pike tactics in the late medieval period. While pikemen usually grouped together and awaited a mounted attack, the Swiss developed flexible formations and aggressive maneuvering, forcing their opponents to respond. The Swiss won at Morgarten , Laupen, Sempach , Grandson and Murten , and between and every leading prince in Europe except the English and Scottish hired Swiss pikemen, or emulated their tactics and weapons e. Welsh

and English longbowmen[edit] Main article: English longbow A modern repliche of an English longbow. The longbow was a difficult weapon to master, requiring long years of use and constant practice. A skilled longbowman could shoot about 12 shots per minute. This rate of fire was far superior to competing weapons like the crossbow or early gunpowder weapons. The nearest competitor to the longbow was the much more expensive crossbow, used often by urban militias and mercenary forces. The crossbow had greater penetrating power, and did not require the extended years of training. However, it lacked the rate of fire of the longbow. At Agincourt, thousands of French knights were brought down by armour-piercing bodkin point arrows and horse-maiming broadheads. Longbowmen decimated an entire generation of the French nobility. Transition to gunpowder warfare[edit] Further information: Gunpowder artillery in the Middle Ages Artillery in a s illustration of the Siege of Orleans of In the earliest known European picture of a gun appeared in a manuscript by Walter de Milemete.

5: Medieval Knights

Famous Medieval Knights - Warriors Among the most famous medieval knights, various were warriors which meant that they had spent most of their life either on the battle field or in skirmishes against the enemies.

A battle was typically won by the army which had the most knights. Initially, knights could become only men who proved their military skills on the battlefield. Over time, the title of a knight became reserved for sons of knights who were almost always nobles. King Arthur is thought to be an actual historical figure. His life, however, is surrounded by many myths and legends. The leading character of the Arthurian legend that was popularized by Geoffrey of Monmouth in the 12th century is thought to live in the 5th or 6th century and lead the Britons against the Saxon invaders. But while he does appear in historical sources as a British soldier, there is no evidence for his knights of the round table, his miraculous sword Excalibur or other fantastic elements from the Arthurian legend. Shortly after his coronation, he went on the Third Crusade where he confirmed his reputation of a great military leader. On his return to England, he was captured and handed over to the Holy Roman Emperor but was released after a ransom was paid in Richard the Lionheart died in after he was hit by an arrow while besieging the Chalus-Chabrol castle. Most historians think he probably died from gangrene or sepsis from the wound. He was called El Cid by the Moors whom he fought against most of his life. Occasionally, he fought for them as well. He formally ruled the city in the name of Alfonso VI but he was more or less independent ruler. Shortly after his death, his widow Jimena surrendered Valencia to the Almoravids. He died from natural causes rather than from an injury sustained in a battle as suggested by the movie El Cid starring Charlton Heston. Alexander Nevsky Alexander Nevsky c. He assumed the name Nevsky after he defeated the Swedes on the Neva River in and repulsed the threat of an invasion of Russia from the north. Two years later, he also decisively defeated the Livonian Brothers of the Sword a branch of the Teutonic Order and destroyed most of their forces in the Battle of the Ice. Thanks to his outstanding political skills, however, he managed to gain considerable concessions from the Mongols and make the Mongol yoke less intolerable. After his death in , Alexander Nevsky came to be regarded as the national hero, while the Russian Orthodox Church canonized him for his support to the Church. In the late s, he led an expedition to Spain and restored Peter of Castile to the throne. He then returned to France but his ill health soon forced him to return to England. He died in , one year before his father whom he was supposed to succeed. William Wallace William Wallace c. In , he killed the English sheriff of Lanark and soon established himself as one of the leaders of the Scottish rebellion against the English. One year later, he was heavily defeated himself in the Battle of Falkirk and forced to go into hiding. In , he was captured, taken to London and executed for treason. In the mids, he accompanied King Richard II on his expedition to Scotland where he proved his military skills. He was then sent to France where his reputation continued to grow. But after his family came into conflict with the new King Henry IV, the most famous English knight of his time rebelled against the King of England and took up arms. In , he was defeated and killed by the royal forces in the Battle of Shrewsbury. Bertrand du Guesclin Bertrand du Guesclin c. Du Guesclin was less successful in the Battle of Auray a few months later and was taken captive by the English. The campaign was a success and Trastamara secured the throne but du Guesclin was once again captured by the English who came to Spain to assist Peter. Charles V made a good decision by ransoming him for the second time as he would recapture much of France from the English in the following decade. Du Guesclin died while on a military campaign in Languedoc in John Hawkwood John Hawkwood died was one of the most famous and successful warriors of his time. In , he and his White Company of mercenaries offered their services to the Italian republics and fought for whichever paid them more. Due to his international fame and efficacy on the battlefield, each of the Italian republics did their best to outbid the others. William Marshal, 1st Earl of Pembroke William Marshal, 1st Earl of Pembroke is often referred to as the greatest medieval knight who rose to prominence for his bravery in tournaments and warfare. He early entered the service of King Henry II who made him a guardian to his eldest son in When Richard the Lionheart became King of England, he kept Marshal at his side which turned out to be a very good idea.

6: Knights Warrior Images, Stock Photos & Vectors | Shutterstock

Let us take a gander at ten facts about the Medieval Knight of Europe, the dominant force from 11th to 14th century. We will cover the martial scope of these warriors, and thus by 'medieval knight' we would denote the European knights of the middle ages who shared attributes in military affairs.

Possible statue of Tancred of Hauteville on the north side of Coutances Cathedral. This is an replacement for a statue damaged in the French Revolution. They became figures of romance and inspiration, giving them a special status in our imaginations. Here are seven of the most famous men who gave knighthood its allure. After embarrassing himself with hot-headed behavior at his first battle at the age of twenty, he joined the glamorous French tournament circuit, becoming a popular combatant. Aged 70, he took the field at the Battle of Lincoln, defeating the combined rebellion and French invasion threatening the young king. He was also a scholar of knighthood, writing at least three books on the subject. His Book of Chivalry remains one of the most important sources on 14th century knightly behaviour. Such was his reputation for honesty that he was let out of captivity to raise his own ransom. After fighting courageously in several important battles, Charny was killed in the front line at the Battle of Poitiers, carrying the Oriflamme, the French royal banner, to the last. James Douglas James Douglas was only a child when his father died fighting alongside William Wallace against the English invasion of Scotland. Sent to Paris for his own safety, it was there that he learned the ways of knighthood. A leading fighter in the Scottish guerrilla war, Sir James captured Douglas and Roxburgh Castles and fought in the famous Scottish victory at Bannockburn. Diverted to a crusade against the Saracens in Spain, Douglas saw a fellow knight become surrounded at the Battle of Teba. The Percy family were one of the most powerful in northern England. Throughout the 14th and 15th centuries, this part of the country was plagued by violence, including local feuds, Scottish raids and even rebellions. Sir Henry Percy, known as Hotspur, became a part of this. Knighted at the age of 13, Hotspur fought in his first battle only a year later, helping to capture Berwick Castle. But the two then fell out. Hotspur himself rebelled in 1403, and was killed in battle by royal forces at Shrewsbury. The First Crusade was the closest the crusaders ever came to taking the Holy Land, and Tancred was one of its leading lights. Over the next decade, he reinforced his position, while his reputation as a knight spread across Europe and down the ages. A Derbyshire knight of Norman descent, Sir John Chandos first came to fame for defeating a French squire in single combat at the siege of Cambrai in 1351. Famed as a courteous and civil man, Chandos was a leading English diplomat in negotiations with the French. He was seen by some as the best hope for peace. But like any knight of the time he was also a formidable warrior. Given control of English lands in France, Edward became a statesman as well as a paragon of chivalry.

7: Famous Medieval Knights - Warriors, Leaders, And Scholars

Knights and Warriors was a short-lived medieval challenge game show similar to as well as against the group of "Warriors". The "knights" were two teams of one man.

Dattatreya Mandal February 17, Whenever we talk about a medieval knight our reveries cling on to the resplendent image of a chivalrous warrior incredibly armored from head to toe, while being mounted atop a great warhorse. In essence, the role of a knight extended far beyond the battlefield, and ranged into seemingly mundane avenues like petty judges, political advisers to even glorified farmers at least in the initial years of 11th century. To that end, the *ordo* or order of knights harks back to a period which was far older than the established clergy of middle ages. So while some nascent aspects of knighthood were possibly influenced in a latent manner by the Romans, there were also differences between the two, especially in combat and military affairs. For example, while the equestrians mainly offered leadership roles in battlefields, the knights belonging to the middle ages also bore the brunt of fighting. Simply put, the Roman social elites were militarily supported by disciplined and paid infantry forces and thus battle results were mostly dictated by such professional legionaries as opposed to cavalry. In contrast, the medieval knight was the dominant force in the European battlefield roughly from the 11th century to the 15th century, and thus both battle results and societal changes were dictated by their rising power and martial prowess. In that regard, it is rather interesting to know that the feudal structure of then-contemporary Europe mirrored the Persian empire of the Achaemenids in their later ages. As a reactionary measure for both political and military control, these newly found kingdoms initiated social reforms or at least adaptations that put the landholding class at the fore of military campaigns. In essence, this pushed forward their perceived superior social status within the realm, while also making them crucial for military gains thus creating an interrelated system where the warrior became attached to the revenues generated from the land. It should be noted that even by later stages of the Roman Empire, the military organization had largely separated from the state, with provincial governors, aristocrats and commanders recruiting their own chosen bodyguards. This trend continued and rather evolved by the early middle ages, with more potential recruits being available from the newly formed landowners and free men. The *pueri* young men who were given military equipment and became warrior apprentices within elite households and *scarae* a Frankish term denoting extremely well-equipped and battle hardened warriors were derived from such recruitment policies, thus paving the way for the emergence of a later knightly class. This conventional view was partly held by many earlier researchers because of the development or rather introduction of stirrup into western Europe during the Carolingian times. From purely military perspective, the stirrup did allow the rider to be more secure on his horseback position, which would have made charges more potent with couched lance tactics. But the problem with such a conjecture is that couched lance postures were probably not adopted in European battlefields until the emergence of later Normans in 11th century. And more importantly, the relatively large number of horsemen fielded by the Carolingian kings was not really in response to eastern armies as evidenced by the Battle of Tours where infantry won the day for Charles Martel. In other words, the emergence of knights in the middle ages pertained more to the contemporary social and political situations, as opposed to just military innovations. And such a societal scope presented itself at the end of 9th century AD, when the Carolingian realm was in complete disarray. Such internal conflicts encouraged the recruitment of armored and fast horsemen who could rapidly raid enemy territories and yet make their stands in actual battles. Mostly recruited from farmers who were also free men, these cavalymen were termed as *miles*, and were probably the original precursors of the medieval knights. Now by 12th century AD, the changes in feudal landscape had made sure that the medieval knight became a member of the upper society strata in a hierarchy-based ambit though his economical means were not always mirrored by his superior status. This created a confused scope for chroniclers, with anachronistic armor styles overlapping certain periods. Furthermore, to keep up with the latest fashion or even technological edge, many knights of the middle ages had to modify their armor over time like the attachment of internal coils to mail shirts. By 13th century, such a procedure became more uniform throughout Europe, with the eight-year boy of noble

lineage being sent away to the household of the lord. Here he became a page, thus basically taking up the role of a servant boy who ran errands. At the same time, he was given lessons in writing, music and handling of basic weapons. The latter part was adopted through various games and competitions that encouraged the boy to take up arms and maneuver them. By the age of 14, the boy was expected to become a sturdily built teenager with a propensity for loyalty and martial discipline. During this period, his rank was upgraded to a squire, which made him responsible for looking after the arms, armor and equipment of his superior knight each squire was usually allotted to a specific medieval knight. In the initial centuries, these dubbing scenarios entailed humble affairs with the lord slapping the newly assigned knight on his neck and then uttering a few quick words. However by the latter middle ages, the achievement of knighthood took a more ceremonious turn, with the church indulging in various symbolic and crowd-friendly festivities. In fact, many of these free-form exercises like the French melee almost played out like actual gruesome battles – except for the presence of an audience. Thus the related games became dominated by individual jousts, thus giving rise to spectator sports in the medieval times. These organizational changes in public events also played their crucial roles in the development of certain armor types that were specifically tailored to jousting. In other words, the medieval knight wore a more practical variant of his armor in combat scenarios, while the ritzy stuff was kept aside only to be showed off in parades and tournaments. Such monetary values were also complemented by advancements in technologies that enabled knights and well-armored soldiers to have some degree of mobility combined with safety. To that end, contrary to popular notions, plate armor usually tended to be less cumbersome than their mail counterparts, since the distribution of weight in the former was far more streamlined. Interestingly, as jousting became more renowned as a dedicated spectator event, specific armors were designed in the middle ages for such activities. One particular example from early 13th century aptly showcases the extent of modifications being integrated on the medieval knight armor system. Such an imagery must have played its psychological role in bolstering many a spiritual medieval knight. But even before the advent of powerful clergy members and crusading endeavors. Such a trend could be gathered from the lack of swords in most warrior burial graves dating from the period before the proper middle ages. Even in literature sources, the heroes like Arthur and Beowulf carry impressive swords with nigh magical properties that had been passed from generation to generation. Simply put, the warhorse was used especially for battlefield scenarios, whereas other varieties were used for transport like rounceys and hackneys and even recreational activities like hunting like coursers. To that end, the actual warhorse of the medieval times, also known as the destrier, stood at a height of 5 ft to 5 ft 4 inches 15 to 16 hands, and was mostly an uncastrated adult male stallion. And beyond just its height credentials, the defined musculature of the chosen horse conformed to its broad chest and short-back, thus combining the advantages of both speed and strength while also upholding crucial stamina needed in actual charges and counter-charges. In that regard, the basis of chivalry was mainly focused on three factors when it came to actual combat scenarios. Unsurprisingly, the first factor related to the martial prowess and courageous nature of the medieval knight. The second factor hinted at a fair fight with equal representation of arms and even attacks of opportunity on both sides. The third broad factor and probably the most important one for political ties related to loyalty among the knights for their lord. This incident relates to how blind John tethered his horse with a group of other Bohemian knights. While some records talk about John wildly swinging his sword around the Prince of Wales, the blind king must have ultimately met a gruesome death – as was evidenced from the examination of his battered body. According to later assessments, the King of Bohemia suffered a stab injury to his eye socket with the pointed weapon being pushed right into his skull and a stab injury to his chest that probably penetrated his vital organs. His right hand was also found to be cut off, presumably to steal his precious rings and other kingly items. Other chivalrous traditions went beyond battlefield scopes to include social customs, like never giving evil counsel to a lady and treating her with respect. In many cases, it was found that knights largely instigated plundering and looting after battles, for practical and profitable reasons rather than willfully going against chivalry codes of conduct. And in case we have not attributed or mis-attributed any image, artwork or photograph, we apologize in advance.

8: Medieval warfare - Wikipedia

Knights and Warriors is an American competition television program created in by its executive producer, Jerry Gilden, and produced by what at the time was known as the Welk Entertainment Group.

While this romantic stereotype is the popular image of a knight, this chapter sets out to create a more accurate and complete picture of who the medieval knights were. What was a knight? In Medieval Europe, a new type of warrior known as a knight began to emerge. What differentiated knights from regular foot soldiers, was that a knight fought on horseback. These armed and mounted soldiers usually served a monarch, or a lord, or even the Roman Catholic Church the Church. In accordance with the feudal system, in return for their promise to serve the king, knights were granted land, called fiefs. Knights were provided with weapons and armour, which included swords, axes, and a coat of chain mail. They were also given a horse known as a destrier, which was especially bred for war. The meanings of all of these translations have strong associations with being on horseback. Early in the Middle Ages, even poor men who were not of noble background could become a knight. To become eligible for knighthood, a soldier simply needed to show bravery in battle. The soldier was pronounced a knight after an already knighted soldier forcefully struck him with the flat of his sword. By the 13th century, however, the knighthood was an exclusive class. Only men of noble birth who had learned how to read and write, served God as a page and graduated from their military training as a squire, could be knighted. Once the man was 21 years of age and had proved himself worthy, he had to attend a church ceremony in which the king would grant him the status of knight. Refer Image 1 As the Middle Ages continued, the status of the knight grew. With a greater amount of wealth and prestige, knights became a part of the aristocracy ruling class and could afford to pay the king or lord money called scutage. Mercenaries were soldiers who were paid to fight in battles. Many suggest, however, that mercenaries were more motivated by the prospect of stealing valuable goods from captured settlements, than by their army wages. Tournaments Knights often participated in tournaments to practise their skills while they were not in battle. Early in the Middle Ages, tournaments were the cause of a number of injuries and deaths. It was not until years later, that tournaments were required to follow strict rules and be judged by umpires. Long, blunt poles named lances were developed to be used in tournaments. These lances were used in jousts, which involved two knights on horseback charging at each other, lances levelled, each knight attempting to knock his opponent off his horse. As tournaments grew in popularity, they attracted spectators from far away who were keen to join in the excitement of the festival-like atmosphere. Refer animation Chivalry and heraldry Knights were required to live according to particular rules, including that they be loyal to the Church and to their king, protect and help women and the weak, and be brave in battle. This was known as being bound by a code of chivalry. In reality, however, there are suggestions that very few knights abided by this code. Despite the later knights coming from a wealthy background, it was unlikely that they had an inheritance, since many were not the first-born child in the family. Many believe that knights slaughtered commoners and greedily pillaged cities for anything of value, much in the same way that the mercenaries did. There are also suggestions that they treated the poor unfairly and even cruelly. When the knights were suited in full armour during battles and tournaments, it was often difficult for them to tell who was an enemy. To solve this problem, heraldry was developed. Refer Image 2 Crusades The Crusades were a series of eight wars which lasted for almost years between European Christians and Arab Muslims. The Crusades began when a group of Turkish Muslims took control of Jerusalem and killed many Christians who had been living peacefully alongside Muslim Arabs. When the Turkish Muslims began to threaten Constantinople modern-day Istanbul, the powerful pope was asked to intervene. Many knights joined in the Crusades to take control of the holy city of Jerusalem. For many knights, the possibility of claiming land was the driving force behind their participation. Following the First Crusade, military orders, including the Knights Templar, appeared. Military orders combined military and religious ways of life. Each member of a military order was both a knight and a monk. Not unaccustomed to strict and unconditional obedience, these orders were strong and highly disciplined forces. It was this extreme devotion to military training that made these military orders better in combat than most other knights.

Powerful military orders reaped the benefits, achieving substantial wealth and power through the conquering of many lands. While the Knights Templar had an exceptional amount of power and did not have to even abide by the law in the countries in which they resided, their downfall came in when the order was abolished. The Knights Templar were accused of heresy beliefs which opposed the teachings of the Church and their Grand Master was burned at the stake. Refer Image 3 Other Chapters.

9: Differences and Similarities Between Knights and Samurai's by Lisbel Benito on Prezi

While cataphracts and knights are given differing names, in battle the cataphract's role differed little from that of the knight in medieval Europe, though arms and tactics still separated the two. Unlike a knight, a cataphract was merely a soldier off the battlefield and had no fixed political position or role beyond military functions.

List of 10 most famous medieval knights and warriors. Medieval knights were a skilled warriors hardly trained in arts of war from their early age. Knights were heavy cavalry who usually decided medieval battles. Knights often died very early and they rarely reached Difference between leaders of today and medieval kings is in the fact the knight kings usually personally participated in battles they started, their mistakes were often paid by own life. He was probably a historical figure in early medieval ages. King Arthur led the Britons against Saxons. King Arthur is symbol of chivalry, justice and order. The medieval king became known as Richard the Lionheart because of his reputation as a courageous military leader. Richard participated on Third crusade where he repeatedly defeated Saladin. Richard was taken as a hostage during his return to home but he was released later. According the medieval legend he died by a poisoned arrow but modern examination proved he died from gangrene. El Cid conquered city of Valencia and became a newly independent ruler. Legendary swords of El Cid: Tizona sword and Colada sword. Joan of Arc was a lady knight who became symbol of French resistance against English invasion during years war. Joan of Arc is the patroness of soldiers and of France. Joan died in her She was captured by Burgundians and burned at stake by English troops in Rouen. Warrior king John spent many years in wars in Italy, German lands, France and he participated in crusades in north east Europe Lithuania. John was a very skilled knight who loved tournaments. He lost his sight during crusade against pagans in Lithuania. John died during years war. He joined French side in battle of Crecy. Death of King John by a medieval chronicler: I require you bring me so far forward, that I may strike one stroke with my sword. The lord Charles of Bohemia his son, who wrote himself king of Almaine and bare the arms, he came in good order to the battle; but when he saw that the matter went awry on their party, he departed, I cannot tell you which way. The king his father was so far forward that he strake a stroke with his sword, yea and more than four, and fought valiantly and so did his company; and they adventured themselves so forward, that they were there all slain, and the next day they were found in the place about the king, and all their horses tied each to other. Last words of King John: Sir William Marshal William Marshal, 1st Earl of Pembroke is often referred to as the greatest medieval knight who rose to prominence for his bravery in tournaments and warfare. He early entered the service of King Henry II who made him a guardian to his eldest son in When Richard the Lionheart became King of England, he kept Marshal at his side which turned out to be a very good idea. Roland Roland was a famous knight of Charlemagne. Roland died in Roncesvalles battle when he defended back of army of Charles the Great against Basques. In Charlemagne was fighting the Saracens in Spain when a disturbance on the Rhine forced him to return home. He left a rear guard at Roncesvalles, and the force was destroyed by the fierce Basques of the region. Among the slain was Count Hruodland, prefect of the Breton March. In time the Frankish name Hruodland became the Roland of the poem. Durendal sword is symbol of Roland. Alexander Nevsky Alexander Nevsky was a legendary Russian military leader who defeated Swedes in battle on the Neva River in Alexander also defeated Teutonic Knights in the Battle of the Ice Alexander was a great authority so he was able to negotiate a better conditions for Russian lands with Mongol invaders later. Alexander is Saint of the Russian Orthodox Church. He is remembered as a patriot and national hero. William Wallace was named by Protector of Scotland but he was captured and executed after his defeat in battle of Falkirk Following the trial, on 23 August, Wallace was taken from the hall to the Tower of London, then stripped naked and dragged through the city at the heels of a horse to the Elms at Smithfield. He was hanged, drawn and quartered "strangled by hanging but released while he was still alive, emasculated, eviscerated and his bowels burnt before him, beheaded, then cut into four parts. His preserved head dipped in tar was placed on a pike atop London Bridge. It was later joined by the heads of the brothers, John and Simon Fraser. A plaque stands in a wall of St. In the Wallace Monument was erected, very close to the site of his victory at Stirling Bridge. The Wallace Sword, which supposedly belonged to Wallace,

was held for many years in Dumbarton Castle and is now in the Wallace Monument. Braveheart movie depicting the life of William Wallace but it is often very historically inaccurate. Edward of Woodstock, the Black Prince Edward never became king â€” he died before his father, Edward III â€” he is remembered as a great medieval military hero, with notable victories against the French in the Hundred Years War. He was created prince of Wales in He showed military brilliance at an early age, playing a key role in the defeat of the French army at the Battle of Crecy when he was only Black Prince title refers his black armor.

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