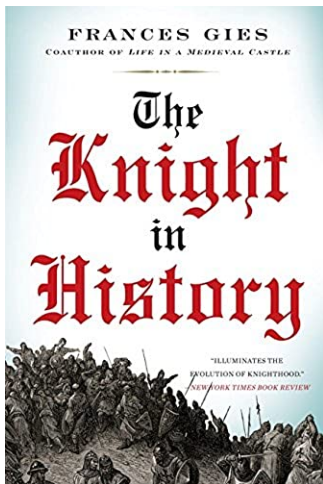


[PDF] The Knight In History

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Books Details:

Title: The Knight in History

Author: Frances Gies

Released: Jul. 26th, 2011

Language:

Pages: Paperback Book, 272 pages

ISBN: 0060914130

ISBN13: 9780060914134

ASIN: 0060914130

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Description:

A magisterial history of the origins, reality, and legend of the knight Born out of the chaos of the early Middle Ages, the armored and highly mobile knight revolutionized warfare and quickly became a mythic figure in history. From the Knights Templars and English knighthood to the crusades and chivalry, "The Knight in History," by acclaimed medievalist Frances Gies, bestselling coauthor of "Life in a Medieval Castle," paints a remarkable true picture of knighthood--exploring the knight's earliest appearance as an agent of lawless violence, his reemergence as a dynamic social entity, his eventual disappearance from the European stage, and his transformation into Western culture's most iconic hero.

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The image of the knight holds a particular fascination in the modern imagination as the embodiment of the independent warrior, privileged member of. I am doing Ulrich an injustice, for he was in fact an exemplary knight in the Western chivalric tradition. He started off as a nobody from impoverished minor nobility in an obscure part of Germany, rising from court page and squire in a respectable household to full knight with a landed estate. Through pluck and perseverance, as well as a strong sword-hand, he made his money and won his spurs at tournaments – a lot of them, which was an established method of social advancement for up-and-coming knights. Read *The Knight in History* right now for free with our 30 day trial! Come join our community of over 1 million readers and listeners. Born out of the chaos of the early Middle Ages, the armored and highly mobile knight revolutionized warfare and quickly became a mythic figure in history. From the Knights Templars and English knighthood to the crusades and chivalry, *The Knight in History*, by acclaimed medievalist Frances Gies, bestselling coauthor of *Life in a Medieval Castle*, paints a remarkable true picture of knighthood—exploring the knight’s earliest appearance as an agent of lawless violence, his reemergence as a dynamic social entity, his eventual disappearance from the European stage, and. Knight. Quite the same Wikipedia. Just better. Often, a knight was a vassal who served as an elite fighter, a bodyguard or a mercenary for a lord, with payment in the form of land holdings.[4] The lords trusted the knights, who were skilled in battle on horseback. Knighthood in the Middle Ages was closely linked with horsemanship (and especially the joust) from its origins in the 12th century until its final flowering as a fashion among the high nobility in the Duchy of Burgundy in the 15th century. Main article: Military history. The Battle of Pavia in 1525. Landsknecht mercenaries with arquebus. Imperial, royal, noble, gentry and chivalric ranks in Europe. Emperor · Empress · King-Emperor · Queen-Empress · Kaiser · Tsar · Tsarina. High king · High queen · Great king · Great queen. King · Queen. Archduke · Archduchess · Tsesarevich. Grand prince · Grand princess Grand duke · Grand duchess. Prince-electors · Prince · Princess · Crown prince · Crown princess · Foreign prince · Prince du sang · Infante · Infanta · Dauphin · Dauphine · Król · Królowa · Jarl · Tsarevich · Tsarevna. While most historians agree that the Knights Templar fully disbanded 700 years ago, some people believe the order went underground and remains in existence to this day. In the 18th century, certain organizations, most notably the Freemasons, revived some of the medieval knights’ symbols and traditions. More recently, stories about the legendary Templars—that they dug up the Holy Grail while occupying the Temple Mount, for instance, or harbored a secret capable of destroying the Catholic Church—have found their way into popular books and films.

Imperial, royal, noble, gentry and chivalric ranks in Europe. Emperor Â· Empress Â· King-Emperor Â· Queen-Empress Â· Kaiser Â· Tsar Â· Tsarina. High king Â· High queen Â· Great king Â· Great queen. King Â· Queen. Archduke Â· Archduchess Â· Tsesarevich. Grand prince Â· Grand princess Grand duke Â· Grand duchess. Prince-electors Â· Prince Â· Princess Â· Crown prince Â· Crown princess Â· Foreign prince Â· Prince du sang Â· Infante Â· Infanta Â· Dauphin Â· Dauphine Â· Król Â· Królowa Â· Jarl Â· Tsarevich Â· Tsarevna. Sir William Wallace is one of the greatest knights in history. He was not just talented with the sword and bow, but was also a patriot to Scotland. He lived from 1270 to 1305 rebelling against the English for Scotland's freedom. Arguably the most famous of all English knights in the 12th Century, William Marshal, is known to have gone to the Holy Land and fought alongside the Knights Templar. His fame was such that his example doubtless inspired countless others to follow in his footsteps and take the cross as well. William Marshal unhorsed Baldwin Guisnes at a joust. William took part in many tournaments around Europe. Whilst on his deathbed, William claimed that he had defeated 500 knights in the tournaments he had taken part in throughout his life. Ancient History Encyclopedia has a new name! We are now World History Encyclopedia to better reflect the breadth of our non-profit organization's mission. If you have bookmarks or links to our site on your blog or website, please update them. Learn More. Early knights could come from any background, all that was needed was courage and endeavour. Many early knights were given their title on the battlefield by a lord or monarch (often symbolically in the form of spurs, hence the expression 'to win one's spurs') typically after displaying particular valour and effectiveness in fighting the enemy. By the 13th century, though, most knights were sons of knights as the class sought to maintain its exclusivity in society. Love History? Sign up for our free weekly email newsletter! The image of the knight holds a particular fascination in the modern imagination as the embodiment of the independent warrior, privileged member of. I am doing Ulrich an injustice, for he was in fact an exemplary knight in the Western chivalric tradition. He started off as a nobody from impoverished minor nobility in an obscure part of Germany, rising from court page and squire in a respectable household to full knight with a landed estate. Through pluck and perseverance, as well as a strong sword-hand, he made his money and won his spurs at tournaments – a lot of them, which was an established method of social advancement for up-and-coming knights. The knight-errant heroes of the Arthur stories had historical counterparts whose adventures, if less fabulous, were genuine enough as they roamed Europe earning a living in tournament and battle. Those of William Marshal of England, who became the trusted counselor of kings, have been preserved in a valuable chronicle. The real entry of the knight into history was no such dramatic phenomenon, but a gradual coalescing of social and technological elements over a long period of time. Long though its germination took, the rise of knighthood was a medieval event, not a Roman continuation. Rome possessed its own class of 'knights' (equites, horsemen), originally the cavalry wing of the Roman army and source of the army's officers.