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What was the daily life of a knight

Daily life of a knight in the Middle AgesThe daily life of a knight in the Middle Ages followed a similar program to that of his lord or nobleman who served. The daily life of a Knight during the Middle Ages centered around castles or Manors or fighting for his lord and king during periods of war. Much of his time was spent to refine his weapons skills and maintain his high fitness levels. The daily life of the knights can be described as follows: The daily life of a Knight began at dawn when Mass would be heard and prayers would be made The first meal of the day for the Knight was the breakfast Cavaliери engaged in practical weapons to the fifth and the pell The daily life of the Knights would include discussions on the strategy of war and increase his knowledge of the war of siege and arms Half-morning prayers and a meal While the medieval period progressed the culture changed becoming more refined and elegant. The knights had to understand the rules of cavalry and courteous love. The time could be spent for the practice of dance In the afternoon the daily life of the Knights turned to increase their skills in riding and accompanied their lord in hunting, hunting or inspection of the estate Evening Prayers and then in the Castle hall or Manor House After dinner there might be some entertainment - music, dance, jugglers, acrobats, jesters, etc. So he ended the daily life of a medieval knight during the Middle Ages. Daily life of a knight in the middlesection of this site of the Middle Ages addresses all topics and provides interesting information and facts about these great people and events in the past medieval period, including the daily life of a knight in the Middle Ages. The Sitemap provides all the details of all the information and facts provided on the fascinating theme of the Middle Ages! Middle Ages, period, life, age and time Life for the Middle Ages Men and women Middle Ages Manors Medieval Feudalism Work and occupations Medieval life in the Middle Ages Medieval history of the Middle Ages What did the peasants do to have fun? What did the medieval people eat? What did entertainment services do? Where does the medieval drama come from? Can the Knights do the Knights? Who was the last knight in history? What is the most important work of a knight? When did the knights stop wearing the armor? Why are the knights so important? Who could become a knight? Anakin_bagel asks: How was the daily life of a medieval knight? There are a variety of myths about what it was like to be a knight during the medieval periods, not only diffused by Hollywood, but also by contemporary legends during the medieval periods themselves - in both with widespread depictions of the knight who rush to the help of damigelle in difficulty and generally spend their time being bastions of all that is good and the same definition of "noble". But how was it really to be a knight in medieval times, and what did they actually get to their daily life?as a little disclaimer, "medieval times" refers to a rather long period from about the 5th to the 18th century, with it being impossible to specifically tell what life was like for a given knight through such a great stretch of time and various regions where the knights were one thing, but this is not very interesting, so we are going to answer the question our best college try while accounting for it. This brings us to the first days of knights. While the warriors on horseback had been one thing long before, the position of knight as we might think that it was developed for the first time as an official rank of sort around the 8th century among the carlo magno soldiers as it campaigned around. Without doubt you will be shocked to learn from this that the knights were, at their core, simply highlyly trained soldiers on horseback. and, in truth, until they became obsolete in battle around the end of this era, the knights mostly remained, first, elite warriors. While at first training was not exactly formalized as it would become, once it was like the centuries progressed, generally those of rather affluent birth and male persuasion (although there are some examples of female knights,) to reach around the age of 7, give or take, would be sent to a gentleman or knight to begin their formation as a knight. This started with the guy who serves as a page. during this period, they would begin to practice with false weapons, learn to master riding atake part in hunting, and otherwise do menial tasks serve the knight who were engaged to and their family in various ways. At the same time, they may also be well educated, but this has not always been the case, especially at the beginning. In both cases, once they became one thing, they would have taught the various legends of the alleged knights who had come before and the ideals of the cavalry. Once they arrived at their first teenagers, assuming they were still healthy and otherwise progress well with their training, eventually they would graduate to the position of squid, where their formation would be intensified a little, including the use of real weapons and also taking a more direct role in helping the rider to whom they were engaged during the campaign, even potentially in battle itself. After about 5-7 years of this higher education, if they survived and had learned all the skills needed, they would officially be knights. While at the beginning, there was nothing similar to this, towards the late Middle Ages the knight became more than what we think today - with this apparently partially pushed evolution from the Church as a way to ensure that the knights took their oaths more seriously, especially of the Cavalry nature. On this note, if you have read our piece on "Did a Medieval Knight Ever Real Rescue in Damsel in Distress?", which I highly recommend as it is fascinating, you will have no doubt that you walked away withthat the entire cavalry code was more loose and varied "guidelines" established by the Church to try to reign in the knights around terrorizing everyone. For more details, go see that piece. Returning to what the knight's ceremony had evolved, the French knight of the fourteenth century Geoffroi de Charny states that the day before the knight, the squid would go to confession, then take a bath. After that, it would be mainly covered in white and red, followed by taking part in a prayer vigil. The next day, he would take part in Mass and participate in communion, bringing us to the actual ceremony. During this, he would have been given spurs and a sword, then beat his loyalty to his lord and, at least at this point in history, swear to support various facets of the cavalry. Finally, it would be nicknamed through a slight blow and a kiss. Of course, as it alludes, especially in the first days of the position of knight, becoming one was open to most soldiers, with the position acquired demonstrating valiant warriors on the battlefield. Later, when the position became more elite and prestigious, some became knights simply paying their way in it and, in both cases, to become one, it had to be already a certain level of nobility, although only the son of a knight. On that note, contrary to the popular belief, not all the knights were rich, with castles and similar to them. In fact, some were not landowners at all and the rank of knight wasmore or less just something that made a minor noble in a certain sense, although of course many among the knights held positions much higher in the nobility separated from their warrior prodence. From this, you will not be surprised to learn that what specific knights have attained in their day-to-day lives vary considerably depending on who you are talking about. That said, most knights were sworn to a gentleman of some sort, promising to serve them for a given amount of time each year in battle or police their lands if called to do so. From there, the lower class of these individuals could also live in their lord's house, serving more or less as bodyguards, security, occasionally law enforcement, and even sometimes judges, mediating local disputes among peasants, etc. Basically, their day-to-day life was a bit of a mashup of soldiers and law enforcement forces. For others, as real estate owners, their daily life could be filled with some of this, but also tended to involve more widely the management of their property and peasants under their control, both freemen engaged to them and their servants. That said, since they could be called away for long periods, they also tended to have someone at hand to help manage things for them. So, most riders in all seem to have had a lot of terrible free time on their hands. So, what did they do with it? Looks like it's a business. As mentioned, the knights of the Middle Ages were rather known for their penchant to cause some anarchyThey're gone. In fact, on top of things like reconquering Jerusalem from Muslims, one of the many objectives of the first crusade, according to the professor of Norman Cohn's history, "it was also a matter of giving the nobility largely unemployed and too aggressive of the france something to do, bring them out of Europe and stop them devastating the lands ...". said this, it should be noted that while the medieval lords were not exactly known for the treatment of peasants who depended on well, at least they were well aware that going around slaughtering, raping and plundering them was counterproductive to maximize the performance from their own lands and works. and, if this behavior were particularly egregious, this could lead to an extreme revolt, which has happened from time to time. It is not to say that such abuses have not occurred even within their own lands, as they demonstrate those occasional revolts - only by doing this to too much of an extreme was not a great idea. as noted by the professor of medieval history at the University of Akron, constance brittain bouchard, in his strong book of body, good and noble: chivalry and society in medieval France, "In most cases, the owners would have been too sensitive to actively damage their tenant peasants; After all, their sustenances depended on the energy and success of the peasants..." however, trampling a wheat field of someone else's lands and abusing their peasants could actually be a good thing, especially if far away, where immediateagainst your peasants and lands could be non-existent. In these times, plundering the lands of another lord for your profit could be quite a boon for you, with a small direct risk- a crowd of peasants with forks of plush was not necessarily intrinsically dangerous for you. This was also a much safer way to hurt your enemy than go directly to fight with their own knights. As an example of this kind of thing, we have a 12th-century chronicler Ordinis who exalts the virtues of a knight for choosing not to slaughter a large group of peasants. As described in Catherine Hanley War and Combat's book, 1150-1270: "describes a raid expedition undertaken by a young knight, during which his men destroy the houses of a group of peasants and kill their cattle. The peasants themselves fled to embrace a cross; the knight saves their lives, and this charitable act, according to [Vitalis] deserves to be remembered forever." In fact, so brave, so noble. On the contrary, a knight and lord of the twelfth century, Count Waleran of Mellent, was noted as simply cutting one of the feet of any farmer who met while in the lands of his enemies. The idea presumably of being that the gentleman now had just lost a useful worker and had an extra crippled and unhappy individual on his hands to manage, assuming that the individual survived the de-feeting encounter with this particular gentleman. As for what the knights rose when they were not raped and plundered, the parties were commonthe nobles, as illustrated in great detail in our article How did the practice of women jump out of cakes? When they didn't leave, they got up to pretty trivial things like attending the mass, playing backgammon and chess, and similar. For those who could read, this was a potential activity, although books were rather scarce and expensive for most of this period. (And, note here, while many of the richest knights were well educated, there were also many who were not, and could not even read or write.) This finally leads us to the other common activity to fill a bored knight hours- workout. This was largely done through activities such as hunting frequently, as well as participating in various tournaments. In the latter, the games to these were initially little more than huge apples, including the use of real and sharp weapons. The rules were few, with competitions not that different from real battles, including capturing other knights and the like. They had also often group knights by nation, which made the whole thing warmer. That said, the general point, unlike the real battle, was not to intentionally kill your opponent, but only to throw them away from their horse and bring them prisoners. Once framed, at the beginning of the trip, many knights would also hire people whose task was to run any knight who had thrown out their horse and beat the shit from them before taking them prisoner- the point of this being to make it easier to extract the knight's armora little easier to hang to while they were in captivity. The undressed knight of all their valuables and horse would then be sent back to the other side for a price, as well as potentially having their armor and horse offered back, even for a price. Like a real battle, the neighboring peasants were not necessarily safe during these games. For example, a given knight could escape from enemy knights and take refuge in a farmer's house, which was likely to be plundered or even burned to the ground to get the knight out. Although they did not do this, the nearby agricultural fields were probably to get trampled and lost crops. As you can imagine, while the knights, in particular the lowest ranked and poorest of this class, loved these tournaments for the possibility of obtaining prestige, practicing their skills, and the possibility of acquiring additional wealth through prizes and ransom and the like, the peasants and the church were not really great fans of all death and destruction surrounding the tournaments. Towards the end of calming things for all, including knights who have sometimes died during these mock battles, over the centuries more and more rules have been added to the various games, as well as a tendency towards blurred weapons. In the late Middle Ages, this saw the tournaments begin to resemble what is often depicted in movies today, although with less We Will Rock You. For example, when the tournaments matured, the carousel became extremely popular and instead of knightsabout in the fields of people trying to get around each other, an area would be developed, including possibly adding a railing between the knights to minimize the possibility of a collision head. Moreover, the spears were blurred and the specialized armor was made to further reduce the chances of a knight who died. Of course, two powerful men on the war horses that charge full-float with giant sticks turned to each other, followed by one or both potentially being hit by their mountain at those speeds, it was not exactly a recipe not to get hurt or kill, so the dead have still happened. but overall, while the tournaments matured, they became much more organized and safer, as well as more fun for the peasants. It should also be noted that as a further measure of control over the behaviour of the rider as these tournaments became increasingly popular, since the late Middle Ages those who had been particularly egregious in violating their cavalry oaths could be prohibited from competing in tournaments. In any case, returning to their day work as elite warriors, in times of conflict, the knights were obviously always calling to serve their lords for a given period every year. during these times, while they usually had their servants to assist them and their needs, it was not yet exactly pleasant. in the best of cases, it could be a horde of profit, if not rape and plunder the neighboring lands, bringing home the loot for you and your lord. but it could also beand extremely deadly. Consider this account of the aforementioned 14th century knight Geoffroi de Charny: In this profession you have to endure heat, hunger and hard work, sleep little and often to keep the clock. And to be exhausted and sleep inconveniently on the ground only to be suddenly awakened. And you will be powerless to change the situation. You will often be afraid when you see your enemies coming to you with spears lowered to cross and with swords drawn to cut you. Bolts and arrows come to you and you do not know how best to protect yourself. You see people who kill themselves, who run away, die and are taken captive and see the bodies of your dead friends lying in front of you. But your horse is not dead, and with its vigorous speed you can escape in dishonour. But if you stay, you will win the eternal honor... As one can imagine, from Geoffroi and other knights of the accounts of the time, among other indicators, many modern scholars think that post-traumatic stress disorder was not exactly rare among the knights, similar to today's soldiers. In any case, to sum up, the life of a certain Medieval Knight may vary considerably according to the age and wealth of the knight in question. But in the general case, most were trained for many years as elite warriors, they were at least one step above the peasants, and had much more freedom and opportunities of progress because of it. As for their day-to-day life, they seem to have spent most of their time doing thingsmaintain peace (when they were not ruining it), manage their properties and workers on their lands (if they had them), hunt, parties, compete, formation, and of course, occasionally out of campaign for God and / or Lord. If you liked this article, you could also enjoy our new popular podcast, The BrainFood Show (Tunes, Spotify, Google Play Music, Feed), as well as: Expand for References

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