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Knights code of honour

Code of honour of knights codycross. What is the knights code of honor. Medieval knights code of honour.

The person granted an honorary title "Knighthood" redirects here. For other uses, see the knight (disambiguation) and the knights (disambiguation). For the Roman social class sometimes referred to as "horsea", see Equites. Prince's King's King's Queen's King's Empire's King's King's Empire's Kaiser' 'Tsar' 'High King' 'High Queen' 'Great King' 'Telainá - Castelláná - Burgrave Viscountá - Viscountessá - Vidame Baron - Baronessá - Freiherrá - Advocatúšá - Ladies of Parliament - The NEÁ - Lendmaná - Primor Baronetá - Baronetessá - Scottish feudal barge - Scottish feudal barge - RitterÁ - Imperial Knightá - Lord EquesÁ - Gentryá - Esquireá - Edlerá - Jonkheerá - JunkerÁ - Youngerá - Maidá - Doná - NobileÁ - Lairds Ministeris VTE A depiction of the 14th century of the 13th century German Knight Hartmann von Aue, by the Codex Manesse. A knight is a person granted an honorary title of knights by a head of state (including the Pope) or the representative for service to the monarch, the Church or the country, especially in a military capacity. [1][2] Knighthood finds origins in the Hippiys and Greek Hoplite (á ± í ĩáá-Ĺ) and Roman eques and centurion of classical antiquity. [3] In the first Middle Ages in Europe, the knight was given to mounted warriors. [4] During the Middle Ages, the knight was considered a class of low nobility. At the end of the Middle Ages, the rank was associated with the ideals of cavalry, a code of conduct for the perfect Christian warrior. Often, a knight was a vassal that served as an elite fighter, a bodyguard or a mercenary for a Lord, with payment in the form of land holdings. 5 The Lords trusted the Knights, who were able to battle on horseback. The knight in the Middle Ages was closely connected with horsemanship (and especially the joust) from its origins in the 12th century until its final flowering as a fashion between the high nobility in the 15th century. This link is reflected in the etymology of cavalry, cavalier and related terms. In this sense, the special prestige accorded to The warriors in Find a parallel in the Furusuyiya in the Islamic world. In the late Middle Ages, the new methods of war began to obsolete the classic knights in armor, but the titles remained in many countries. Holy Roman Emperor Maximilian I is often referred to as "The Last Knight" in this regard. [6][7] The ideals of the cavalry were popularized in medieval literature, in particular the literary cycles known as the question of France, relating to the legendary companions of Charlemagne and his men-á-arm Paladins and the question of Great Britain related to the legend of King Arthur and his knights of the round table. Today, a number of Knighthoods orders continue to exist in Christian churches, as well as in several historically Christian countries and their former territories, such as the Roman Catholic sovereign military order of Malta, the order of the Holy Sepulchre, the Protestant order of St. John, as well as the English order of the garter, the Swedish royal order of the Seraphim, and the order of St. Olav. There are also dynastic orders such as the order of the golden fleece, the order of the British Empire and the order of St. George. In modern times these are orders centered around charity and civic service and are no longer military orders. Each of these orders has its own criteria for admissibility, but the rider is generally granted by a head of state, monarch or prelate to selected persons to recognize certain meritorious results, as in the British system of honor, often for service to the Church or to the Country. The modern female equivalent in the English language is Dame. Etymology The word Knight, from the old English cniht ("boy" or "servo"), [8] is a cognate of the German word Knecht ("Servo, Bondsman, Vassal"). [9] This meaning, of unknown origin, is common among the western Germanic languages (of old frison kniucht, Dutch knecht, Danish kná ĩgt, Swedish knekt, Norwegian knikt, German medium high kneht, all the meaning "boy, youth, boy"). [8] The upper German average had the phrase Grotto Kneht, which also meant the knight; But this was about 1200 down. [10] The meaning of Cniht has changed over time from its original meaning of the "boy" to "dome". The homely St. Swithun of LFRIC describes a spot mounted as cniht. While Cnihtas could have fought with their Lords, their role as domestic servants is more prominent in Anglo-Saxon texts. In several ANGL0-SAXON Wills Cnihtas remained money or land. In his will, King Á thelstan leaves his cniht, selfnar, eight hiding places of land. [11] A rá dcniht, "equitation-servo" was a servant on horseback. [12] A narrowing of the generic meaning "Servo" to "Military Follower of a king or other superior" is visible by 1100. The specific military sense of a knight as a warrior mounted on cavalry emerges only in a hundred years war. The "knight" verb (to make someone a knight) appears around 1300; And, from the same time, the word "Knighthood" moved from "adolescence" to "adulthood" as an Equestrian (Latin, from equus "cavaliers" from equus "horse") [13] was a member of the second highest social class of the Roman Republic and the first Roman Empire. This class is often translated as "knight"; the medieval knight, however, was called miles in Latin (which in Latin means "soldier", normally infantry).[14][15][16]In the late Roman Empire, the classical Latin word for horse, equus, was replaced in common language by the vulgar Latin caballus, sometimes thought to derive from the Gallic caballus.[17] Caballus gave rise to terms in the various Romance languages related to the English cavalier (of French descent): Italian cavalier, Spanish cavallero, cavaliere italiana French (hence the cavalry), Portuguese knight and Romanian knight.[18]The Germanic languages have terms related to the English pilot: German Ritter, and Dutch and Scandinavian Ridder. These words are derived from the Germanic rÁÁ "dan, Á" rdingÁ", which in turn is derived from the proto-Indo-European root reidh-.[19] Evolution of medieval cavalry Pre-Carolingian heritage Further information: Buceallari In ancient Rome there was a knightly class Ordo Equestris (order of the mounted nobles). Parts of the armies of the Germanic peoples who occupied Europe from the 3rd century AD had been assembled, and some armies, such as those of the Ostrogoths, were mainly cavalry[20]. However, it was the Franks who generally deployed armies composed of large masses of infantry, with an infantry elite, the comitatus, who often rode to fight on horseback rather than on foot. When the armies of Frankish sovereign Charles Martel defeated the Arab invasion of the Umayyads at the Battle of Tours in 732, the Frankish forces were still largely infantry armies, with elites riding to fight but dismounting to fight. Carolingian Age In the High Middle Ages, any well-equipped knight could be called a knight, or miles in Latin.[21] The first knights appeared during the reign of Charlemagne in the 8th century.[22][23][24] With the advance of the Carolingian era, the Franks were generally at Attack, and an increasing number of warriors took on horseback to ride with the Emperor in his vast conquest campaigns. At that time, the Franks remained more and more on horseback to fight on the battlefield as true cavalry rather than as infantry on horseback, with the discovery of the bracket, and continued to do so for centuries.[25] Although in some nations the knight returned to foot fighting in the 14th century, the association of the knight with the mounted combat with a spear, and then with a spear, remained strong. The ancient Carolingian ceremony of presenting a young man with arms influenced the emergence of chivalrous ceremonies, in which a nobleman was ritually armed and declared a knight, usually in the middle of [26] A Norman knight who kills Harold Godwinson (Bayeux tapestry, c. 1070). The rank of knight developed in the century by mounted warriors of the 10th and 11th century. These noble warriors made possible the vast conquests of Charlemagne, and to ensure their service he rewarded them with land concessions called benefiits.[22] These were given to the captains riding by the Emperor to reward their efforts in the conquests, and they in turn had to give benefiits to their warrior quotas, which were a mixture of free and unfree men. In the century after the death of Charlemagne, his class of warriors became stronger, and Charles the Calvo declared their hereditary feuds, and he also issued the Edict of PÁ@tres in 864, leaving largely from traditional infantry-based armies and asking all men who could afford to respond to horse-arm calls. They quickly reject the constant and vast Viking attacks, which is considered the beginning of the period of knights who became so famous and widespread throughout Europe over the following centuries. The period of chaos in the 9th and 10th centuries, between the fall of the central Carolingian authority and the rise of the separate western and eastern Frankish kingdoms (which later became France and Germany respectively) made only strengthen this guerrilla class just landed. This is because government power and defence against Viking, Mage and Saracen attacks became an essentially local matter that revolved around these new local hereditary lords and their possessions.[23] Many Crusades The clash between Turks and Christian Knights during the Ottoman Wars in Europe Ecclesiasticals and the Church often opposed the practices of the Knights because of their abuse against women and civilians, and many, like St. Bernard, were convinced that the knights served the devil and not God and needed reforms.[27] During the 12th century the cavalry became a social rank, with a distinction between Greek milites (non-noble knights) and noble milites (very knights).[28] As the term "horse" was increasingly limited to indicating a social rank, the military role of fully armored knight acquired another term, "man in arms." Even though every medieval knight who went to war automatically served as a man of arms, not all men of arms were knights. The first military cavalry orders were the Knights of the Holy Sepulchre and the Knights Hospitaller, both founded shortly after the First Crusade of 1099, followed by the Order of St Lazarus (1100), the Knights Templar (1118) and the Teutonic Knights (1190). At the time of their foundation, they were meant as monastic orders, whose members acted as simple soldiers to protect the pilgrims. It was only in the next century, with the conquest of the Holy Land and the rise of the Crusader States, that these orders became powerful and prestigious. The great European legends of warriors like the paladins, the question of France and the question of Great Britain have made popular the concept oftheben warrior class.[29][30] The ideal of cavalry as the ethos of the Christian warrior, and the transmutation of the term "knight" by the meaning "servo, soldier", and the chevalier "mounted soldier", to refer to a member of this ideal class, is significantly influenced by the crusades, on one side inspired by the military orders of the monastic warriors, and on the other also cross-fluenced by the Islamic culture of the knights. The establishment of the knights was already well established since the 10th century. [32] While the knight was essentially a title that denoted a military office, the term could also be used for positions of greater nobility like landowners. The superior nobles give the vassals their portions of land (feif) in exchange for their loyalty, protection and service. The nobles also provided their knights with necessity, such as accommodation, food, armor, weapons, horses and money. [33] The knight generally held his lands by a military commission reasonably. [36] In his military service he usually lasted 40 days a year. The military service of the knights was usually limited to the defense of the knights' own lands, although knights with more military experience were the most sought after. The nobles who had to become knights needed a great deal of military experience. [32] A knight who fought under the flag of another was called a knight's bachelor's bachelor while a knight who fought under his flag was a knight's banner. Page A knight had to be born from the nobility - typically children of knights or gentlemen. [33] In some cases the communists could also be knights as a reward for extraordinary military service. The children of the nobility were treated by noble adoptive mothers in the castles until they reached seven years. 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