

Chivalry

A generation is rising up to care for the hurting and oppressed. Committed to changing the world, they are passionate about justice and willing to fight for it. Here, Hunter dares young men and women to view their lives as a quest, challenging them to develop their own personal code that will prepare them to defend others and live with civility and integrity. Original.

The "Knight's Tale" is one of the most controversial of all the Canterbury Tales. Does Chaucer portray Theseus, the duke of Athens whose actions dominate the tale, as an ideal ruler, one who is noble, wise and chivalrous, or does the duke's behaviour reveal him to be immoral, self-seeking and tyrannical? This book assesses the duke's conduct and thought in terms of the ideals set out in medieval mirrors for princes, particularly in Giles of Rome's "De Regimine Principum." It argues that, when judged by the standards of these works, Theseus can be seen as a model prince in terms of his self-government ('ethics'), his rule of his household ('economics'), his governance of his realm ('politics) and his cosmography and philosophy.

"The first comprehensive history of courtliness and chivalry in their literary and cultural contexts."--Robert Grudin, University of Oregon "The first comprehensive

history of courtliness and chivalry in their literary and cultural contexts."--Robert Grudin, University of Oregon

War is a major theme in Shakespeare's plays. Aside from its dramatic appeal, it provided him with a context in which his characters, steeped in the ideals of chivalry, could discuss such concepts as honor, courage, patriotism, and justice. Well aware of the decline of chivalry in his own era, Shakespeare gave his characters lines calling for civilized behavior, mercy, humanitarian principles, and moral responsibility. In this remarkable new book, eminent legal scholar Theodor Meron looks at contemporary international humanitarian law and rules for the conduct of war through the lens of Shakespeare's plays and discerns chivalry's influence there. The book comes as a response to the question of whether the world has lost anything by having a system of law based on the Hague and Geneva conventions. Meron contends that, despite the foolishness and vanity of its most extreme manifestations, chivalry served as a customary law that restrained and humanized the conflicts of the generally chaotic and brutal Middle Ages. It had the advantage of resting on the sense that rules arise naturally out of societies, their armed forces, and their rulers on the basis of experience. Against a background of Medieval and Renaissance sources as well as Shakespeare's historical and dramatic settings, Meron considers the ways in which law, morality,

conscience, and state necessity are deployed in Shakespeare's plays to promote a society in which soldiers behave humanely and leaders are held to high standards of civilized behavior. Thus he illustrates the literary genealogy of such modern international humanitarian concerns as the treatment of prisoners and of noncombatants and accountability for war crimes, showing that the chivalric legacy has not been lost entirely. Fresh and insightful, *Bloody Constraint* will interest scholars of international law, lovers of Shakespeare, and anyone interested in the history of war.

For the U.S. South, the myth of chivalric masculinity dominates the cultural and historical landscape. Visions of white southern men as archetypes of honor and gentility run throughout regional narratives with little regard for the actions and, at times, the atrocities committed by such men. In *Queer Chivalry*, Tison Pugh exposes the inherent contradictions in these depictions of cavalier manhood, investigating the foundations of southern gallantry as a reincarnated and reauthorized version of medieval masculinity. Pugh argues that the idea of masculinity -- particularly as seen in works by prominent southern authors from Mark Twain to Ellen Gilchrist -- constitutes a cultural myth that queerly demarcates accepted norms of manliness, often by displaying the impossibility of its achievement. Beginning with Twain's famous critique of "the Sir Walter

disease" that pilloried the South, Pugh focuses on authors who questioned the code of chivalry by creating protagonists whose quests for personal knighthood prove quixotic. Through detailed readings of major works -- including Twain's *A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court*, Flannery O'Connor's short fiction, John Kennedy Toole's *A Confederacy of Dunces*, Robert Penn Warren's *A Place to Come To*, Walker Percy's novels, and Gilchrist's *The Annunciation* -- Pugh demonstrates that the hypermasculinity of white-knight ideals only draws attention to the ambiguous gender of the literary southern male. Employing insights from gender and psychoanalytic theory, *Queer Chivalry* contributes to recent critical discussions of the cloaked anxieties about gender and sexuality in southern literature. Ultimately, Pugh uncovers queer limits in the cavalier mythos, showing how facts and fictions contributed to the ideological formulation of the South.

A highly respected Sufi saint and scholar of the 10th century, Ibn al-Husayn al-Sulami compiled this book as a guide to enlightened behavior for the spiritual aspirant. In its pages, he records the teachings of renowned spiritual masters (available for the first time in English translation) as well as tales and quotations from the Koran and Hadith. The teachings reveal the true meaning of compassion, love, friendship, generosity, and hospitality, as well as the right

actions associated with these virtues. According to the Sufis, Futuwwah is a code of honorable behavior that follows the example of the prophets, saints, and sages. By adhering to its precepts, the student learns detachment from the ego. The Way of Sufi Chivalry addresses the reader directly, providing the aspirant of today with living guidance on the path of perfection and the way of Sufism.

This volume, intended for the general reader, throws a great deal of light on that very characteristic feature of the Middle Ages, the institution of Chivalry. The first chapter deals with the place of chivalry in history, describing its effects and influences. Subsequent chapters address the earliest beginnings of chivalry and its manifestations in France, Germany, Spain, Portugal, etc. Among other subjects dealt with are the Courtesy books, the romances of Chivalry, and the Chivalric ideal. The book is an excellent introduction to a field that has been greatly neglected in recent years. This edition first published in 2005. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

Studies the manifestation of the chivalric ideal in medieval Scotland, casting much light on a hitherto unexplored area.

First published in 2005. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

Richard Barber, author of Holy Grail: The History of a Legend and King Arthur:

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Hero and Legend, has written an engaging and intriguing book on one of the most original concepts of the medieval mind. Profusely illustrated and redesigned for a new generation of readers.

On the great influence of a valiant lord: "The companions, who see that good warriors are honored by the great lords for their prowess, become more determined to attain this level of prowess." On the lady who sees her knight honored: "All of this makes the noble lady rejoice greatly within herself at the fact that she has set her mind and heart on loving and helping to make such a good knight or good man-at-arms." On the worthiest amusements: "The best pastime of all is to be often in good company, far from unworthy men and from unworthy activities from which no good can come." Enter the real world of knights and their code of ethics and behavior. Read how an aspiring knight of the fourteenth century would conduct himself and learn what he would have needed to know when traveling, fighting, appearing in court, and engaging fellow knights.

Composed at the height of the Hundred Years War by Geoffroi de Charny, one of the most respected knights of his age, *A Knight's Own Book of Chivalry* was designed as a guide for members of the Company of the Star, an order created by Jean II of France in 1352 to rival the English Order of the Garter. This is the most authentic and complete manual on the day-to-day life of the knight that has

survived the centuries, and this edition contains a specially commissioned introduction from historian Richard W. Kaeuper that gives the history of both the book and its author, who, among his other achievements, was the original owner of the Shroud of Turin.

Inspired by the world premiere of Anthony Payne's elaboration of Elgar's sketches for a third symphony, Robert Anderson embarked on a voyage to discover the influences behind each of Elgar's major works. This book is the result.

This book examines sixteen key figures in the Morte Darthur providing insight into each as an exemplar of chivalric values presented by the author to his own troubled times.

The most influential chivalric handbook of the middle ages.

The first chapter provides readers unfamiliar with medieval history the background required for understanding the chapters on chivalry.

The Christian church and the brotherhood of knights were the two main institutions of the Middle Ages, and just as the Church laid down laws and rules to govern the life of its followers, the code of chivalry instructed knights on how to behave on the battlefield, at court and in love. Throughout the medieval period, and indeed ever since, it is the chivalric code that epitomizes the glory of

knighthood. This evocative book examines the historical brotherhood of knights, how they were governed by their feudal lord, and the ideal of the chivalric code. Knights themselves drew inspiration from the portrayals of knighthood in contemporary literature - in heroic chansons de geste, poems of courtly love and prose, and verse romances that told of knights' great deeds in war and love. Together, the chivalric code and the art of the time embodied a vision of how knights should and could behave. The greatest figures of this mythology of knighthood are described within these pages, from the knightly heroes of the Biblical and classical worlds, to the golden age of medieval chivalry, and the enduring tales of King Arthur and his knights of the round table. There is also a discussion of how the knights of history lived up to these ideals, and how many became legendary figures themselves, whether saintly or outlaw. Illustrated with over 200 beautiful colour paintings of knights in battle, at the tournament and from the pages of the medieval songs and works of literature that made them into heroes, this book brings to life the golden age of chivalry.

A Knight's Own Book of Chivalry University of Pennsylvania Press

Explores the ways in which European and American cultures established a definition of masculinity based on the roles of soldiers and warriors, tracing warfare from the middle ages to the present to reveal how perceptions and images of masculinity changed in

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relation to specific wars and technologies. Reprint. 10,000 first printing. The importance of chivalry is taught to little girls and boys from the start, outlining for them the various rules of male obligation that will guide sexual relations throughout their lifetimes; i.e., males are here to protect and provide for women. The victories of legendary cinematic heroes whose brave deeds are rounded with applause and happily-ever-afters appears to seal the fate of chivalry as the future path of every man. Those few who do pause to question chivalry's values however - its rote expectation of male sacrifice, possibility of danger or injury, impacts on mental health, potential for exploitation and abuse, or the question of valid compensations for ongoing sacrifices - may conclude that it serves as a poor life map, or worse that it amounts to a malignant and toxic form of masculinity. This book examines the realities of chivalry beyond the usual platitudes to see what's really at stake for men. The essays, written by men's advocates Peter Wright and Paul Elam, survey the roots of the chivalric tradition and examine real life examples of chivalry in action.

This original and authoritative text reveals how chivalry was part of the problem of violence in medieval Europe, not merely its solution. The ideal was to internalize restraint in knights, but a close reading of chivalric literature shows chivalry also praised heroic violence by knights. This fascinating book lays bare the conflicts and paradoxes surrounding the concept of chivalry in medieval Europe.

“Here is a welcome reminder that men can be gentlemen without turning into ladies—or

louts.”—Michelle Malkin "Miner writes with wit and charm."—Wall Street Journal *The Gentleman: An Endangered Species?* The catalog of masculine sins grows by the day—mansplaining, manspreading, toxic masculinity—reflecting our confusion over what it means to be a man. Is a man’s only choice between the brutish, rutting #MeToo lout and the gelded imitation woman, endlessly sensitive and fun to go shopping with? No. Brad Miner invites you to discover the oldest and best model of manhood—the gentleman. In this tour de force of popular history and gentlemanly persuasion, Miner lays out the thousand-year history of this forgotten ideal and makes a compelling case for its modern revival. Three masculine archetypes emerge here—the warrior, the lover, and the monk—forming the character of “the compleat gentleman.” He cultivates a martial spirit in defense of the true and the beautiful. He treats the opposite sex with passionate respect. And he values learning in pursuit of the truth. Miner’s gentleman stands out for the combination of discretion, decorum, and nonchalance that the Renaissance called sprezzatura. He belongs to an aristocracy of virtue, not of wealth or birth, following a lofty code of manly conduct, which, far from threatening democracy, is necessary for its survival.

It is unexpected in any era to find a woman writing a book on the art of warfare, but in the fifteenth century it was unbelievable. Not surprisingly, therefore, Christine de Pizan's *The Book of Deeds of Arms and of Chivalry*, written around 1410, has often been regarded with disdain. Many have assumed that Christine was simply copying or

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pilfering earlier military manuals. But, as Sumner Willard and Charity Cannon Willard show in this faithful English translation, *The Book of Deeds of Arms and of Chivalry* contains much that is original to Christine. As a military manual it tells us a great deal about the strategy, tactics, and technology of medieval warfare and is one of our most important sources for early gunpowder weapon technology. It also includes a fascinating discussion of Just War. Since the end of the fifteenth century, *The Book of Deeds of Arms and of Chivalry* has been available primarily through Antoine Vérard's imprint of 1488 or William Caxton's 1489 translation, *The Book of the Order of Chivalry*. Vérard even suggested that the work was his own translation of the Roman writer Vegetius, making no mention of Christine's name. Caxton attributed the work to Christine, but it is impossible to identify the manuscript he used for his translation. Moreover, both translations are inaccurate. The Willards correct these inaccuracies in a clear and easy-to-read translation, which they supplement with notes and an introduction that will greatly benefit students, scholars, and enthusiasts alike. Publication of this work should change our perception both of medieval warfare and of Christine de Pizan.

"A portrait of espionage, covert operations, assassination squads, and the deep penetration of seemingly invulnerable fortresses or security systems matching anything to be found in the war stories of the modern era." MATTHEW BENNETT, SANDHURST.

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Revised and fully updated version of a seminal work in the field of chivalry. Examines the social importance of chivalry as a secular ideal during the Middle Ages, traces the origins of knighthood and chivalry, and looks at chivalric rituals and literature.

Chivalry, as it is known today, is the medieval code of conduct associated with knighthood in Europe. As a practice, however, it is simply a way and means to uphold the society's sense of honor. The term for a similar concept in Japan was bushido. Historically, it pertained mostly to combat, but as time went by it came to have larger, more genteel connotations. Sociologists and fans of medieval society alike should enjoy this illustrated guide to life in the knighthood.?

"Chivalry" by James Branch Cabell. Published by Good Press. Good Press publishes a wide range of titles that encompasses every genre. From well-known classics & literary fiction and non-fiction to forgotten?or yet undiscovered gems?of world literature, we issue the books that need to be read. Each Good Press edition has been meticulously edited and formatted to boost readability for all e-readers and devices. Our goal is to produce eBooks that are user-friendly and accessible to everyone in a high-quality digital format.

The literature of medieval knighthood is shown to have influenced exploration narratives from Marco Polo to Captain John Smith.

Bertrand Du Guesclin was one of the great heroes of medieval France. His engaging, adventurous life story embodies all the drama and excitement of the Hundred Years War.

The medieval code of chivalry demanded that warrior elites demonstrate fierce courage in battle, display prowess with weaponry, and avenge any strike against their honor. They were also required to be devout Christians. How, then, could knights pledge fealty to the Prince of Peace, who enjoined the faithful to turn the other cheek rather than seek vengeance and who taught that the meek, rather than glorious fighters in tournaments, shall inherit the earth? By what logic and language was knighthood valorized? In *Holy Warriors*, Richard Kaeuper argues that while some clerics sanctified violence in defense of the Holy Church, others were sorely troubled by chivalric practices in everyday life. As elite laity, knights had theological ideas of their own. Soundly pious yet independent, knights proclaimed the validity of their bloody profession by selectively appropriating religious ideals. Their ideology emphasized meritorious suffering on campaign and in battle even as their violence enriched them and established their dominance. In a world of divinely ordained social orders, theirs was blessed, though many sensitive souls worried about the ultimate price of rapine and destruction. Kaeuper examines how these paradoxical chivalric ideals were

spread in a vast corpus of literature from exempla and chansons de geste to romance. Through these works, both clerics and lay military elites claimed God's blessing for knighthood while avoiding the contradictions inherent in their fusion of chivalry with a religion that looked back to the Sermon on the Mount for its ethical foundation.

This book offers an overview of the origins, growth, and influence of chivalry and courtly love, casting new light on the importance of these medieval ideals for understanding world history and culture to the present day. • A rich bibliography of key works, in print and online, on the history of chivalry and courtly love and their interpretation

Recreates in detail the life of this advisor to the Plantagnets and knight extraordinaire.

Charny was a knight who lived the chivalric life for nearly two decades in a manner thought ideal by his contemporaries, dying appropriately in battle at Poitiers in 1356. He was also the first documented owner of the Shroud of Turin. This volume establishes the cultural context in which Charny lived in the first section and sets forth in the second the French text of Charny's fascinating work alongside an English translation, with full critical apparatus. The Book of Chivalry is the most pragmatic of all surviving chivalric manuals. Written at the height of

the Hundred Years War, it includes the essential commonplaces of knighthood in the mid-fourteenth century and gives a close-up view of what one knight in particular absorbed of the medieval world of ideas around him, what he rejected or ignored and what he added from his experience in camp, court and campaign. Geoffroi de Charny was one of the quintessential figures of his age, with honors and praise bestowed upon him from both sides of the English Channel. He prepared the Book of Chivalry as a guide for members of the Company of the Star, a new but short-lived order of knights created by Jean II of France in 1352 to rival the English Order of the Garter. This work proves a rich source for investigating questions about the political, military, religious and social history of the later Middle Ages. The prowess and piety of knights, their capacity to express themselves, their common assumptions, their views on masculine virtue, women, and love once more come vividly to life.

Revolt Against Chivalry, winner of the Frances B. Simkins and Lillian Smith Awards, is the classic account of how Jessie Daniel Ames - and the antilynching campaign she led - fused the causes of feminism and racial justice in the South during the 1920s and 1930s.

Emerging in the medieval period, chivalry embodied ideals that elite warriors cherished and practices that formed their profession. In this major new overview,

Richard Kaeuper examines how chivalry made sense of violence and war, making it tolerable for elite fighters rather than non-knightly or sub-knightly populations. He discusses how chivalry buttressed status and profession, shaped active piety, and fostered intense warrior attachments and heterosexual relationships. Though showing regional and chronological variations, chivalry at its core enshrined the practice of prowess in securing honor, with this process significantly blessed by religion. Both kingship and church authority sought to direct the great force of chivalry and, despite tensions, finally came to terms with rising knightly status and a burgeoning military role. Kaeuper engages with a wide range of evidence in his analysis, drawing on the chivalric literature, manuscript illumination, and sermon exempla and moral tales.

Another delightfully humorous and sweet fantasy graphic novel adaptation of a Neil Gaiman short story, brought to you by the Eisner award-winning creative team behind *Troll Bridge* and *Snow, Glass, Apples*: Neil Gaiman and Colleen Doran! An elderly British widow buys what turns out to be the Holy Grail from a second-hand shop, setting her off on an epic visit from an ancient knight who lures her with ancient relics in hope for winning the cup. From the Hugo, Bram Stoker, Locus, World Fantasy, Nebula award-winning, and New York Times bestselling writer Neil Gaiman (*American Gods*) comes this graphic novel

adaptation by Colleen Doran (Troll Bridge, Snow, Glass, Apples). Virginal, chaste, humble, patiently waiting for rescue by brave knights and handsome princes: this idealized—and largely mythical—notion of the medieval noblewoman still lingers. Yet the reality was very different, as Kelcey Wilson-Lee shows in this vibrant account of the five daughters of Edward I, often known as Longshanks. The lives of these sisters—Eleanora, Joanna, Margaret, Mary and Elizabeth—ran the gamut of experiences open to royal women in the Middle Ages. Edward's daughters were of course expected to cement alliances and secure lands and territory by making great dynastic marriages, or endow religious houses with royal favor. But they also skillfully managed enormous households, navigated choppy diplomatic waters, and promoted their family's cause throughout Europe—and had the courage to defy their royal father. They might never wear the crown in their own right, but they were utterly confident of their crucial role in the spectacle of medieval kingship. Drawing on a wide range of contemporary sources, *Daughters of Chivalry* offers a rich portrait of these formidable women, seeing them—at long last—shine from out of the shadows, revealing what it was to be a princess in the Age of Chivalry. Chivalry lay at the heart of elite society in the Middle Ages, but it is a nebulous concept which defies an easy definition. More than just a code of ethical

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behaviour, it shaped literary tastes, art and manners, as well as social hierarchies, political events and religious practices; its impact is everywhere. This work aims to provide an accessible and holistic survey of the subject. Its chapters, by leading experts in the field, cover a wide range of areas: the tournament, arms and armour, the chivalric society's organisation in peace and war, its literature and its landscape. They also consider the gendered nature of chivalry, its propensity for violence, and its post-medieval decline and reinvention in the early modern and modern periods. It will be invaluable to the student and the scholar of chivalry alike. Contributors: Professor Richard Barber, Dr Joanna Bellis, Dr Matthew Bennett, Dr Sam Claussen, Professor Peter Coss, Professor Oliver Creighton, Dr David Green, Dr Robert W. Jones, Dr Megan Leitch, Dr Ralph Moffat, Dr Helen Nicholson, Professor Clare Simmons, Dr David Simpkin, Dr Peter Sposato, Professor Louise Wilkinson, Dr Matthew Woodcock

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