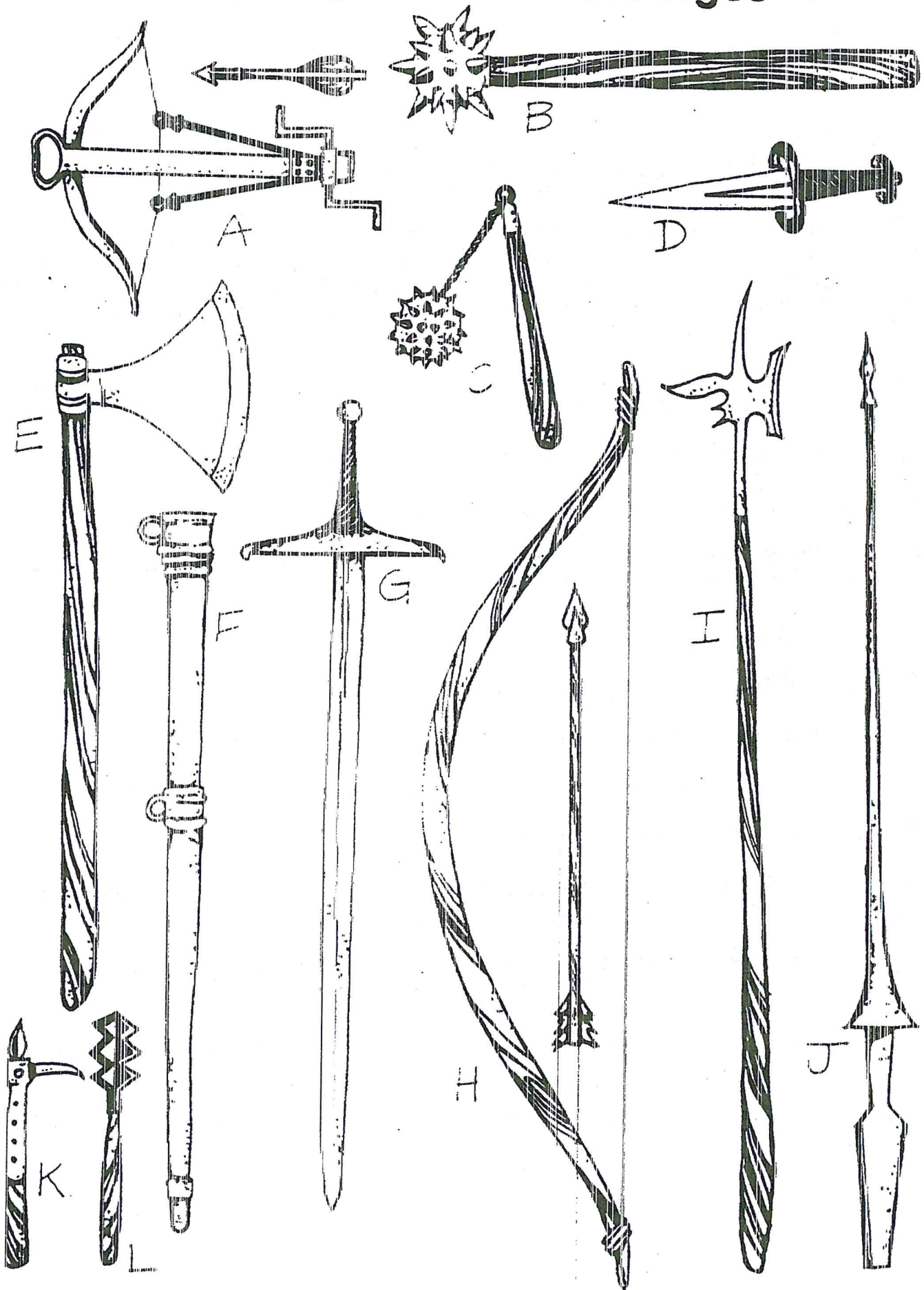


Weapons of the Middle Ages



Weaponry of the Middle Ages

The weapons of the Middle Ages are very different from those used by today's soldiers. Wars were often scenes of brutal, hand-to-hand fighting. The knights did their fighting protected by heavy suits of armor and riding on horseback, while foot soldiers used bows and arrows or fought hand to hand with crude weapons and wore little protection from the blows of their enemies.

Weapons of the Middle Ages are drawn on the following page. How many of them can you match to their names below?

1. _____ a lance, which was a type of spear carried by knights.
2. _____ a long bow and arrow, used by foot soldiers.
3. _____ a mace was used for clubbing. It was usually carried by foot soldiers. It had a ball with spikes attached to a wooden handle.
4. _____ a dagger.
5. _____ a battle-axe, a weapon of foot soldiers.
6. _____ a crossbow and arrow, a powerful and accurate weapon.
7. _____ a sword, usually carried by a knight, sometimes by foot soldiers.
8. _____ a scabbard, the cover or shield for the sword.
9. _____ a halberd, a combination of a battle-axe and a pike. It was about six feet long and was usually the weapon of a knight.
10. _____ a bludgeon, a type of mace, carried by foot soldiers. It was used like a club with the ball attached to the club by a chain.
11. _____ a war hammer or hawk's beak, so named for its shape. It was used to pierce mail.
12. _____ a mace, made with bars of spikes attached to a handle. Used by foot soldiers for clubbing.

Medieval Tools

Medieval workers used many of the same tools we use today. They were usually made of wood and iron. Tools were expensive and not easily replaced. You can be certain that tools in this age were prized possessions and that the workers who used tools took good care of them. Can you match the drawings of the medieval tools on the next page to their names and functions below?

1. _____ a measuring cord used like a tape measure
2. _____ a square for testing right angles, straight lines, or plane surfaces
3. _____ a small axe for chopping wood
4. _____ a one-man saw for cutting wood
5. _____ a two-man saw for cutting wood or stone
6. _____ a level, a tool which shows if an object has an even horizontal surface
7. _____ a trowel, a tool for putting mortar between stones
8. _____ blacksmith's tongs, used for holding hot metal objects
9. _____ a stonecutter's chisel used for splitting stone
10. _____ a shovel for digging
11. _____ a hoe for cultivating around plants or for mixing mortar
12. _____ a crowbar used for prying or as a lever
13. _____ a pickaxe used for breaking up stone or rock
14. _____ a wedge used for splitting wood
15. _____ a hammer for pounding nails or objects

Discussion Questions:

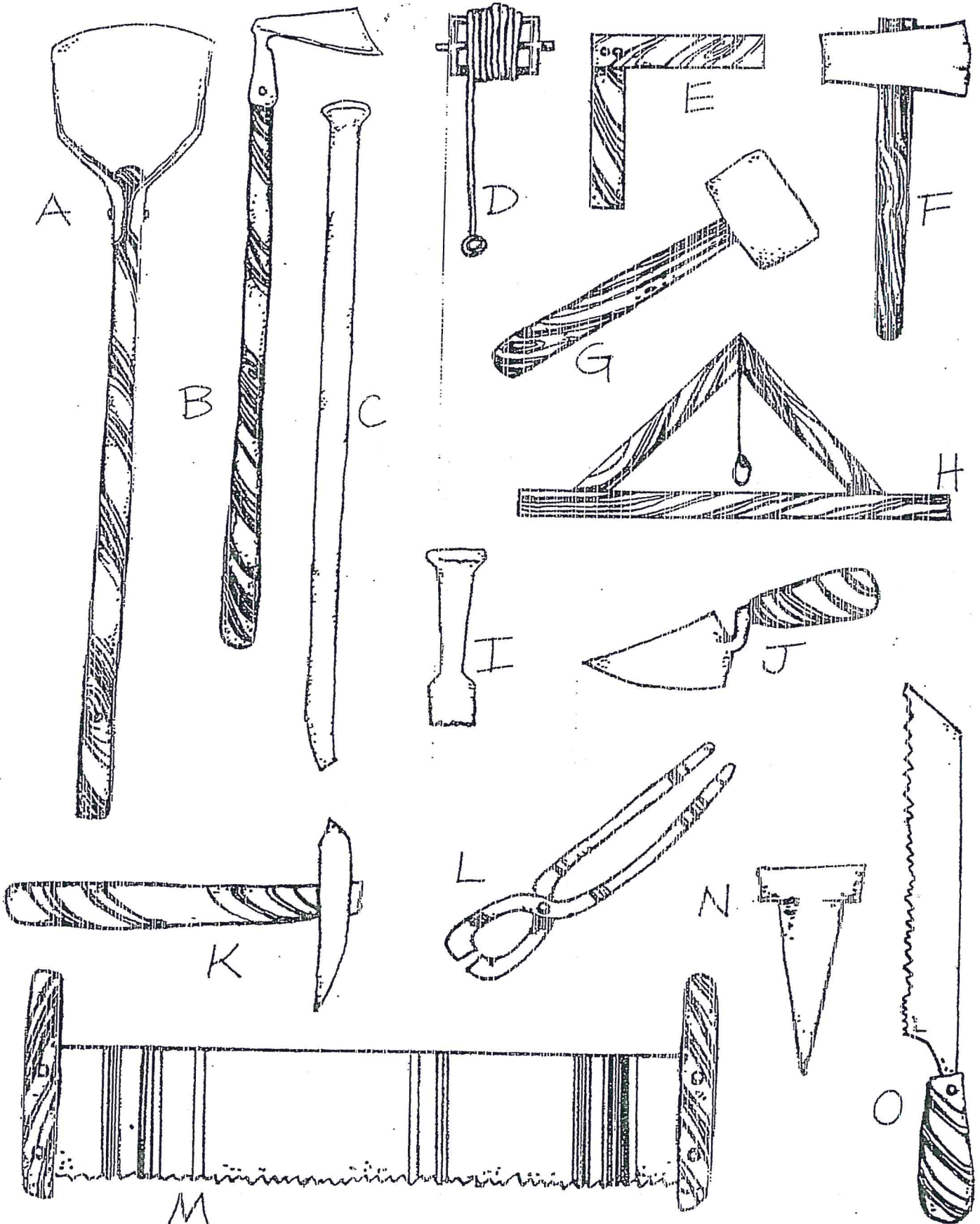
1. Which of the medieval tools pictured do we still use in basically the same form? _____

2. Describe a modern level. _____

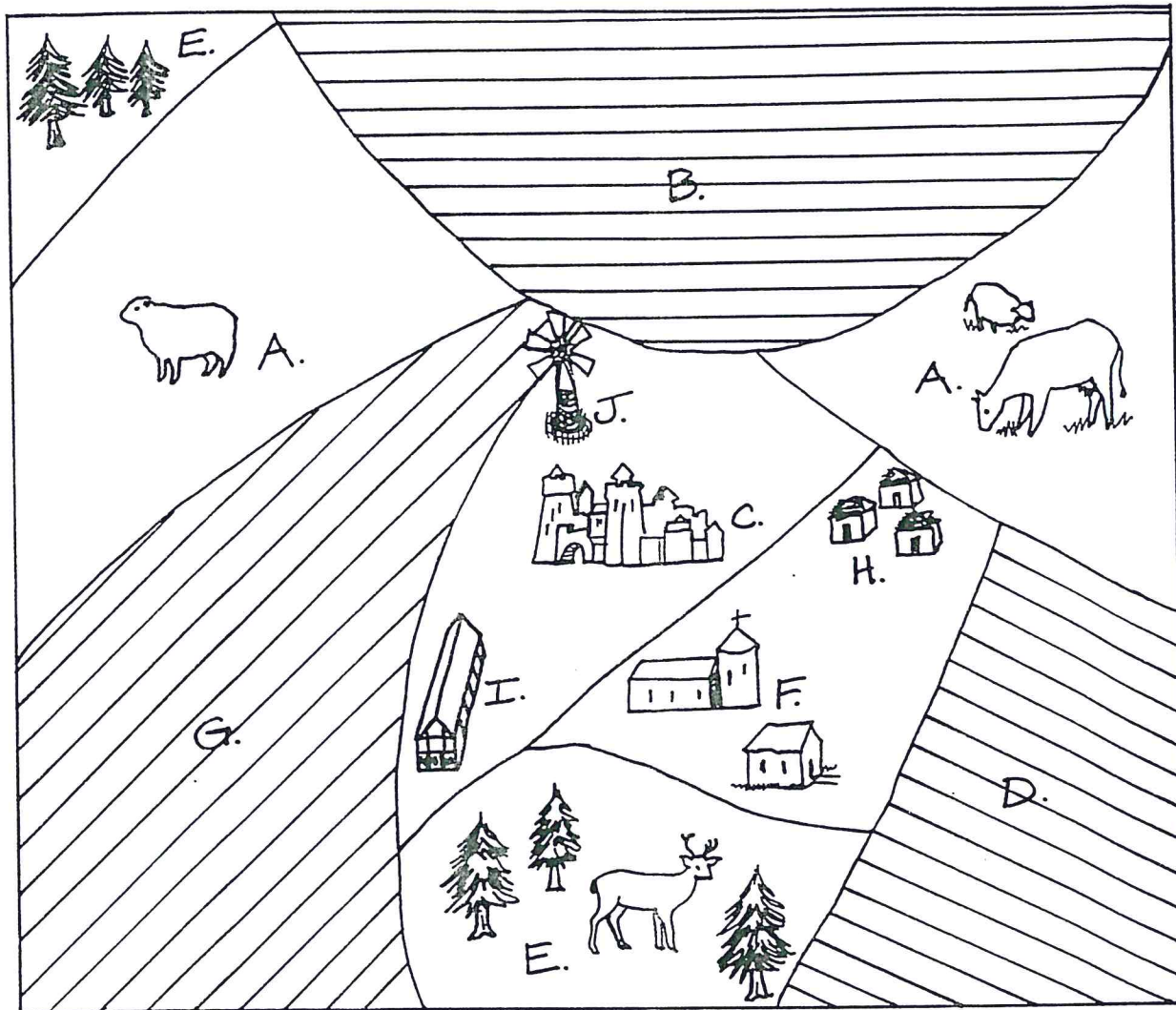
3. What advantages does a tape measure have over a measuring cord? _____

4. Describe a tool in three sentences. Read the description to your class. See how many of your classmates can name the tool you are describing. _____

Medieval Tools

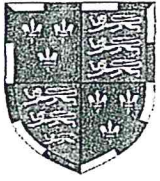


Mind Your Manors



Use letters to match the parts of a manor to the descriptions below.

1. _____ the fortified house of the lord, called the manor
2. _____ the forest or land used for hunting
3. _____ the west field
4. _____ pasture land for animals
5. _____ the barns, stables, bakehouse and cookhouse
6. _____ serfs' or peasants' huts
7. _____ east field
8. _____ the windmill which was used for grinding grain
9. _____ the chapel and rectory
10. _____ the north field



Personal Coat of Arms

The Coat of Arms started in about the 12th Century. A knight dressed in armor from head to foot could not be recognized by friends or enemies. This resulted in markings being painted on knights' shields, as it was the largest piece of equipment the knight had and as the shield was easily seen from far away. The symbols used on coats of arms were chosen carefully to represent an individual or an entire family. The study of the symbols, colors, and patterns used in Coats of Arms is known as heraldry.

Design your own Coat of Arms

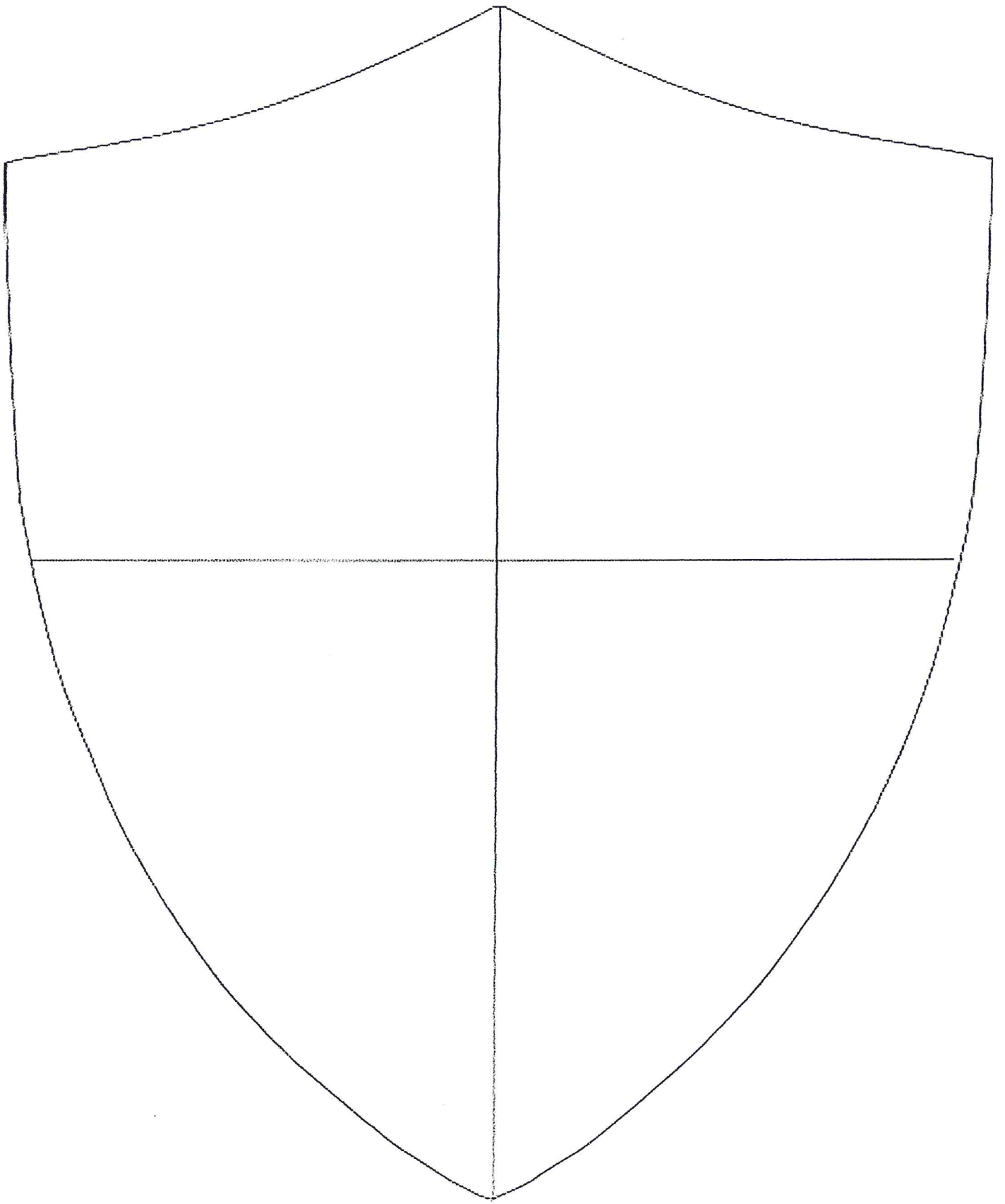
Create your own Coat of Arms based on your hobbies, personality, sports, interests, character, and family. Read through the list of colors, animals, and symbols shown below for some ideas. Which represent you? Can you think of other animals or symbols that you could use on your Coat of Arms?










Include the following information on your own Coat of Arms.










- A symbol/picture to represent an important place.
- A symbol/picture to represent a favorite hobby/activity.
- An animal that represents you
- Any other symbol or picture that represents you








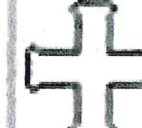

Examples of traditional heraldic symbols:










Heraldic Colors	Heraldic Animals	Heraldic Symbols
Yellow/Gold – generosity	Bear – protectiveness	Axe – dutiful
White/Silver – peace & sincerity	Bee – industriousness	Crescent – enlightenment
Black – constancy & grief	Camel – perseverance	Cross – Christian sentiments
Blue – loyalty & truthfulness	Dog – loyalty	Crown – authority
Red – military fortitude	Eagle – leadership & decisiveness	Fire – enthusiasm
Green – hope, joy, & loyalty	Dragon – defender of treasure	Flaming Heart – passion
Purple – sovereignty & justice	Falcon/Hawk – eagerness	Hand – faith & justice
	Fox – cleverness	Heart – sincerity
	Griffin (part eagle/part lion) – bravery	Horns/Antlers – fortitude
	Horse – readiness to serve	Lightning – decisiveness
	Lion – courage	Moon – serenity
	Pelican – generosity & devotion	Oyster shell – traveler
	Raven – constancy	Ring – fidelity
	Snake – ambition	Scepter – justice
	Elk/Deer – peace & harmony	Star – nobility
	Tiger – fierceness & Valor	Sun – glory
	Unicorn – extreme courage	Sword – warlike
	Wolf – constant vigilance	Castle – protectiveness








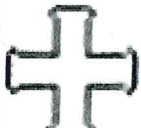



								
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