

Chivalric Romances





Chivalry – a
set of values
which the
perfect
knight was
supposed to
respect.

The Code of Chivalry

To live one's life so that it is worthy of respect and honor by

Fair Play

Never attack an unarmed foe.
Never charge an unhorsed opponent.
Never attack from behind.
Avoid cheating.
Avoid torture.

Nobility

Exhibit self discipline.
Show respect to authority.
Obey the law.
Administer Justice.
Protect the innocent.
Respect women.

Valor

Exhibit courage in word and deed.
Avenge the wronged.
Defend the weak and innocent.
Fight with honor.
Never abandon a friend, ally, or noble cause.

Honor

Always keep one's word.
Always maintain one's principles.
Never betray a confidence or comrade.
Avoid deception.
Respect life.

Courtesy

Exhibit manners.
Be polite and attentive.
Be respectful of host, authority, and women.

Loyalty

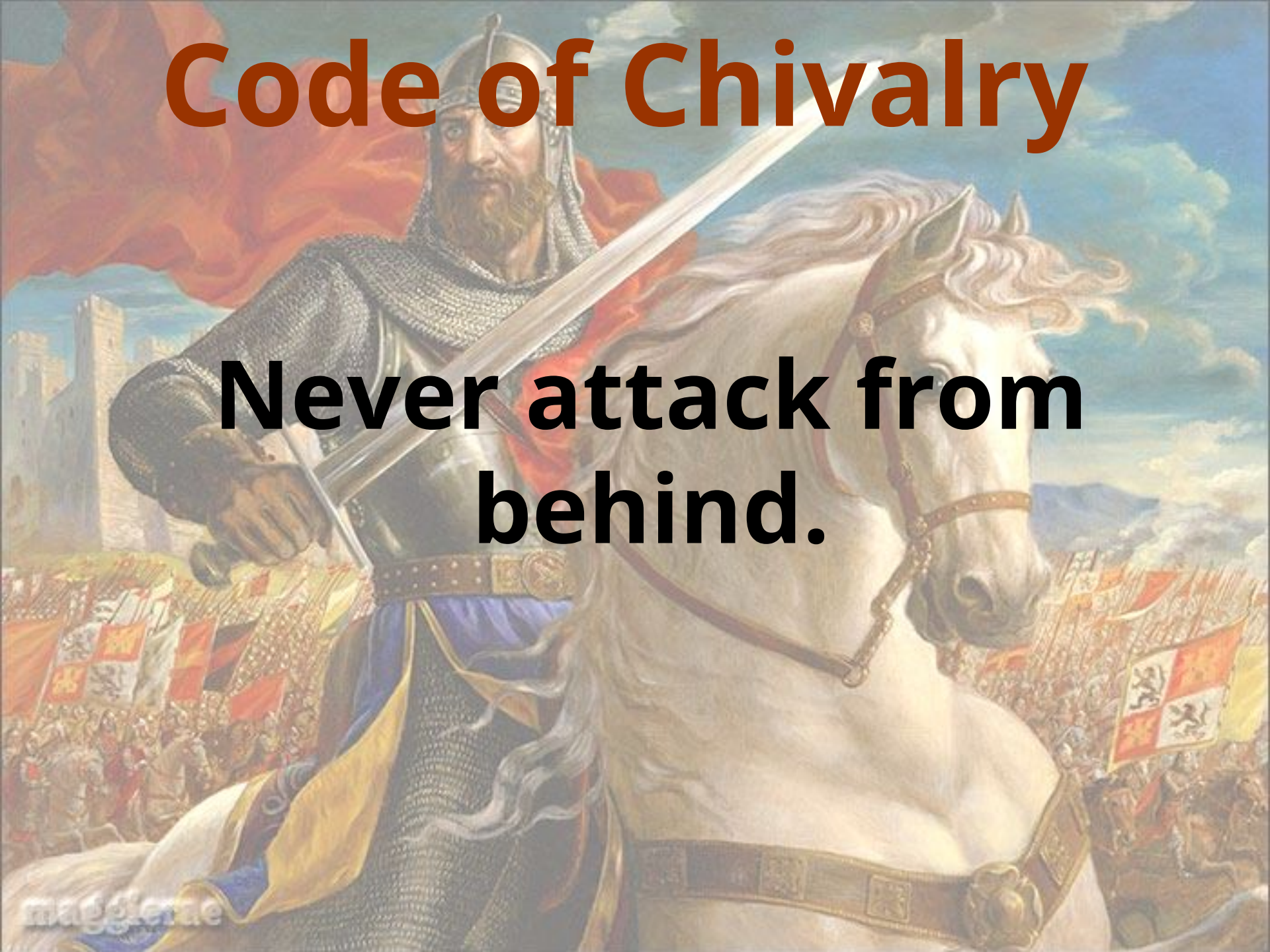
To God, Sovereign, Country, and the Code of Chivalry.

Code of Chivalry

**Never attack an
unarmed enemy.**

Code of Chivalry

**Never attack from
behind.**



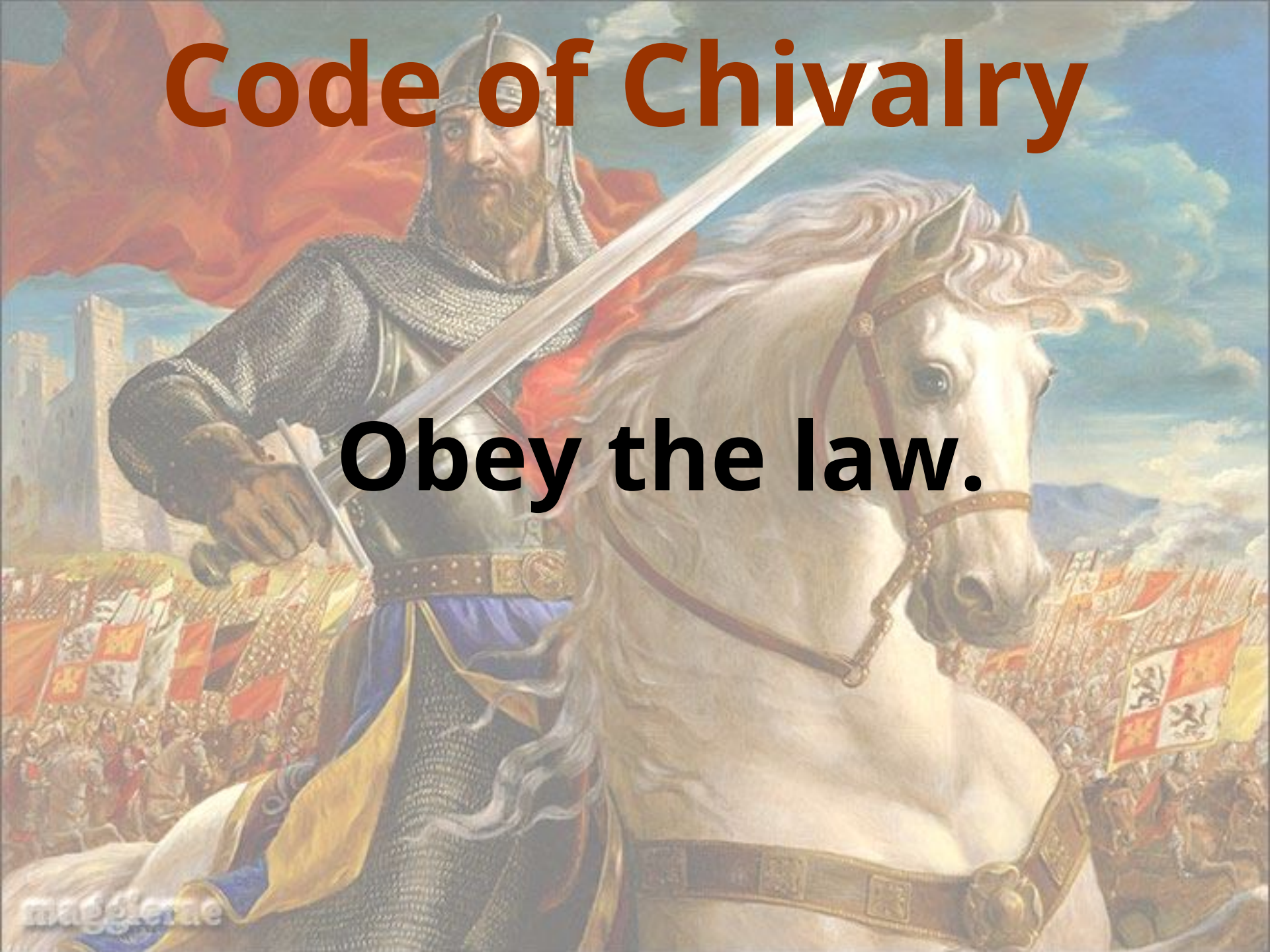
Code of Chivalry

Show self-discipline.



Code of Chivalry

Obey the law.



Code of Chivalry

**Protect the
innocent.**



Code of Chivalry

Avenge the wronged.



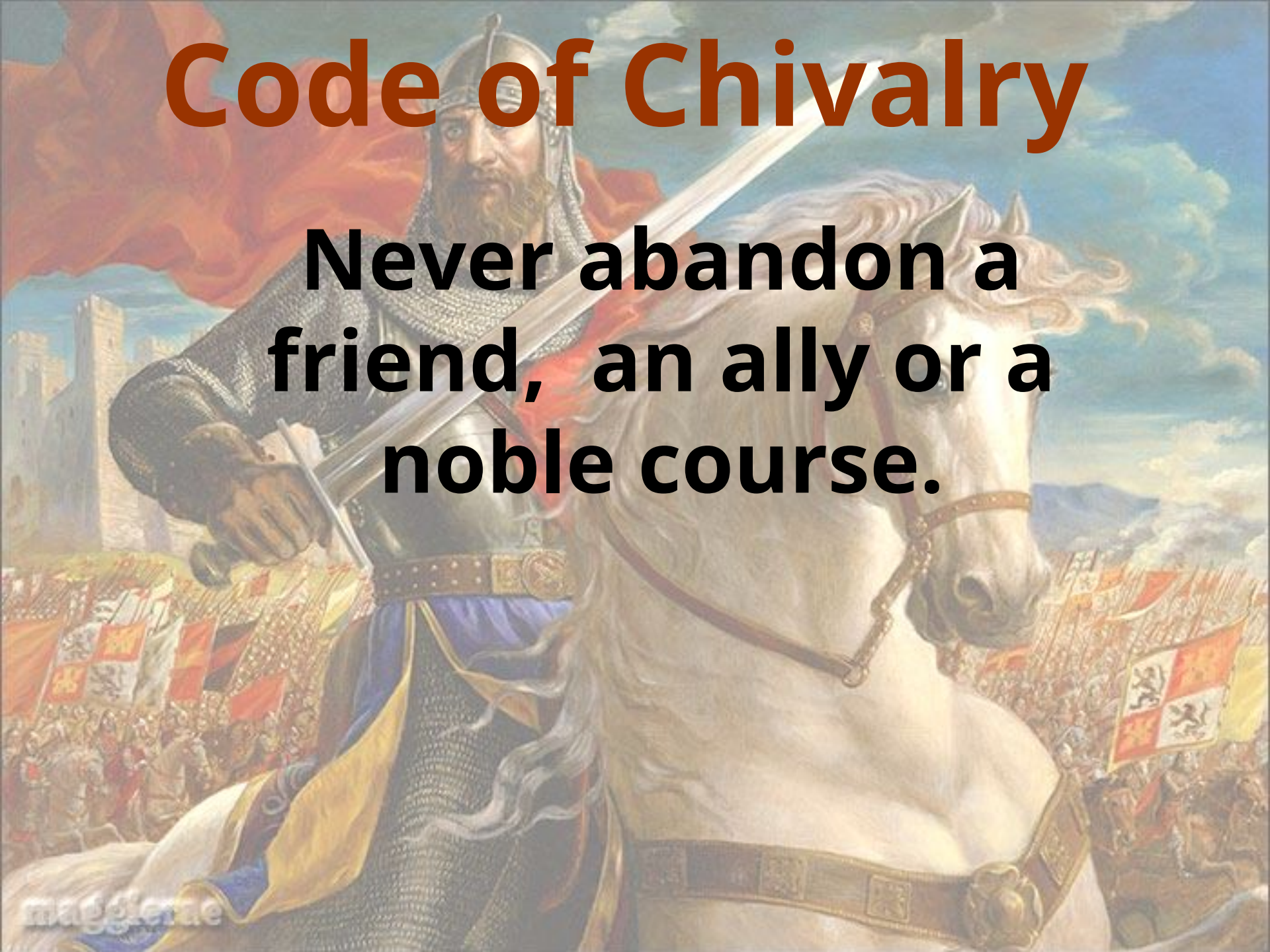
Code of Chivalry

Defend the weak.



Code of Chivalry

**Never abandon a
friend, an ally or a
noble course.**



Code of Chivalry

**Always keep one's
word.**



Code of Chivalry

Exhibit manners.



Code of Chivalry

**Be respectful to host,
authority and women.**



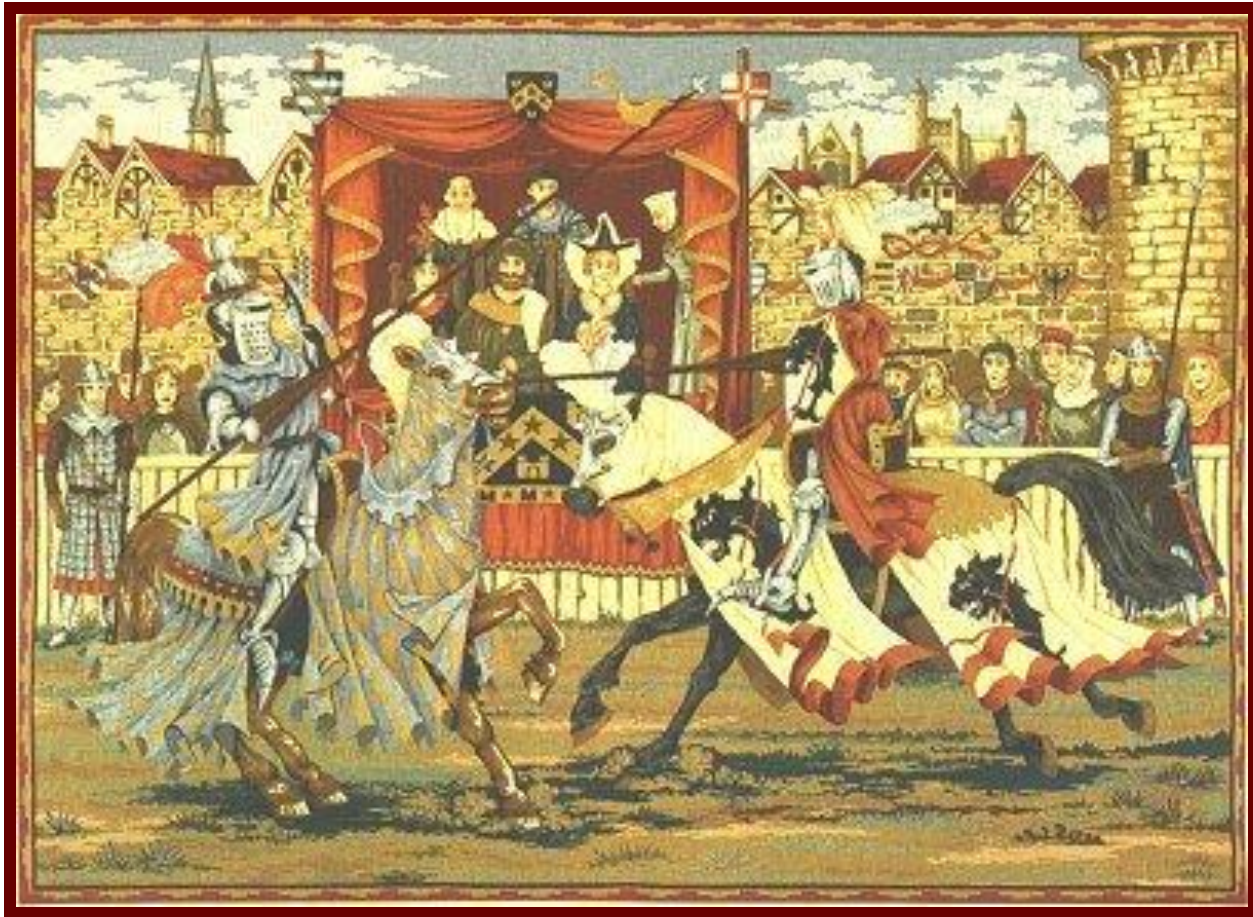
Code of Chivalry

**Be loyal to God,
sovereign, country
and the code of
chivalry.**





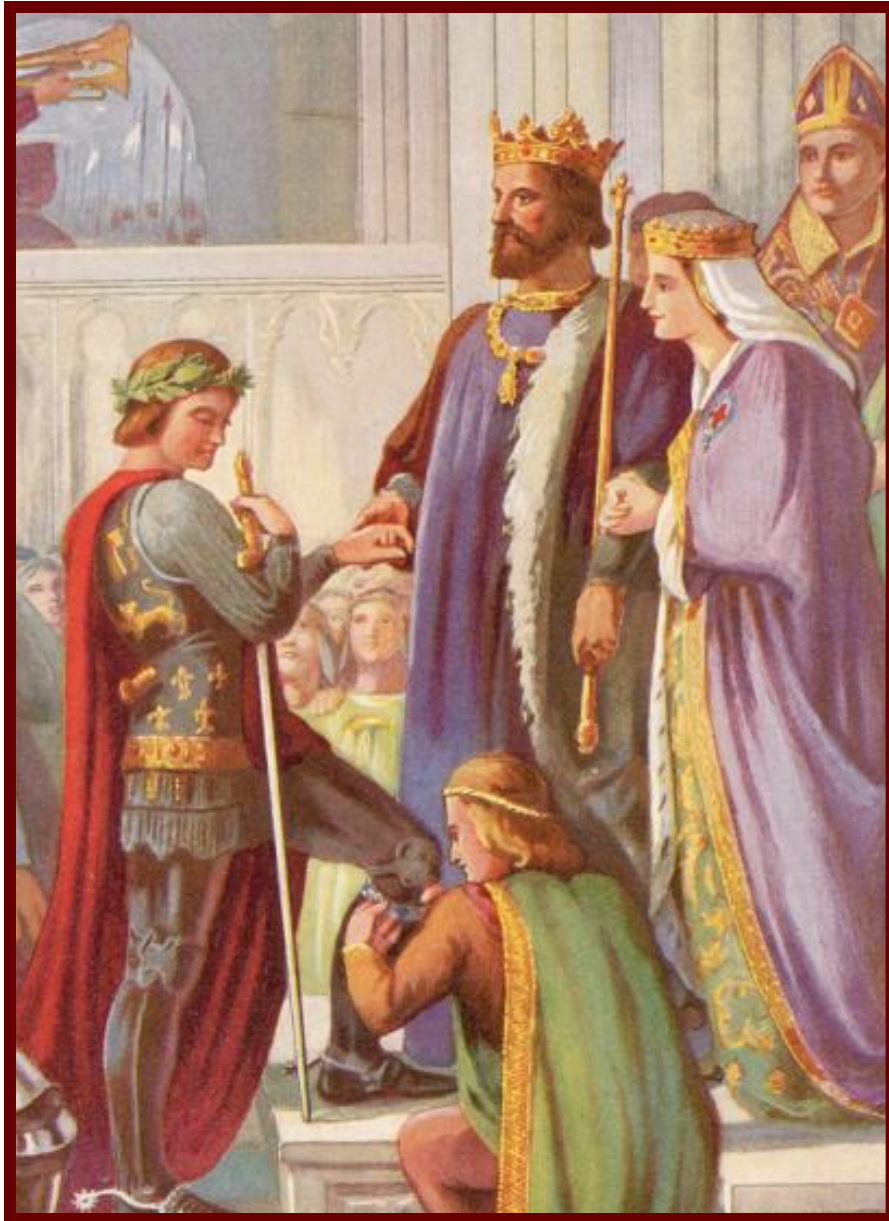
The cult of 'courtly love'



Medieval Tournament



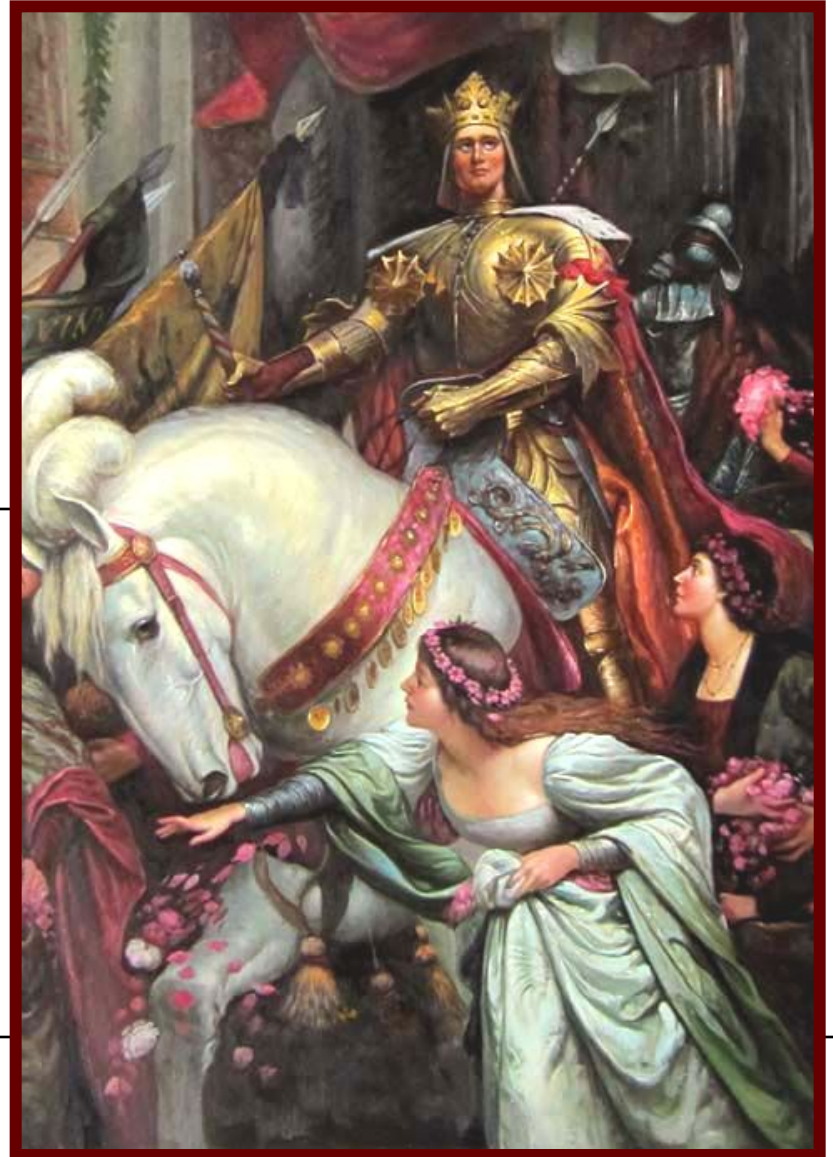
Minstrels
(troubadours)

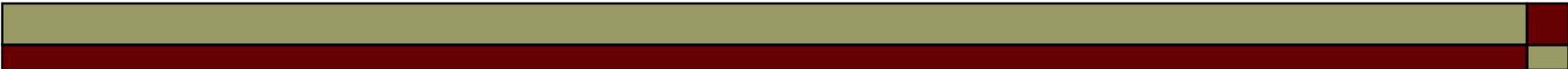


Chivalric romance

a type of prose narrative describing the adventures of legendary knights, and celebrating an idealized code of chivalry and courtly love. It became popular in Medieval Europe in the 12th century.

The cycle of Arthurian legends





A legend is a story about extraordinary deeds that has been told and retold for generations among a group of people. Some legends are thought to have a historical basis, but may also contain elements of magic and myth.



King Arthur legends are based on a 5th or 6th century Celtic warlord who lived in Wales and led his people to victory against Saxon invaders. The warlord was said to have been fatally wounded in battle and buried in the abbey of Glastonbury, where a gravestone can still be

Uther
Pendragon, the
father of King
Arthur



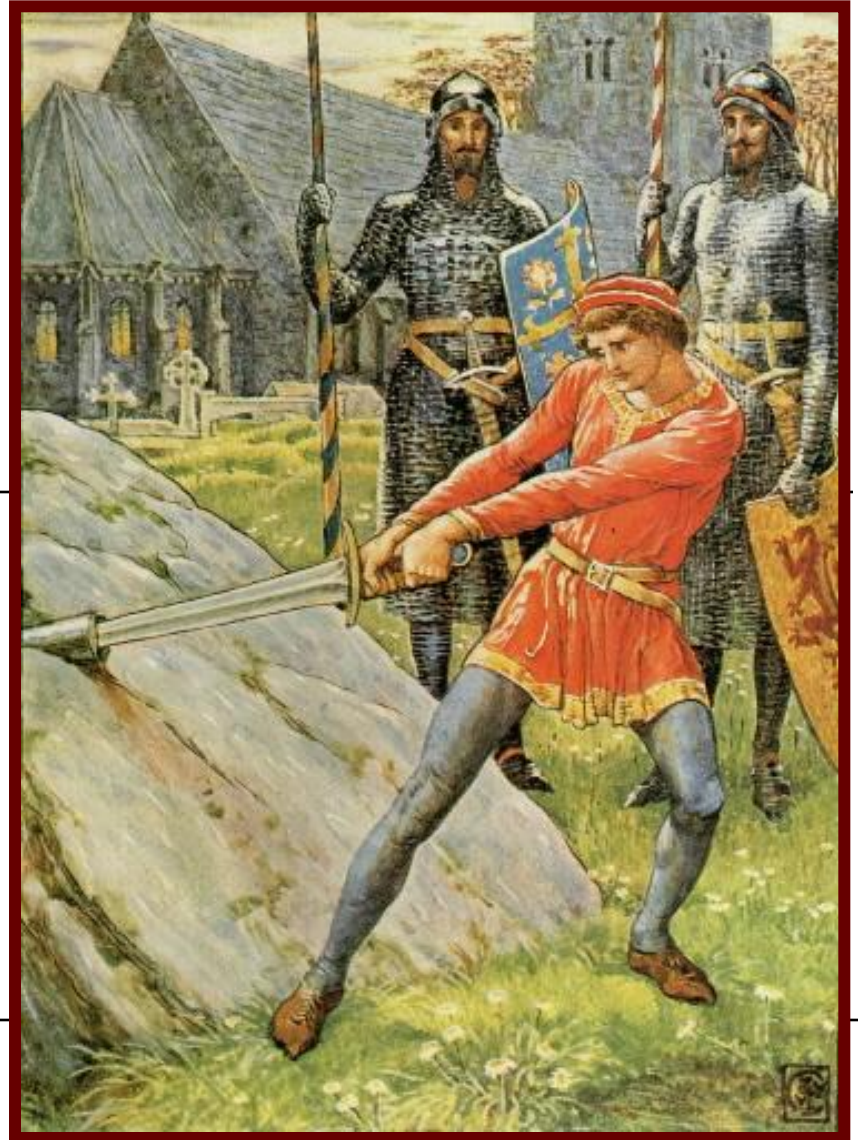


Tintagel Castle



Merlin

The Sword in the Stone





Crowning King Arthur

Camelot



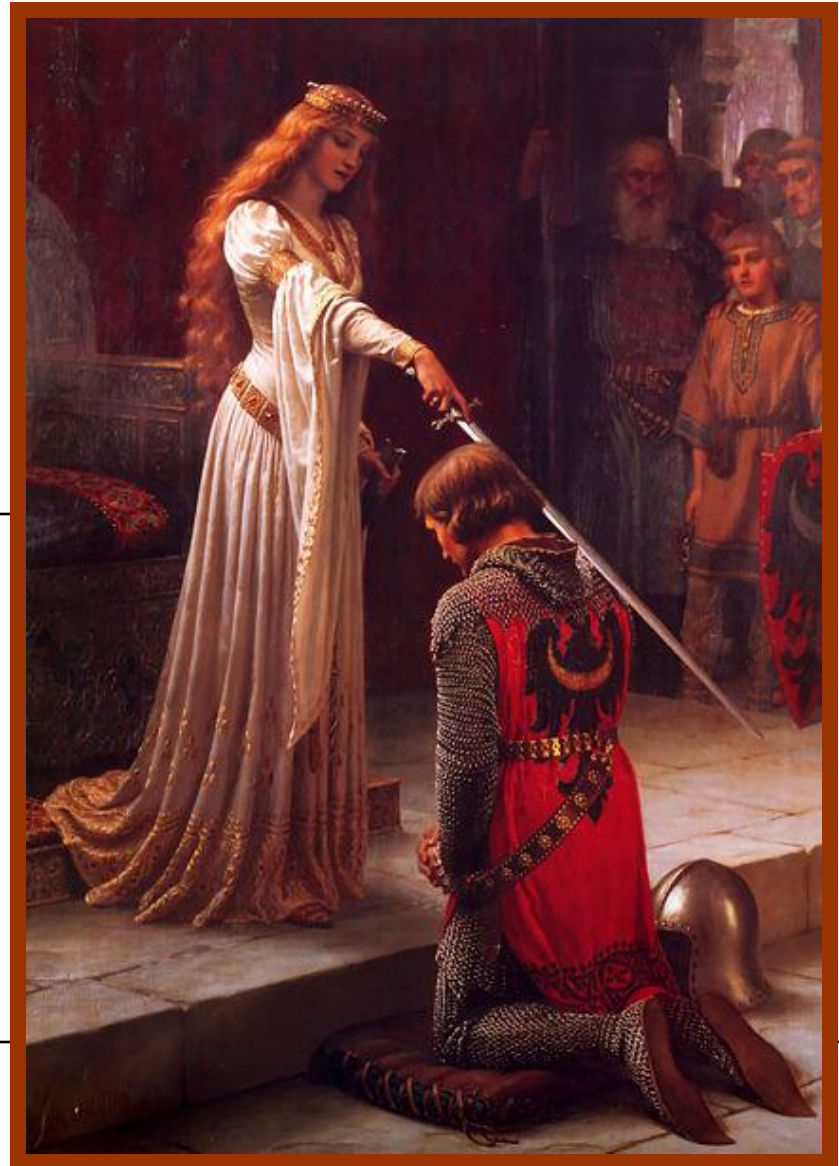
The Knights of the Round Table





Winchester
Castle

Guinevere





Sir Lancelot
of the Lake



Sir Gawain



Tristan and
Isolde



The Lady of the Lake and Excalibur



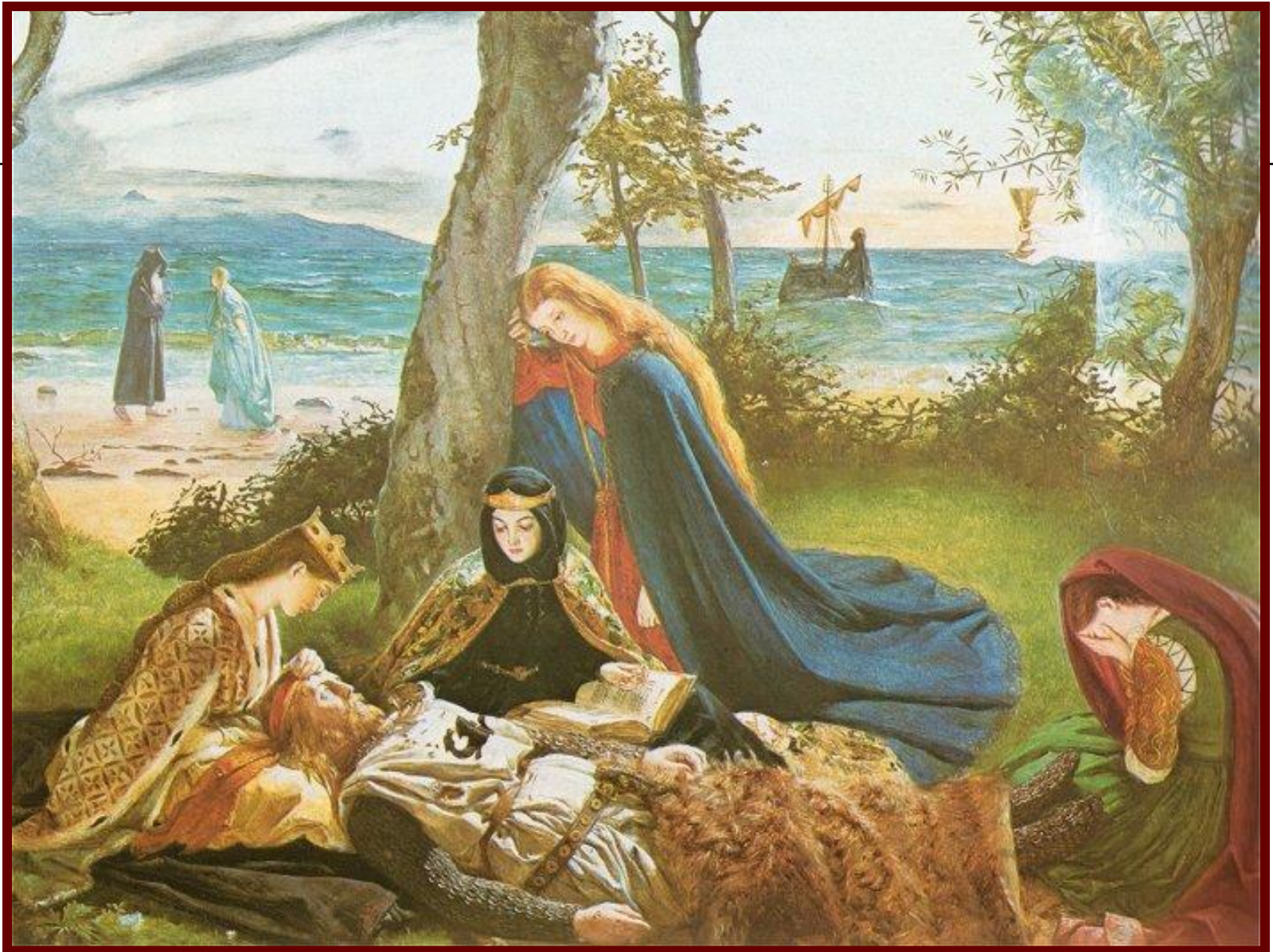
The Quest for the Holy Grail



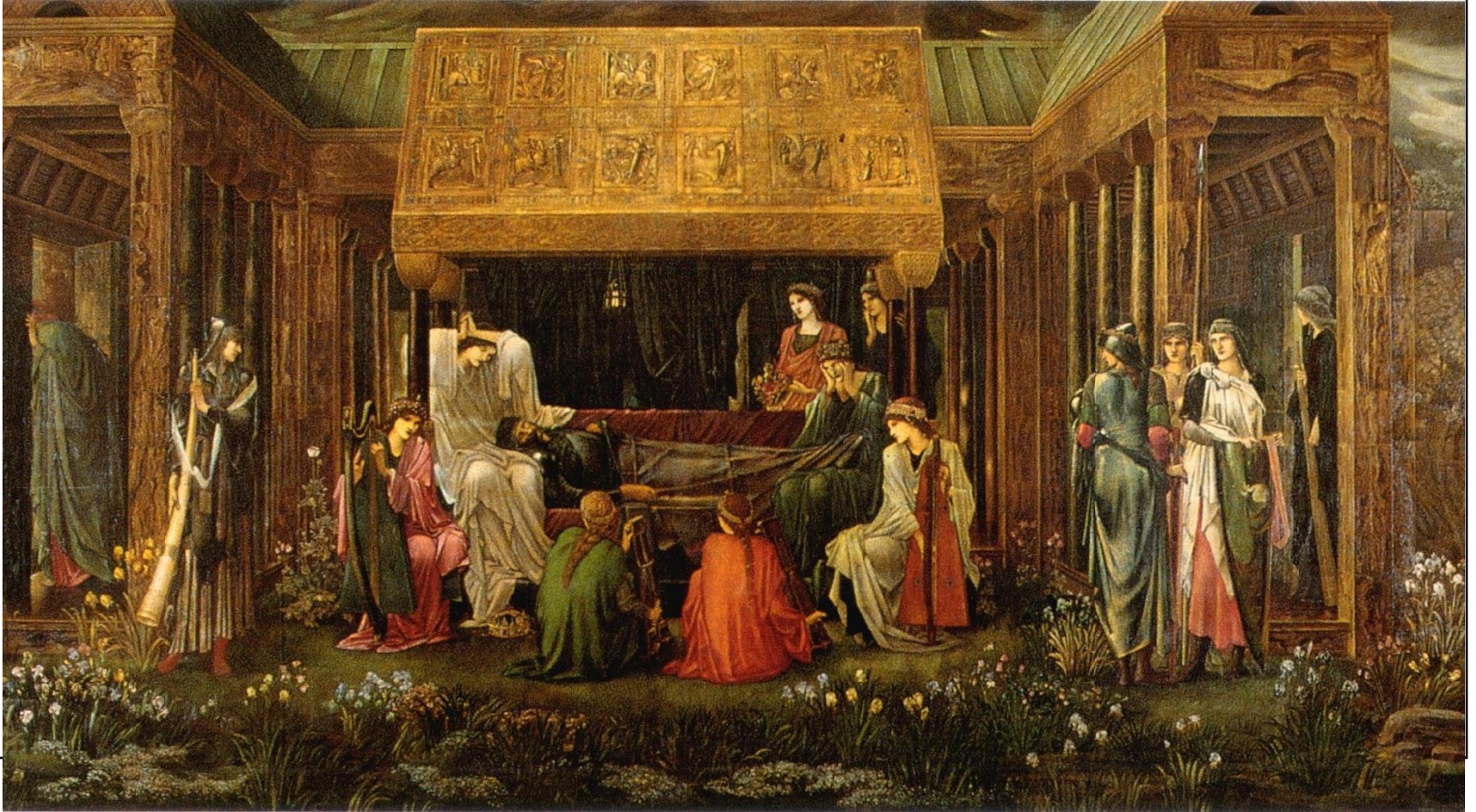
Arthur and Morderd

King Arhtur's death





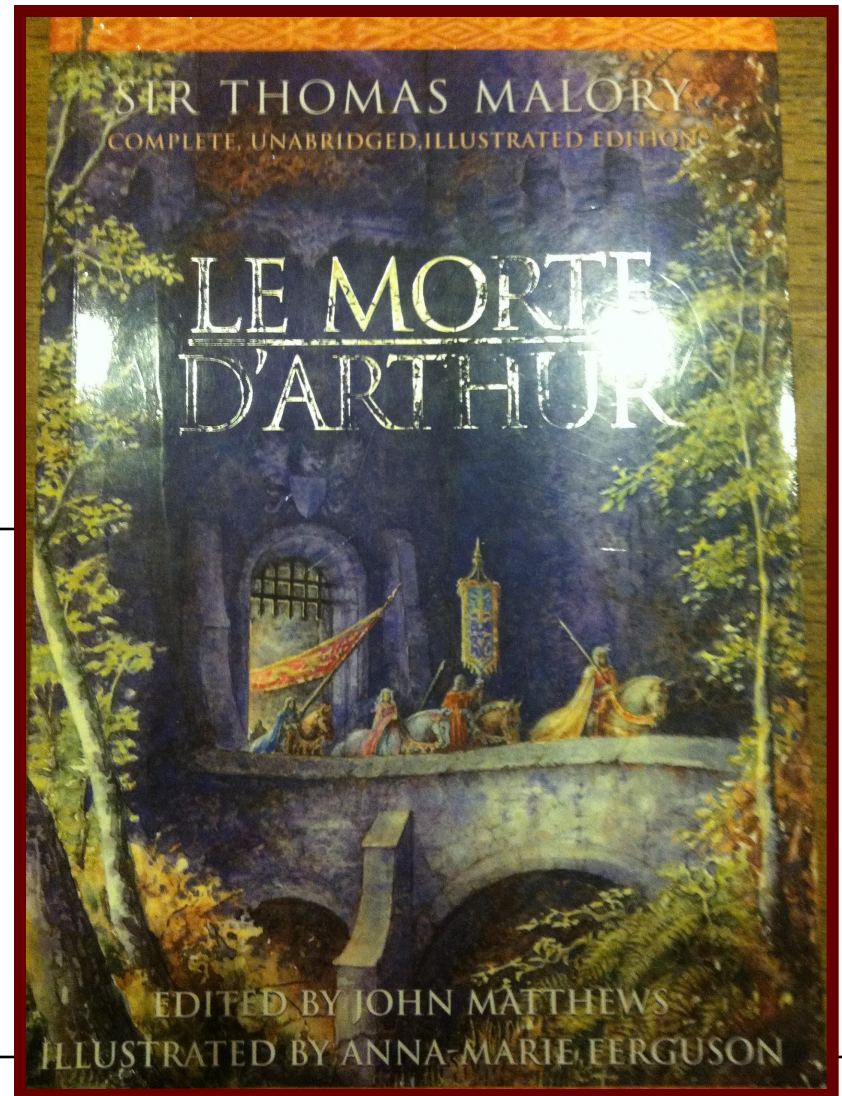
Avalon



Sir Thomas Malory
(c.1405-1471)



Sir Thomas Malory





Sir Thomas Malory (1405?-1471)

- knighted in 1441.

- elected an MP in 1445.

- arrested in 1451 for a variety of criminal acts including brawling, escaping from prison, extorting money, and committing rape.

- The book was probably written in prison.



Le Morte D'Arthur

- The title was given by the printer William Caxton.
- Malory's work was published in 1485.

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In the begynnyng of **Arthur**. For he was chosen kynge
 by aduenture and by grace for the moste pty of the barons. But nat he was
Ether Wendragon son. But as **Merlion** made hit oppynly knyght. But
 yet many kynge and lordis hylde hym grete weyre for that cause. But **Wyll-**
Arthur oncom hem all the moste pty dayes of hys lyff he was vnted by p commende
 of **Merlion**. So hit felle on a tyme **Arthur** seide vnto **Merlion** as yu
 woldes wolt let me hane no veste hit. woldis I myght take a wyff. I wold none
 take hit by thy commende and aduise. hit ys well done seide **Merlion** that
 ye take a wyff. for a man of youre bonite and nobles scholde
 not be wthoute a wyff. Now is y^e ony seide **Merlion** that
 ye love more than a wyff. ye seide **Arthur** I love **Gwe-**
ynvere the kyngs daughter of **Lodegrian** of y^e londe of **Cam-**
berde the wyf of gold. In q^{uo} house the table rounde that ye
 tolde me q^{uo} had hit of my fadir **Uter**. And the damesell is the
 moste valyante and fayrest that I knowe lyvynge or yet that eu
 I conde fynde. Seint seide **Merlion** as of q^{uo} beaute and fayre
 nesse she is one of the fayrest on lyve. But and ye loved hir not
 so well as ye do I scholde fynde yon a damesell of beaute and
 of goodnesse that scholde lyve yon and please yon and youre
 herte were nat sette. But there as mannes herte is sette
 q^{uo} wolt be lott to retorne. that is trouth seide **Arthur**.
 So **Merlion** warned the kyng covertly that **Gweyn** was nat
 gylsom for hym to take to wyff. for he warned hym that **Lan-**
celot scholde love hir and seke hym a gayne. And so he turned q^{uo}
 tale to the adventured of the **Sankgreal**. Then **Arthur** desired of
 the kyng for to hane men wth hym y^e scholde enquire of **Gweyn**
 and so the kyng grunted hym and so **Merlion** wente forth
 vnto **Lodegrian** of **Camberde** and tolde hym of the desire
 of the kyng y^e wold hane vnto q^{uo} wyff. **Gweyn** q^{uo} donje
 that is to me seide **Lodegrian** the beste tydyng that
 eu I herde. that so worthy a kyng of probesse & noblesse wold wille
 my dought. And as for my londis I wold geff q^{uo} hym yf I wyfte

The Winchester Manuscript