

the other hand, the knight was not required to be courteous to people of lower rank than himself, and he was as rough as ever when he was dealing with those whom he thought his inferiors.

To give the young men practice in the use of arms, the tournament was made by Richard of great importance in England. This was a mock battle fought by mounted knights in full armour, but generally with blunted weapons. A large field was levelled and fenced in, called the "lists." Two companies of knights would then be chosen, and these would take their places at opposite ends of the lists. At a given signal they charged, meeting in the centre with a terrible shock, the object of each knight being to unhorse and disable his adversary. Those knights who were unhorsed were allowed to continue the combat on foot with swords until one side yielded. The victors' names were then proclaimed by a herald, and they received prizes from the hands of the lady who had been chosen queen of the tournament. Sometimes two champions would joust by themselves, and then the victor would fight any one who chose to dispute his championship.

SUMMARY

The knight was the ideal gentleman of the time, and Richard was the ideal knight. The story of his reign circles around his career as a crusader. To raise money for the crusade, he sold many privileges to the wealthy towns, so that at the end of his reign of ten years they held as their most valued possessions charters which secured to them a great increase of liberty.

3. JOHN. 1199-1216

60. **The loss of the French provinces.**—Richard had left no children, and now John, the youngest son of Henry II became king. The lawful heir to the throne was not John, but Arthur, Duke of Brittany, the son of his elder brother Geoffrey. Richard had wished Arthur to succeed him, but