

Vardas: \_\_\_\_\_  
Data: \_\_\_\_\_



In the fifteenth century, after the Battle (battle: \_\_\_\_\_) of Blue Waters (Lithuanian: Mūšis prie Mėlynųjų Vandenių) Lithuanians began using sabres (sabre: \_\_\_\_\_) in place of swords. By the 16th century, Lithuanian, Russian, and Polish cavalry (cavalry: \_\_\_\_\_) were all armed with sabres.



The Grand Duchy of Lithuania's military was armed with three types of spear (spear: \_\_\_\_\_), which were defined by their length. There were short javelins, with barbs (barb: \_\_\_\_\_), mid-length infantry spears, and 4-meter long spears carved from small trees to resist cavalry charges.



From the 14th to the 15th centuries, Lithuanians used trapezoidal shields ( shield: \_\_\_\_\_) which had rounded edges, bulged in the middle, and were curved around the body at the sides.

The battle was initiated by the Tartars, who attacked the Lithuanian formation (formation: \_\_\_\_\_) from the flank and fired upon it with arrows (arrow: \_\_\_\_\_), however the disciplined Lithuanian infantry (infantry: \_\_\_\_\_) forces were able to avoid major losses. Karijotas's men from Novogrudok (Karijotas was Algirdas' brother, and Duke of the city of Novogrudok) attacked the Tartars from their own flank, shooting them with crossbows (crossbow: \_\_\_\_\_). A crossbow, which represents an advancement on the traditional bow (bow: \_\_\_\_\_) is a mechanical device which shoots projectiles called bolts (bolt: \_\_\_\_\_) in place of arrows.