Hundred Years’ War
1337-1453
Background Information

- Prior to the Hundred Years’ War, England held land in France
- Also, the English King is the sole authority in England, however the English king was accountable to the French King.
• Prior to this time, France would call the English king to court (knowing he wouldn’t show)
• France would rule against the king and as punishment, English land would be ‘confiscated.’
Background Information

• As a result, the English would invade France and reclaim their land.
• This happened in 1202, 1259, 1298, and 1324.
• The Treaty of Paris in all instances reduced English rule to Aquitaine.
The Start

• France’s problem:
  • Charles IV dies without a true male heir
• Phillip VI his cousin is promised the throne as long as his wife has a daughter.

• To complicate the issue, Phillip jumps into a relationship with Charles’ sister Isabella who happens to be the mother of Edward III of England
A tangled web of interest

- Edward III (England) (Son)
- Charles IV (France) (Cousin)
- Isabella (1292-1358)
- Phillip IV (France) ('Friend')
The Start

• The French were preparing for a Crusade that was supposed to be called by the Pope for 1336, but the Pope called it off.
• Phillip decided to use his fleet to invade parts of the English coast.
• Phillip was angered because his brother sought protection under Edward III.
• Phillip demanded his brother back.
The Start

- Edward refused, Phillip made him come to court as duke of Aquitaine
- Edward didn’t come, Aquitaine was confiscated
- Edward went to France with an army to reclaim his land, starting the Hundred Years’ War.
THE BRITISH ARE COMING!!

- Edward wins a naval victory at Sluys, giving him the English Channel
- Edward is crowned king of France in 1340, and captures the city of Tournai, and the area of Brittany
1st Phase

- By 1343 both sides agreed to a truce. In 1346 it was removed.
- No serious fighting occurred through 1355 because of the Black Plague
1st Phase

• The Battle of Poitiers in 1356 saw new developments.
• King John II of France and his son Charles V are captured
• Edward’s son, the Black Prince Edward IV is able to ransom them for 3 million crowns
Results of the 1st Phase

- By the end of the 1st phase, the English are clearly winning.
- The Treaty of Bretigny of 1360 awarded Aquitaine, Calais, Ponthieu, and Poitoum to the English.
Results of the 1st Phase
Results of the 1st Phase

- The English longbow is the most dominant weapon on the battlefield
- French peasants are revolting against the government
- France and England are starting to transition away from Knighthood and Feudalism
Round 2
Round 2

• John II of France dies and is followed by Charles V
• Charles is able to regain land in France and most importantly Aquitaine
• He is also able to make raids on English soil
• Charles V had to defend his shrinking France, he was fortunate to find a great warrior, Bertrand Du Guesclin
• Du Guesclin was able to win and inspire French forces
Upon claiming the throne in 1364, Charles V was able to regain land and influence in France:

- Brittany
- La Rochelle (1372)
- England was pushed back to Calais and Gascony by 1380
Both sides suffered from internal revolts, the final phase of the Hundred Years War started. Charles VI of France is considered insane and unfit to rule. Causing an internal war between 2 noble houses:
- Burgundians and Armagnacs
- Henry V of England fed the 2 ruling houses, weakening the overall government of France.
Civil War

- John the Fearless (Burgundy) had Louis of Orleans (Armagnac) assassinated
- Everyone knew, but John didn’t care, he went with a policy of him against the world.
- John controlled most of France, including Paris by 1419
- In 1413 Henry is crowned the King of England.
Invasion

- Henry invades France in 1415.
- He controls the River Seine
- The French and English meet in 1415 at the Battle of Agincourt
# Battle of Agincourt

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<tr>
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<th>English</th>
<th>French</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Men-at-Arms: 750</td>
<td>• Men-at-Arms (Mounted) 7,000</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Archers: 4,950</td>
<td>• Men-at-Arms (Foot) 15,000</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Totals: 5,700 Men</td>
<td>• Crossbowmen: 3,000</td>
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<td>• Totals: 25,000 men</td>
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Battle of Agincourt

- The French wanted to fight a defensive battle, however the English were sick and low on supplies
- The French attack being turned back by the English Longbow men and counter attack of the English
- At the end of the day; 10,000 French soldiers are dead
• After the battle Henry V had to go back to London to raise money through Parliament to continue his war against France.
• He returned in 1417 and had complete control of northeast and southeast France by 1419.
Treat of Troyes

- The English forced the French to sign a treaty almost guaranteeing Henry V would become the next King of France.
- Charles VI of France is sick and dying. The treaty stipulated upon the death of Charles VI, Henry V will become king.
- Henry dies before Charles nullifying the Treaty.
Plan B

• Also according to the treaty Henry V married the youngest daughter of Charles VI, Catherine
• Catherine and Henry have a child Henry VI
• Charles had a son prior, Charles VII
Joan of Arc
Joan of Arc (1412-1431)

- Joan was the final piece to French victory.
- She was able to have Charles VII crowned King of France (1430)
- She lead the victory at the siege of Orleans (1429)
- Help end the French Civil War, thus pushing the Burgundians to side with the French
- Once captured and executed, she became an inspiration to France
End of the War

- Slowly France reclaimed more and more land back from England
- The English were unable to win major and minor battles
- England was unable to finance the war anymore.
Results

• Consequences
  – Economies in France where the battles were fought, were devastated.
  – England’s economy suffered due to the stunning costs of the war
  – Parliament grew - Constitutional Monarchy advanced
    • Edward III called Parliament into session 37 our of the 50 years of his reign to ask for finances for the war.
    • Commons separated from the Lords
Results

- War provided ability of nobles to fight for glory like in crusades.
- Merchants support England and ability to enter France.
- Both France and England create their identity.
- Longbow helps reduce value of Knights.
- By end of war, gunpowder finish need for Knights and castles.
- England no longer has land on mainland Europe.