

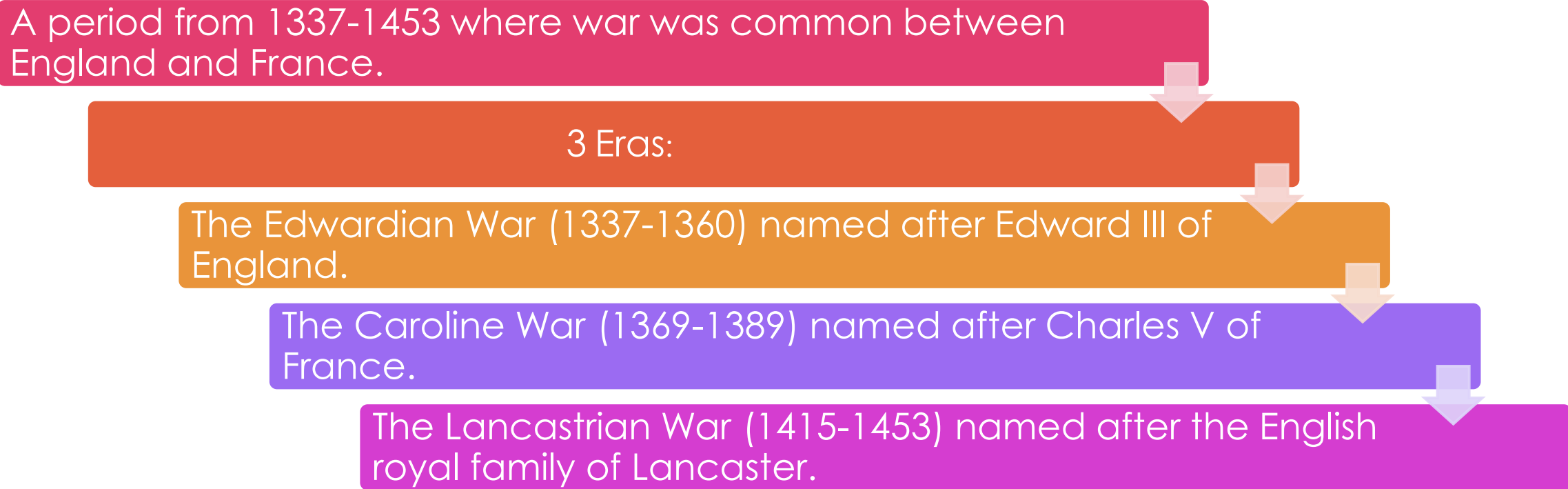


The 100 Years War

UNIT 2: THE MIDDLE AGES

What was the “100 Years War”?

A period from 1337-1453 where war was common between England and France.



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graph TD; A[A period from 1337-1453 where war was common between England and France.] --> B[3 Eras:]; B --> C[The Edwardian War (1337-1360) named after Edward III of England.]; C --> D[The Caroline War (1369-1389) named after Charles V of France.]; D --> E[The Lancastrian War (1415-1453) named after the English royal family of Lancaster.];
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3 Eras:

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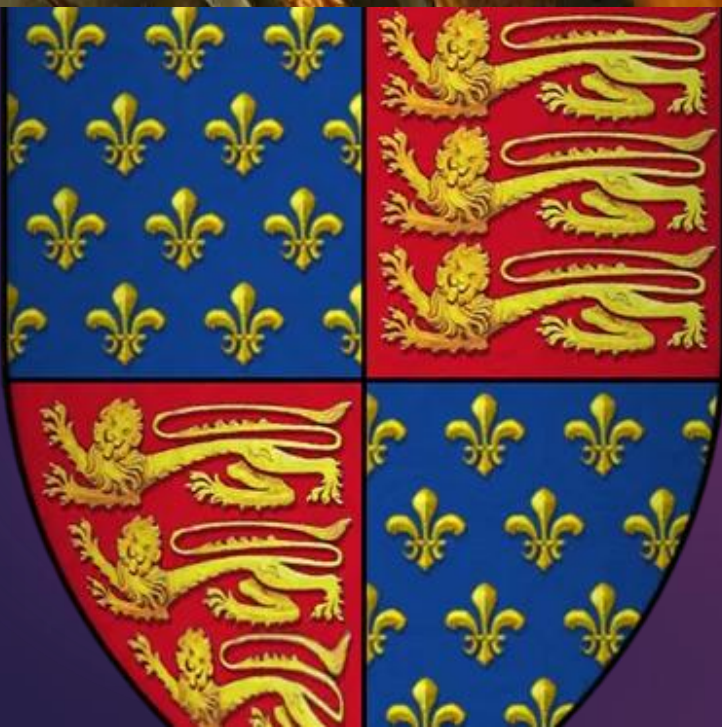
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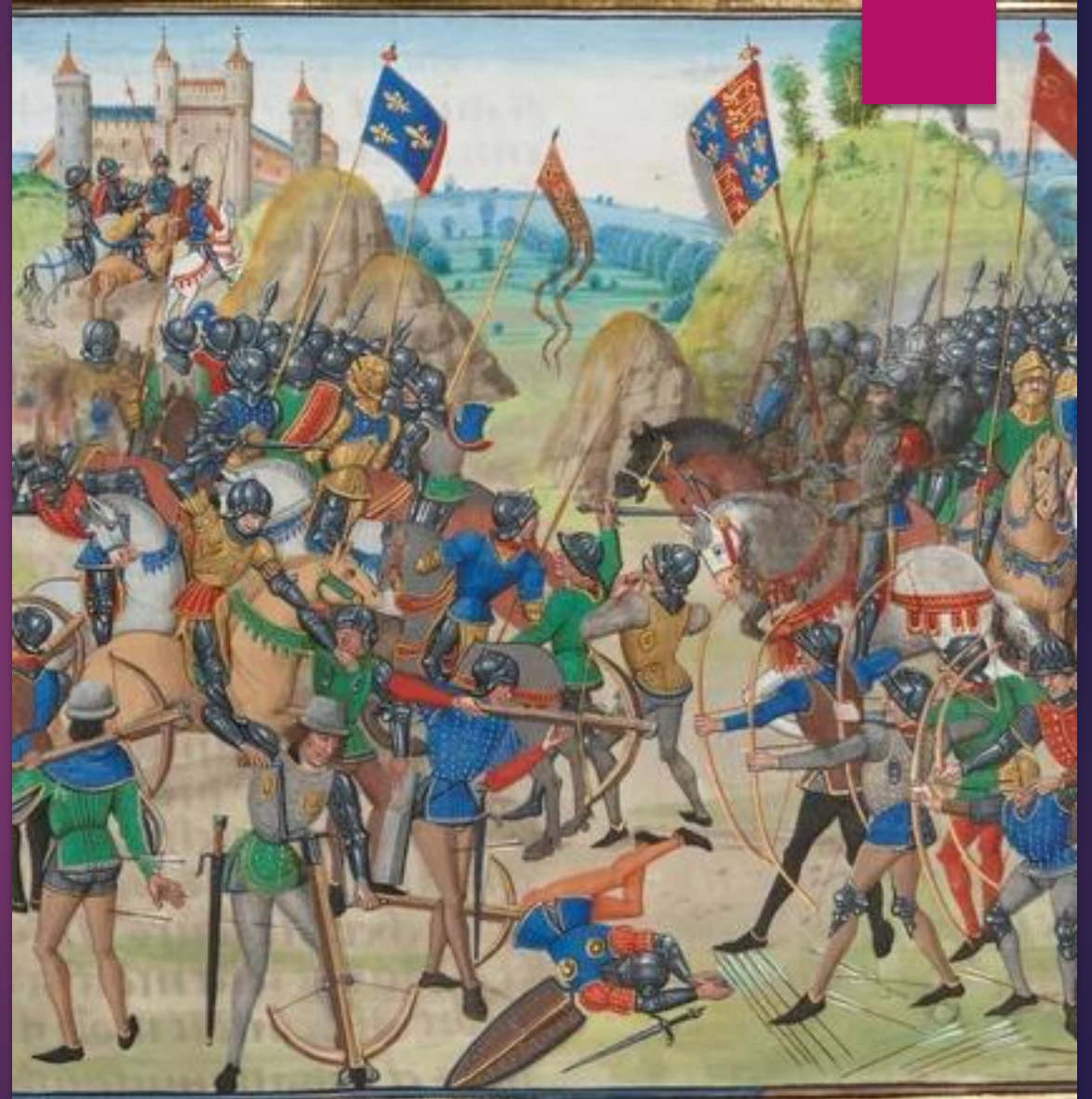
The Edwardian War (1337-1360)

- ▶ King Edward III of England wanted to add France to his territory.
- ▶ He was able to prove that his lineage made him the next ruler of France through his mother's side.
- ▶ He adopted the French Fleur-de-lis into his coat of arms and named himself King of France.



Invasion of France

- ▶ The French fleet was sunk by the English in 1340.
- ▶ Began raiding and pillaging the French coast.
- ▶ A combination of many English longbowmen and heavily armoured foot knights defeated the French army at the Battle of Crécy in August 1346.



End of the Edwardian War

- ▶ The English captured many French nobles.
- ▶ The 1360 Treaty of Brétigny was then signed between England and France which recognised Edward's claim to 25% of France (mostly in the north and south-west).
- ▶ In return, Edward renounced his claim to the French crown.



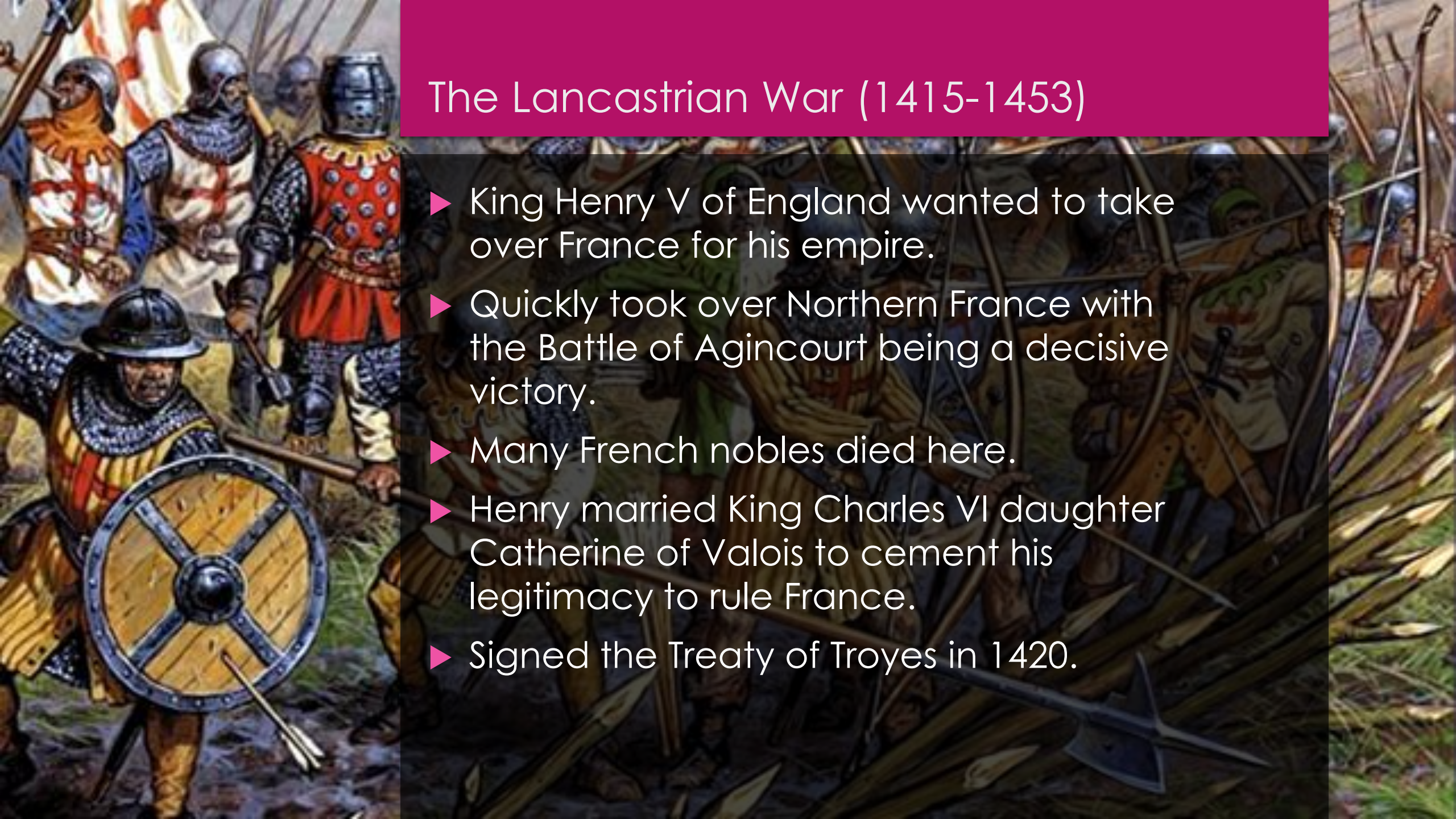
The Caroline War (1369-1389)

- ▶ The Peace of Brétigny ended in 1369 when the new French king, Charles V of France started to reclaim territory.
- ▶ Built up a new powerful French navy and began to attack the English.
- ▶ Avoided open battle with English longbowmen by raiding the English coast instead.
- ▶ English fleet was defeated off La Rochelle in the same year.



End of the Caroline War

- ▶ In 1389 a truce was declared once again and relations further improved when, in 1396, Richard II of England married Isabella of France, the daughter of Charles VI of France.
- ▶ The union cemented a two-decade truce between the two countries.

A detailed illustration of a medieval battle scene. In the foreground, a knight in full plate armor, including a helmet with a visor, holds a large, round wooden shield with a metal rim and a central boss. He is also holding a sword. Behind him, other knights in similar armor are visible, some on horseback. The background shows a chaotic battle with many soldiers, some on foot and some on horseback, engaged in combat. The scene is set in a grassy field with some trees in the distance. The overall style is that of a historical painting or tapestry.

The Lancastrian War (1415-1453)

- ▶ King Henry V of England wanted to take over France for his empire.
- ▶ Quickly took over Northern France with the Battle of Agincourt being a decisive victory.
- ▶ Many French nobles died here.
- ▶ Henry married King Charles VI daughter Catherine of Valois to cement his legitimacy to rule France.
- ▶ Signed the Treaty of Troyes in 1420.

Unfortunately for the English...

- ▶ Henry V died unexpectedly (probably of dysentery) in 1422 during a siege.
- ▶ His infant son Henry VI becomes king next, but has regents rule in his stead.
- ▶ A French revival was incoming...

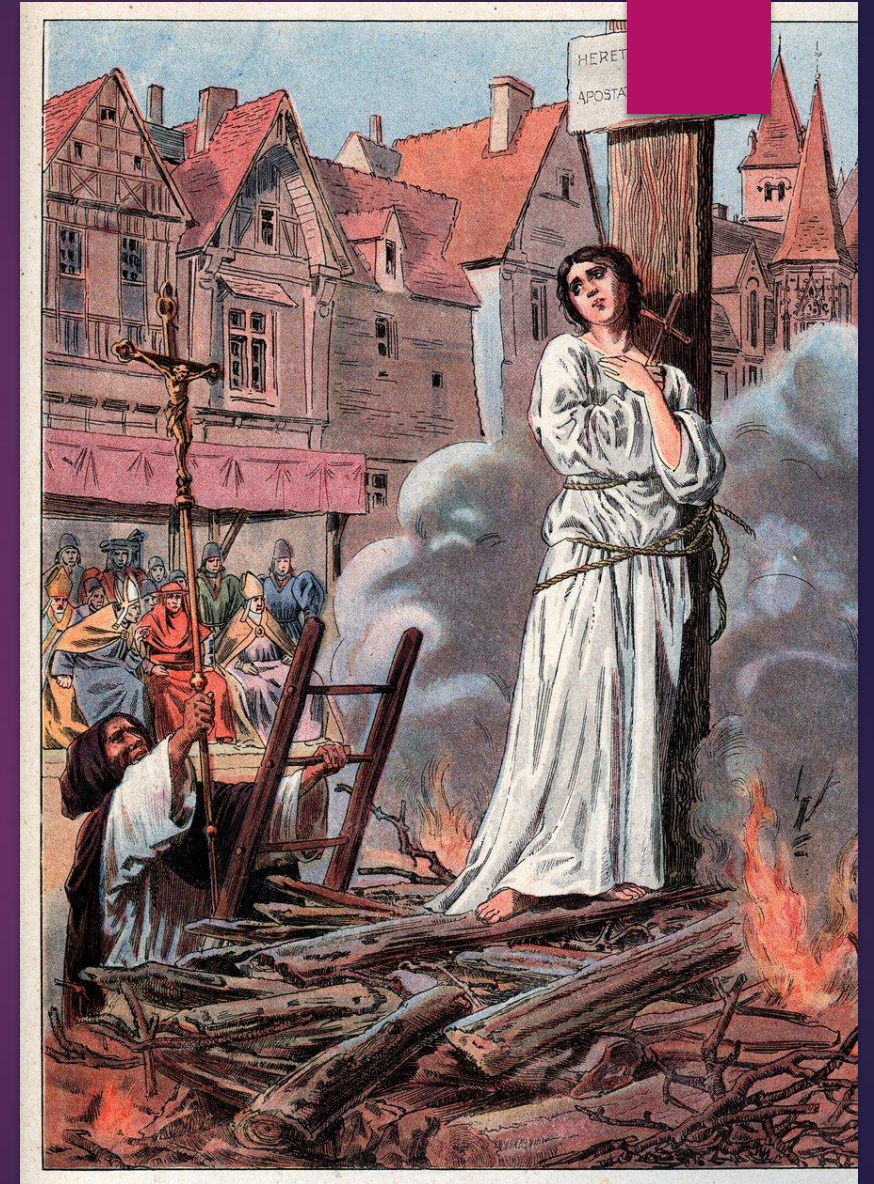


Joan of Arc

- ▶ Joan of Arc was a French peasant girl of 13.
- ▶ She had visions from God that told her to help Charles VI of France retake the throne and drive out the English.
- ▶ Helped inspire the men at the Siege of Orleans in 1429 which led to Charles VI becoming King of France.

End of Joan of Arc

- ▶ Was eventually captured and sold to the English in 1430.
- ▶ The English didn't want to persecute someone who was famous for following God's visions.
- ▶ Also didn't want to not punish which meant admitting that God chose the French to win.
- ▶ Decided to burn her at the stake for being a heretic.
- ▶ A heretic is someone who is committing religious crimes, such as "faking" visions from God.



A detailed medieval manuscript illustration of a battle scene. In the foreground, a knight in a red surcoat with a gold lion rampant and a white horse is being struck by a longbowman. Other knights in various armor and surcoats are engaged in combat. In the background, a large cannon is being fired. The scene is set on a grassy field with a hill in the distance.

End of the Lancastrian War

- ▶ France now too rich in men and resources and the English attack turned to defence.
- ▶ The French figured out to rush longbowmen with cavalry, greatly reducing the English advantage.
- ▶ The French navy outmaneuvered the English navy.
- ▶ By 1453 the English were deeply in debt and pushed out of France.
- ▶ Eventually leads to a civil war in England (War of the Roses).