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1. Controversy Over Succession
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   • In 1340, Edward claimed the title "King of France."

Capetian Dynasty

2. Fr. Land Belonging to Br. Kings
   • A longer standing issue was the status of lands within France that belonged to English kings.
   • Edward was actually a vassal of Philip's, holding sizable French territories as fiefs from the king of France (it went back to the Norman conquest).

Immediate Cause

• Quarrel over Gascony
• 1337: Edward III (king of England and duchy of Gascony) refused to do homage to Philip VI for Gascony.
• French king Philip VI seizes Gascony
• Edward III declares war on Philip the “so called king of France”
3. Conflict Over Flanders

- Wool industry.
- Flanders wants its independence from French control.
- Asks England for help.

The ‘dagger’ pointing at the ‘heart’ of England!

4. A Struggle for National Identity

- France was NOT a united country before the war began.
- The French king only controlled about half of the country.

Military Characteristics

- The War was a series of short raids and expeditions punctuated by a few major battles, marked off by truces or ineffective treaties.

Y The relative strengths of each country dictated the sporadic nature of the struggle.

The War Itself

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French Advantages

- Population of about 16,000,000.
- Far richer and more populous than England.
- At one point, the French fielded an army of over 50,000 at most, Britain mustered only 32,000.

British Advantages

- Weapons Technologies.
- In almost every engagement, the English were outnumbered.

Y Britain’s most successful strategies:
  / Avoid pitched battles.
  / Engage in quick, profitable raids
    □ Steal what you can.
    □ Destroy everything else.
    □ Capture enemy knights to hold for ransom.
The Longbow as a Weapon

The use of the English defensive position was the use of the longbow.

Its arrows had more penetrating power than a bolt from a crossbow.
  * Could pierce an inch of wood or the armor of a knight at 200 yards!

A longbow could be fired more rapidly.
  * 6 arrows per minute.

The British Longbow: The Battle of Poitiers, 1356

- **Date**: 19 September 1356
- **Location**: Near Poitiers, France
  - **Coordinates**: 46.53° N 0.4° E
- **Result**: Decisive English victory

**Strength**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>English</th>
<th>French</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6,000:</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 2,000 longbowmen</td>
<td>• 11,000:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 3,000 men-at-arms</td>
<td>• 3,000 infantry</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• 1,000 Gascon infantry</td>
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**Casualties and losses**

- Minimal
  - 2,500 killed
  - 1,900 captured

Early English Victories

The Effective Use of the Cannon at Poitiers, 1356

French Confusion

- The English captured the French king, John II [r.1350-1364].
  - France was now ruled by the Estates General
  - A representative council of townspeople and nobles.
  - Created in 1355.
  - Purpose: to secure funds for the war.
  - In theory, the French king could not levy taxes on his own!
The Jacquerie, 1358
- In the confusion and unrest following the French disaster at Poitiers, this rural movement began.
- It was a response to the longstanding economic and political grievances in the countryside worsened by warfare.
- The rebels were defeated by aristocratic armies.

Trouble in England
- Peasant Revolt in 1381 was put down by King Richard II (r. 1377-1399).
- After charges of tyranny, Richard II was forced to abdicate in 1300.
- Parliament elected Henry IV (r. 1399-1413), the first ruler from the House of Lancaster.
- Henry avoided war taxes.
- He was careful not to alienate the nobility.
- Therefore, a truce was signed ending French and British hostilities (for the time being, at least).

King Henry V (r. 1412-1422)
- Renewed his family's claim to the French throne.
- At Agincourt in 1415, the English, led by Henry himself, goaded a larger French army into attacking a fortified English position.
- With the aid of the dukes of Burgundy, Henry gained control over Normandy, Paris, and much of northern France!

A Burgundian Presence

Treaty of Troyes (1420)
- Charles VI's son (the future Charles VIII), was declared illegitimate and disinherited.
- Henry V married Catherine, the daughter of Charles VI.
- Henry was declared the legitimate heir to the French throne.
- A final English victory seemed assured, but both Charles VI and Henry V died in 1422.
- This left Henry's infant son, Henry VI (r. 1422-1461), to inherit BOTH thrones.
The two kings’ deaths ushered in the final stage of the 100 Years’ War (1422-1453). Even though in 1428 the military and political power seemed firmly in British hands, the French reversed the situation. In 1429, with the aid of the mysterious Joan of Arc, the French king, Charles VII, was able to raise the English siege of Orleans. This began the reconquest of the north of France.

Joan of Arc (1412-1432)
- The daughter of prosperous peasants from an area of Burgundy that had suffered under the English.
- Like many medieval mystics, she reported regular visions of divine revelation.
- Her “voices” told her to go to the king and assist him in driving out the English.
- She dressed like a man and was Charles’ most charismatic and feared military leader!

Cannons Used at Orleans

Joan Announces the Capture of Orleans to the King
Joan of Arc (1412-1432)
- She brought inspiration and a sense of national identity and self-confidence.
- With her aid, the king was crowned at Reims (ending the "disinheritance").
- She was captured during an attack on Paris and fell into English hands.
- Because of her "unnatural dress" and claim to divine guidance, she was condemned and burned as a heretic in 1431.
- She instantly became a symbol of French resistance.

The End of the War
- Despite Joan's capture, the French advance continued.
- By 1450 the English had lost all their major centers except Calais.
- In 1453 the French armies captured an English-held fortress.
- This was the last battle of the war.
- There was not a treaty, only a cessation of hostilities.

France Becomes Unified!
- France in 1337
- France in 1453

France's political system
- Who made up the Estates-General?
- Who did they represent?
- Why was France nearly pulled apart by political problems?
- How was France and Great Britain different than other countries in Europe at this time?

The Holy Roman Empire
- How did it work?
- Who was in charge?
- Why might it be said that the Golden Bull of 1356 A.D. established both the independence and dependence of the Holy Roman empire?
Italy

• How was Italy ruled?
• What were the 2 tendencies that can be discerned in Italy by the 14th century?
• What three major states came to dominate northern Italy?

Florence

Ciompi (1378)
Wool workers
Real wages decline due to the coinage being not worth as much.
Won the right to form guilds and be represented in government
Short-lived (ended gov participation in 1382)