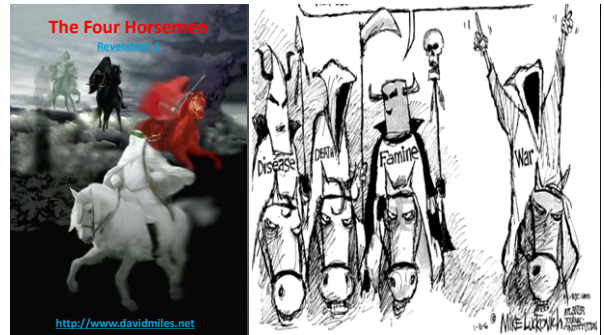


Europe's Population During the Late Middle Ages

Year	Population
1000	38 million
1100	48 million
1200	59 million
1300	70 million
1347	75 million
1352	50 million

Statistics found at
www.bry.edu/fpt/projects/middle-ages/LifeTimes/Plague.html

1



2

The Fourteenth Century

All of the following were occurring during the fourteenth century:

- Famine
- Black Death
- Hundred Years' War
- Peasant Revolts

3

The Hundred Years' War (1347-1453)

Darrell Duncan Ms. Susan M. Pojer
Merrol Hyde Magnet Horace Greeley HS

4

Causes of the 100 Years' War

5

1. Controversy Over Succession



★ The French nobility selected **Philip of Valois**, a cousin of the last king through the male line.

Y He founded a new French dynasty that ruled through the 16c.

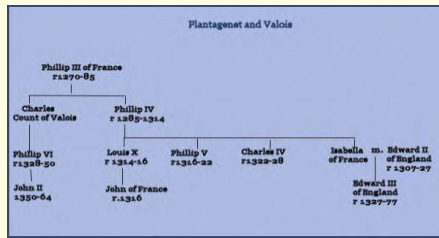
Y He was chosen in preference to **King Edward III of England**, whose mother was the daughter of the late king, Philip IV.



★ In 1340, Edward claimed the title "King of France."

6

Capetian Dynasty



7

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"

8

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].



9

3. Conflict Over Flanders



The 'dagger' pointing at the 'heart' of England!

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

10

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.

11

The War Itself



12

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.

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

13

Chivalry

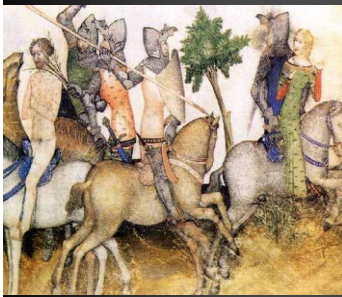
The Warrior Code of the Middle Ages



Rich man's war... Rich man's fight!

15

Sir Bors' Dilemma



In Arthurian legend, Sir Bors' Dilemma is a famous moral test of chivalry. Encountering a rogue knight dragging away a young maiden in one direction, and his brother Lionel being viciously whipped with thorns in the other, Bors prayed for his brother but chose to rescue the abducted maiden first. The narrative underscores the clash of loyalties and virtues within medieval knighthood. While loyalty to one's flesh and blood was paramount, Bors' decision cemented his character as one of pure, divine justice. He prioritized the rescue of an innocent over family, fully trusting that God would protect his brother.

16

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.



17

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.

18

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**.
 - Y Could pierce an inch of wood or the armor of a knight at 200 yards!
- ✳️ A longbow could be fired more rapidly.
 - Y 6 arrows per minute.



19

Hundred Years' War

- 1337-1453 (on and off)
- England vs. France
- New Weapons
 - Pike
 - English Longbow
 - [Battle of Crécy](#)
 - The "End of Chivalry"
 - [Battle of Agincourt](#)
 - The "Two Finger Salute"
- Decline of Feudalism



Battle of Crécy (1346)

The "End of Chivalry"



Edward III
King of England

Outnumbered
3-1?

PRIMARY SOURCE: *Froissart's Chronicles* [Excerpt]

20

21

The British Longbow: The Battle of Poitiers, 1356

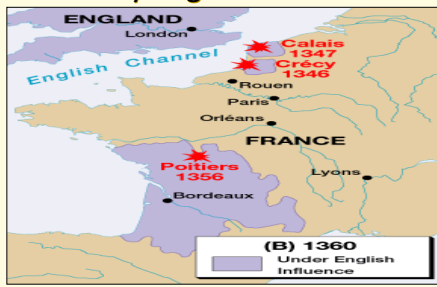


Date	19 September 1356
Location	Near Poitiers , France 46.37°N, 0.47°ECoordinates: 46.37; 0.47
Result	Decisive English victory
Strength	
English	French
6,000 ~2,000 longbowmen ~3,000 men-at-arms ~1,000 Gascon infantry	11,000 ~8,000 men-at-arms ~3,000 infantry
Casualties and losses	
Minimal	2,500 killed 1,900 captured

22

23

Early English Victories



24

The Effective Use of the Cannon at Poitiers, 1356



25

French Confusion

- ✳ The English captured the French king, **John II** [r.1350-1364].

Y France was now ruled by the **Estates General**

- E A representative council of townspeople and nobles.
- E Created in 1355.
- E **Purpose** → to secure funds for the war.
 - In theory, the French king could not levy taxes on his own!!

26

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.



27

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**.
 - Y Henry avoided war taxes.
 - Y He was careful not to alienate the nobility.
- ✳ Therefore, a truce was signed ending French and British hostilities [for the time being, at least].



28

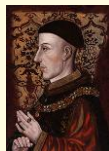
King Henry V (r. 1412-1422)

- ✳ 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.
 - Y With the aid of the **dukes of Burgundy**, Henry gained control over Normandy, Paris, and much of northern France!



29

Battle of Agincourt (1415)



Henry V
King of England
Outnumbered
3-1?

30

KEY:
English
French
English Allies



31

O noble English! that could entertain
With half their forces the full pride of France,
And let another half stand laughing by,
All out of work, and cold for action.
- Shakespeare's Henry V

32

A Burgundian Presence



33

Treaty of Troyes (1420)



- ✳ Charles VI's son [the future Charles VII], was declared illegitimate and disinherited.
- ✳ Henry V married Catherine, the daughter of Charles VI.
 - Y 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.

34

Height of English



35

The French "Reconquest"

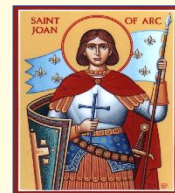


- ✳ The two kings' deaths ushered in the final stage of the 100 Years' War [1422-1453].
 - Y Even though in 1428 the military and political power seemed firmly in British hands, the French reversed the situation.
- ✳ In 1429, with the aid of the mysterious **Joan of Arc**, the French king, **Charles VII**, was able to raise the English siege of **Orleans**.
 - Y This began the reconquest of the north of France.

36

Joan of Arc (1412-1432)

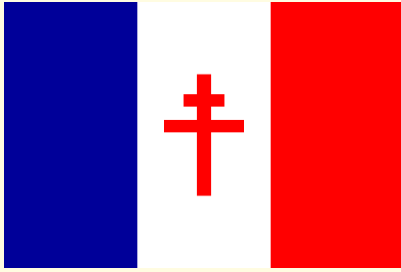
- ✳ The daughter of prosperous peasants from an area of Burgundy that had suffered under the English.
- ✳ Like many medieval mystics, she reported regular visions of divine revelation.
 - Y Her "voices" told her to go to the king and assist him in driving out the English.
- ✳ She dressed like a man and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



JOHANNE

37

Nationalism



38

Cannons Used at Orleans

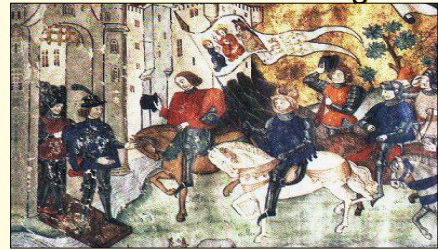


39



40

Joan Announces the Capture of Orleans to the King



41

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.

Y Because of her "unnatural dress" and claim to divine guidance, she was condemned and burned as a heretic in 1432.



Y She instantly became a symbol of French resistance.

42

Change Over Time...



Joan interrogated in her prison cell by Cardinal Winchester. By [Hippolyte Delaroche, 1824, Musée des Beaux-Arts, Rouen, France.](#)

Joan of Arc became a popular figure in art in the 19th century – for more paintings, see [Joan's Wikipedia page.](#)

43

Joan as a "Feminist" Symbol Today?



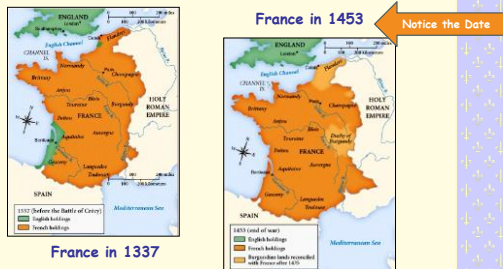
The End of the War

- ✚ 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.
 - Y This was the last battle of the war.
- ✚ There was not treaty, only a cessation of hostilities.

44

45

France Becomes Unified!



Frances 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?

46

47

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?



48

49

How was Milan, Florence, and Venice ruled?



Florence

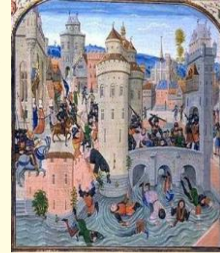
Ciampi (1378)

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)



50

51