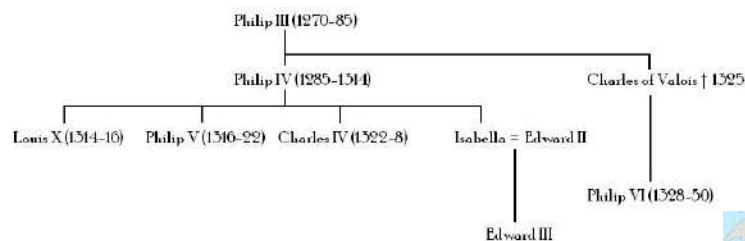


The Hundred Years' War

1337 - 1453



Causes of The Hundred Years' War



William of Normandy (the Conqueror) became King of England in 1066

Edward III of England refused to pay homage to Philip VI of France, so he took Edward's lands in Aquitaine



Edward then declared that he, not Philip, was actually the rightful King of France

Edward's uncle, Charles IV of France had been king but died in 1328 without a direct male heir

instead, Philip VI, the son of Philip IV's younger brother, Charles, was crowned King of France

this was done in accordance with Salic law

War Erupts

The Hundred Years' War was a series of short raids and a few major battles

In almost every engagement, the English were outnumbered.

At one point, the French army had over 50,000 compared to Britain's 32,000



The best English defensive position was made through the use of the longbow.

Its arrows had more penetrating power than a bolt from a crossbow (what the French used).



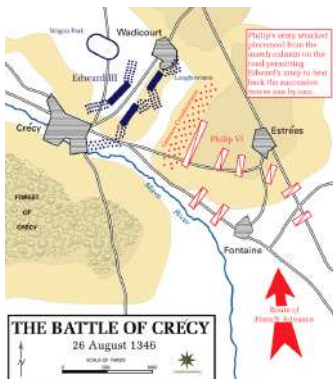
The Battle of Crécy

(1346)

Edward III landed in Normandy in July 1346 with about 10,000 men.

The English used their longbowmen to check each French attack.

At the end, the French were decimated and the English had a decisive victory.



The Battle of Poitiers

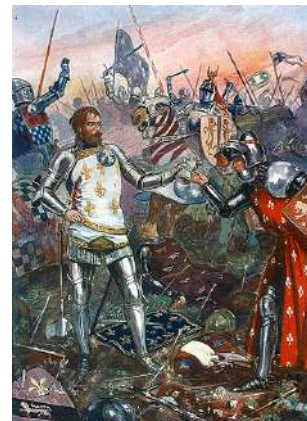
(1356)

A disastrous battle for France

the English capture King (Jean II) and 2,000 French aristocrats

The English demand an enormous ransom

France is paralyzed without a king



Battle of Agincourt

(1415)

England's Henry V attacked 20,000 French soldiers with a force of 6000 Englishmen.

The first two lines of French knights were unsuccessful in their charge.



The third line moved to engage but lost heart when they crossed the field covered with French dead.

Henry V was left with control of the battlefield and a decisive victory.



Jeanne d'Arc

(Joan of Arc)

(1412-1431)



young French peasant girl

wore her hair short and dressed like a man

heard voices that told her to go to the king to assist him in driving out the English

brought inspiration, self-confidence, and a sense of national identity to the French

captured during an attack on Paris and sold to England

was condemned by the English and burned as a heretic in 1432

became one of two patron saints of France



Battle of Orléans

(1428-1429)



the French city of Orleans had been under seige from the English for months
Joan of Arc entered the city with a small force
brought needed supplies and troops in
rallied the population the English retreated



The Hundred Years' War Ends

in 1453 the French armies captured an English-held fortress in Castillon

there was no official treaty, only a cessation of hostilities

Effects of the War

France

France = national identity

England

England = devastated

led to the Wars of the Roses between the houses of York and and Lancaster





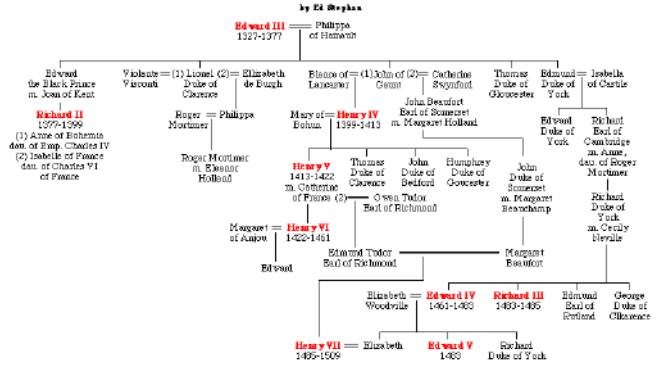
The White Rose of York

The House of York

The York faction was led by Richard, Duke of York, and his son Edward.



The Houses of Lancaster and York



When Richard died in 1460, his son Edward became the leader of the York forces.

He was tall, handsome, and a lover of wine, women, and pleasure.

The House of Lancaster



The Lancaster faction was led by Queen Margaret of Anjou

The Red Rose of Lancaster

she was the wife of King of England, Henry VI



In 1464 Edward secretly married
Elizabeth Woodville



The marriage infuriated
Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick.



In alliance with Margaret of Anjou,
Warwick forced Edward to flee England.

Henry VI's "re-adoption" as King did not last long. Edward quickly raised a large army in the Netherlands and defeated and killed the Earl of Warwick.

Edward ruled England without challenge from 1471 to his death in 1483.

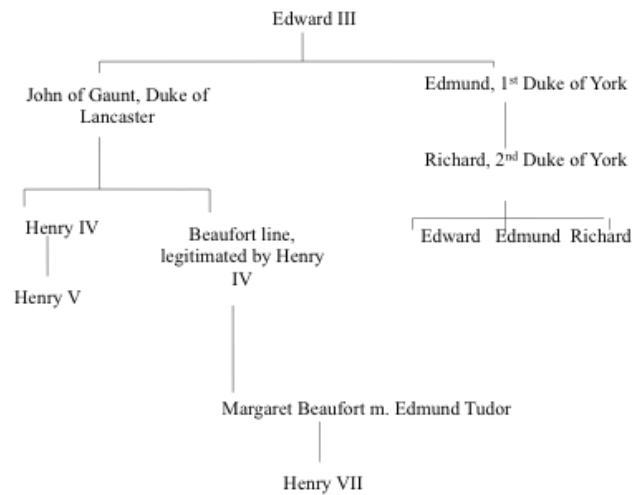


Upon Edward's death, his brother Richard was named Lord Protector of the realm for Edward's son and successor, the 12-year-old King Edward V.

Before the young king could be crowned, however, his father's marriage to his mother Elizabeth Woodville was declared invalid, making their children illegitimate and ineligible for the throne.

Richard III then began his reign. The young princes were not seen in public after August, and a number of accusations circulated that the boys had been murdered on Richard's orders.

The new leader of the Lancastrian forces was Henry Tudor.



Battle of Bosworth Field 1485

King Richard III
v.
Henry Tudor



The Yorkist army
melted away,
while Richard was
killed

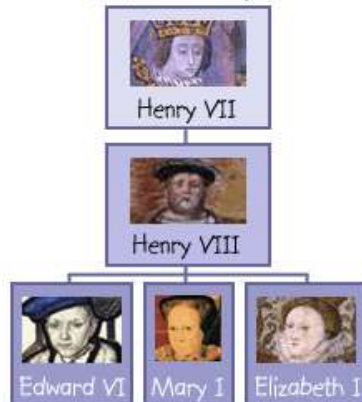
Richard was slain during the battle by with a blow to the head from
major Welsh landowner Rhys ap Thomas



Henry Tudor (Henry VII) claimed the throne.

The House of Tudor subsequently ruled England and Wales until 1603

The Tudor Family Tree



The Tudor Rose combined the Red Rose of Lancaster and the White Rose of York.

