

Highlight evidence that Joan is not an admirable person (e.g., is a witch, blood-thirsty warrior, disloyal traitor, deluded peasant, heretic, self-serving woman).

Negative comments about Joan

Joan's enemies were predominately from the following groups:

- the English;
- the Burgundians (who were allied with the English);
- churchmen who feared for their lives if they supported Joan or who hoped to gain favour with the English by not supporting her.

The following passages or articles are taken from a document read to Joan on March 27, 1430, formally outlining the 70 crimes she was accused of committing. These articles were prepared by Jean d'Estivet, the prosecutor of the trial. d'Estivet was a friend of Bishop Cauchon, the Inquisitor judge. The very formal, legal nature of the document makes it difficult to read. The best strategy is to read in chunks and try to grasp the main idea, and not get bogged down in trying to understand every word.

Promoting witchcraft

11. "The Accused, not only this year, but from her infancy, and not only in your Diocese [the areas under a bishop's control]...but also in many other places in this kingdom, had done, composed [made up], contrived [plotted] and ordained [ordered] a number of sacrileges [violations of anything sacred to the Church] and superstitions: she made herself a diviner [someone who speaks for God], she caused herself to be adored and venerated [looked upon with respect]; she had invoked [summoned] demons, and evil spirits, consulted them, associated with them, had made and had with them compacts, treaties and conventions, had made use of them, had furnished to others, acting in the same manner, aid, succor [help], and favour, and had, in much, led them on to act like herself; she had said, affirmed, and maintained that to act thus, to use witchcraft, divinations [God-like characteristics], superstitions, was not a sin, was not a forbidden thing, but, on the contrary, a thing lawful, to be praised, worthy of approval; also she had led into these errors and evil doings a very great number of persons of diverse estates, of both sexes, and had imprinted on their hearts, the most fatal errors..." **Article 2**

Contradicting divine teachings

12. "The Accused had fallen into many diverse and detestable [extremely hateful] errors which reek [smell] of heresy [actions that contradict Divine teachings of God]. She had said, vociferated [shouted], uttered, published and inculcated [instilled] within the hearts of the simple, false and lying propositions [statements] allied to heresy, even themselves heretical, contrary to our Catholic Faith and its principles, to Gospel rules, and to the Statutes established or approved by General Councils; propositions, contrary not only to the Divine Law but also to Canon and Civil Law; propositions scandalous, sacrilegious [violating anything sacred], contrary to good manners, offensive to pious [religious] ears; she had furnished help, counsel and favour to the people who dogmatically [firmly believed] affirmed, or promulgated [publicly announced] such propositions." **Article 3**

Acting immorally

13. "Jeanne attributes to God, His Angels and His Saints, orders which are against the modesty of the sex, and which are prohibited [forbidden] by the Divine Law...In one word, putting aside the modesty of her sex, she acted not only against all feminine decency, but even against the reserve which men of good morals, wearing ornaments and garments which only profligate [immoral and reckless] men are accustomed to use, and going so far as to carry arms of offense [to carry weapons]. To attribute all this to the order of God, to the order which had been transmitted [passed on] to her by the Angels and even by Virgin Saints, is to blaspheme [curse or swear in God's name] God and His Saints, to destroy the Divine Law and violate the Canonical Rules; it is to libel [discredit] the sex and its virtue [goodness], to overturn all decency, to justify all examples of dissolute [immoral, sinful] living, and to drive others thereto." **Article 13**

Wearing men's clothing

14. "Previous to, and since her capture, at the Castle of Beaurevoir and at Arras, Jeanne had been many times advised with gentleness by noble persons of both sexes, to give up her man's dress and resume [wear again] suitable attire [clothing]. She had

absolutely refused, and to this day also refuses with persistence; she disdains [considers it unworthy of her character] also to give herself up to feminine work, conducting herself in all things rather as a man than as a woman.” **Article 16**

Encouraging war and bloodshed

15. “So long as Jeanne remained with Charles she did dissuade him with all her power, him and those with him, from consenting [agreeing] to any treaty of peace, any arrangement with his adversaries [enemies]; inciting them always to murder and effusion [spread] of blood; affirming that they could only have peace by sword and lance; and that God willed it so, because otherwise the enemies of the King would not give up that which they held in his kingdom; to fight against them thus, is she told them, one of the greatest benefits that can happen to all Christendom.” **Article 18**

Listening to the devil when attempting suicide

16. “Jeanne, as one desperate, for hate and contempt of the English, and foreseeing the destruction of Compiègne, which she believed to be imminent [most likely to happen], did attempt to kill herself by throwing herself down from the top of a tower; at the instigation [provocation, encouragement] of the devil, she took it into her head to commit this action; she applied herself to commit it; she did commit it in so far as she was able; on the other hand, in so throwing herself down, she was so well impelled [forced] and guided by a diabolic [belonging to the devil] instinct that she had in view rather the safety of her body than that of her soul and of many others. Often indeed, had she boasted that she would kill herself rather than that she should be delivered to the English.” **Article 41**

Lying and possession by evil forces

17. “Jeanne had not feared to proclaim that Saint Michael, the Archangel of God, did come to her with a great multitude [number] of Angels in the house of a woman where she had stopped at Chinon; that he walked with her, holding her by the hand; that they together mounted [climbed] the stairs of the Castle and together gained the Chamber of the King; that the Angel did reverence [feeling of deep respect] to the King, bowing before him, surrounded by this multitude of Angels, of which some had crowns on

their heads and others had wings. To say such things of Archangels and the Holy Angels is presumption [exceed what is proper], audacity [boldness], lying, as in the holy books we do not read that they did like a reverence, a like demonstration to any saint—not even to the Blessed Virgin, Mother of God...all these are lies imagined by Jeanne at the instigation of the devil, or suggested by demons in deceitful apparitions [visual appearance of spirits], to make sport of her curiosity, she who would search secrets beyond her capacity and condition.” **Article 51**

Manipulating the people to worship her

18. “By all these inventions, Jeanne had so seduced [led astray] Christian people that many have in her presence adored her as a Saint, and in her absence do adore her still, composing [creating] in her honour masses and collects; yet more, going so far as to call her the greatest of all the Saints after the Virgin Mary, raising [putting up] statues and images to her in the Churches of the Saints, and bearing about them medals in lead or other metal representing her—exactly as the Church does to honour the memory and the recollection [remembrance] of the canonized Saints, publicly proclaiming [stating] that she is sent from God; and more Angel than woman. Such things are pernicious [harmful] to the Christian religion, scandalous, and prejudicial [harmful] to the salvation of souls.” **Article 52**

Forcing her leadership on the army

19. “In contempt [feeling of one who views something as worthless] of the orders of God and the Saints, Jeanne, in her presumption [arrogance] and pride, had gone so far as to take command over men; she had made herself commander-in-chief and had under her orders nearly 16,000 men, among whom were Princes, Barons, and a number of Gentlemen; she had made them all fight, being their principal captain.” **Article 53**

Accusation of being a temptress

20. “Jeanne did behave in an unseemly manner with men, refuses the society [company] of women, wishes to live with men only, to be waited up by them, even in her own room and in the most private details; a like thing had never been seen or heard of a chaste [pure] and pious [religious] woman.” **Article 54**