### 100 Years War – General Info

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What have I learned?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>According to the map, the Hundred Years War was fought primarily to see who would control land in which country?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>France</strong></td>
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</table>

**The Hundred Years War** occurred between the countries of **England & France**.

**Years:** 1337-1453

**BEGINS** when the last Capetian king of **France** dies without an heir. **Edward III of England** claims throne ---- **Why?** Because Edward was the grandson of Philip IV.

**Outcome:** French win and drive England out of France.

### Battle of Crecy

**Date:**

**New to War??** – in addition to knights-

common archers & foot soldiers fought in the battle.

**New Weapon** = Cannons - borrowed tech from China

**Outcome??**

Despite being outnumbered 3 to 1, the English won the battle.

**Reason for victory??** Longbow archers can engage enemy at greater distances.

**What have I learned?**

How did the nature of warfare change in the Hundred Years’ War?

A. The peasant foot soldiers won the main battles.
B. The knights were finally able to show their fighting abilities.
C. The cavalry was used for the first time.
D. The French crossbow became the weapon of choice.

### Battle of Poitiers

**Date:** Sept 9, 1356

**Advantage = French cavalry**

**Outcome??**

However….once again the English longbow archers again win the battle. French King John & his son Philip are captured & held for ransom.

**Reason for victory??** French armored cavalry are no match for English archers firing from a distance.

**What have I learned?**

The invention of the longbow as a weapon helped the outnumbered English foot soldiers to defeat the impressive French army.

Based on your knowledge of the Battle, label which side represents the French and which side represents the English.

English: on the left
French: on the right

From whom did the Europeans borrow the technology shown?

China
### Battle of Agincourt

| Date: 1415 | The English king, Henry V, achieved victory in the Hundred Years’ War at the Battle of Agincourt in 1415. |
| Advantage? England - longbows win it | What have I learned? |
| Outcome? English led by King Henry V. Once again, Longbow archers win the day. Battle Ends Age of chivalry. | What is going on in this scene from Henry V? |
| Treaty gives Henry V of England the French throne. | Henry is delivering his speech ("We few, we happy few, we band of brothers...") to the outnumbered English soldiers under his command |

### France’s Savior – Joan of Arc

| Joan was a French peasant girl & in the year 1429 had a vision that God wanted her to guide France to victory. | Joan of Arc brought the Hundred Years’ War to a decisive turning point by |
| Military Victories result in the restoration of the French king, Charles VII, to the throne. Charles will replace the English king, Henry V. | a. spying on the English armies. |
| Joan is given an army to meet the English at the Battle of Orleans. | b. inspiring the French with her faith. |

| Year: 1430 | "In addition she has said that St. Catherine and St. Margaret appeared and showed themselves to her, crowned with rich and beautiful crowns. And from that moment, taking up the matter afresh on diverse occasions, they said to this woman that God had commanded her to go to a certain prince of this world, promising that, by the aid and effort of the said woman, this prince would recover by force of arms great worldly dominions and glory, and that he would overcome his enemies; and also that this prince would welcome her, and lend her soldiers and weapons to fulfill her promises. Moreover, the said St. Catherine and St. Margaret instructed this woman, in the name of God, to take and wear a man's clothes: and she has worn them, and still wears them, stubbornly obeying the said command, to such an extent that this woman has declared that she would rather die than relinquish these clothes." |

| After a siege lasting over 6 months, Joan is victorious. | The Trial of Joan of Arc, 1431 |
| Joan’s death: Captured by allies of the English; taken to England & tried by the Church for heresy and witchcraft. | Why is Joan of Arc so convinced she is doing right? |
| Burned at Stake on May 30, 1431. | Because she believes she has been commanded to do so by God through his saints. |

### Impact of 100 Years War

| 1. Power & prestige for the French Monarch | Which of the following was a result of the Hundred Years’ War? |
| 3. England suffers from the internal turmoil of the War of the Roses | b. French kings were able to expand their power. |
| 5. The end of the Hundred Years War also ended the Middle Ages | d. A schism developed in the Roman Catholic Church. |

Define Nationalism. How does the term apply to both England & France after the 100 Years War?

After the war, people in England no longer thought of themselves as only Welsh, or other subsets based on where they lived. In France, people were no longer Normans, or Burgundians. Now, people in England were English, and people in France were French. People started identifying with the larger nation rather than just with their local affiliations.
**War of the Roses**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Civil War in</th>
<th>England</th>
</tr>
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<td><strong>Years:</strong></td>
<td>1455-1487</td>
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</table>

**Noble families:**
- House of Lancaster
- House of York

Families badges contained roses

**Origins:**
1. Both sides were descendants of King Edward III
2. Current Lancastrian king Henry VI
   - Surrounded by unpopular nobles
   - Displayed moments of mental illness
3. Civil unrest rampant among the population
4. Powerful lords had private armies

**Outcome:**
York factions are destroyed in back & forth battles.
Both houses lose control of throne to the House of Tudor.
Henry VII becomes 1st Tudor king.

**What I learned?**
After the Hundred Years’ War, England faced more turmoil from
a. the Vikings.
b. upheavals within the government.
c. the War of the Roses.
d. protests over high taxes.

Color the roses appropriately & label the family to which they belong.

**The Bubonic Plague – General Info**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Also known as</th>
<th>The Black Death</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Years:</strong></td>
<td>1300’s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kills:</strong></td>
<td>1/3 of Europe’s population</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**What have I learned?**
What general info can be learned from this plaque located in England?
The plague entered at the docks and killed a third to a half of the population.

**Origins & Symptoms**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Probably began in</th>
<th>Asia</th>
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<tr>
<td>Traveled along</td>
<td>trade routes to the west</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Europe - appears 1st in</td>
<td>Italy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Named for the</td>
<td>purplish-black spots which appeared on the skin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jews</td>
<td>often became the scapegoats for their different religious beliefs.</td>
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</table>

Only 1/4 of those who caught the disease had the possibility of recovering.

**What have I learned?**
Which conclusion about the spread of the bubonic plague to southern Europe can best be drawn from the map?
A. The spread of the disease followed the routes of old Roman roads
B. The disease was carried by ship to port cities
C. The spread of the disease was limited by cold climates
D. The disease affected only European cities
Effects of the Plague

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Decline in</th>
<th>What have I learned?</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Population</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Trade</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Manorial system</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Church prestige</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Personal responsibility</td>
<td></td>
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Increase in:

6. Serfs demand higher wages; denial led to revolts

1. France 1358
   Known as Jacquerie Rebellion

2. England 1381
   Known as Peasant's Revolt

The principal cause of the trend in England shown in the graph was

A. Famine
B. Disease
C. Immigration
D. A lower birthrate

“Tedious were it to recount, how citizen avoided citizen, how among neighbours was scarce found any that shewed fellow-feeling for another, how kinsfolk held aloof, and never met, or but rarely; enough that this sore affliction entered so deep into the minds of men and women, that in the horror thereof brother was forsaken by brother, nephew by uncle, brother by sister, and oftentimes husband by wife; nay, what is more, and scarcely to be believed, fathers and mothers were found to abandon their own children, untended, unvisited, to their fate, as if they had been strangers. . . .”

— Giovanni Boccaccio, The Decameron

The author of this passage was describing the

A. breakdown of social order during the Bubonic Plague
B. power of special courts during the Inquisition
C. treatment of native peoples in Latin American nations
D. outcome of the famine in Ireland in the 1890's

• 1340s—Mongols, merchants, and other travelers carried disease along trade routes west of China.

• 1346—The plague reached the Black Sea ports of Caffa and Tana.

• 1347—Italian merchants fled plague-infected Black Sea ports.

• 1348—The plague became an epidemic in most of western Europe

Which conclusion can be made based on these statements?

A. The plague primarily affected China
B. The interaction of people spread the plague
C. Port cities were relatively untouched by the plague
D. The plague started in western Europe

Which geographic theme is the focus of this map?

A. Regions: How they Form and Change
B. Movement: Humans Interacting on Earth
C. Location: Position of the Earth's Surface
D. Place: Physical and Human Characteristics