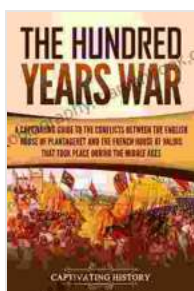


The Hundred Years War: A Century of Conflict and Consequences

The Hundred Years War was a series of conflicts fought between England and France from 1337 to 1453. It was one of the longest and most devastating wars in European history, and it had a profound impact on both countries.

The war began with a dispute over the succession to the French throne. Edward III of England claimed the throne through his mother, Isabella of France, who was the daughter of Philip IV of France. However, Philip's son, Charles IV, had died without a male heir, and the French nobility chose Philip VI of Valois as the new king. Edward III refused to accept this decision, and he invaded France in 1337.

The war was fought on and off for over a century. It was a time of great brutality, and both sides committed atrocities against the civilian population. The war also had a devastating impact on the economy of both countries.



The Hundred Years' War: A Captivating Guide to the Conflicts Between the English House of Plantagenet and the French House of Valois That Took Place During the Middle Ages by Captivating History

★★★★☆ 4.3 out of 5

Language : English
File size : 13464 KB
Text-to-Speech : Enabled
Screen Reader : Supported
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled
Word Wise : Enabled
Print length : 102 pages

Lending : Enabled
X-Ray : Enabled



In the end, the war ended with a French victory. However, the war had a lasting impact on both countries. It helped to shape the national identities of both England and France, and it set the stage for the future rivalry between the two countries.

Causes of the War

The Hundred Years War was caused by a number of factors, including:

- **The disputed succession to the French throne:** Edward III of England claimed the throne through his mother, Isabella of France, who was the daughter of Philip IV of France. However, Philip's son, Charles IV, had died without a male heir, and the French nobility chose Philip VI of Valois as the new king. Edward III refused to accept this decision, and he invaded France in 1337.
- **The rivalry between England and France:** England and France had been rivals for centuries. The two countries had fought over territory in France, and they had also competed for control of the wool trade. The Hundred Years War was a continuation of this rivalry.
- **The weakness of the French monarchy:** The French monarchy was weak and divided in the early 14th century. This made it difficult for the French to resist the English invasion.

Course of the War

The Hundred Years War was fought in a series of campaigns. The early campaigns were dominated by the English, who won a number of decisive victories, including the Battle of Crécy (1346) and the Battle of Poitiers (1356). However, the French gradually regained the initiative, and they eventually won the war.

The war was marked by a number of key events, including:

- **The Battle of Crécy (1346):** The Battle of Crécy was a major English victory. The English army, led by Edward III, defeated the French army, led by Philip VI of Valois. The battle was a turning point in the war, and it gave the English a major advantage.
- **The Battle of Poitiers (1356):** The Battle of Poitiers was another major English victory. The English army, led by Edward the Black Prince, defeated the French army, led by King John II of France. King John was captured at the battle, and he was held prisoner in England for four years.
- **The Treaty of Brétigny (1360):** The Treaty of Brétigny was a peace treaty that ended the first phase of the Hundred Years War. The treaty gave England control of a large amount of territory in France, including the city of Calais.
- **The Battle of Agincourt (1415):** The Battle of Agincourt was a major English victory. The English army, led by Henry V of England, defeated the French army, led by Charles VI of France. The battle was a turning point in the war, and it gave the English a major advantage.
- **The Treaty of Troyes (1420):** The Treaty of Troyes was a peace treaty that gave the English control of France. The treaty made Henry V the

heir to the French throne, and it disinherited the Dauphin, Charles VII.

- **The Siege of Orléans (1428-1429):** The Siege of Orléans was a turning point in the war. The French army, led by Joan of Arc, defeated the English army, led by John Talbot. The siege raised the morale of the French people, and it helped to turn the tide of the war.
- **The Coronation of Charles VII (1429):** Charles VII was crowned King of France in 1429. His coronation marked the beginning of the end of the Hundred Years War.
- **The Treaty of Arras (1435):** The Treaty of Arras was a peace treaty that ended the Hundred Years War. The treaty gave France control of all of its territory, except for Calais.

Consequences of the War

The Hundred Years War had a profound impact on both England and France. It helped to shape the national identities of both countries, and it set the stage for the future rivalry between the two countries.

The war also had a number of other consequences, including:

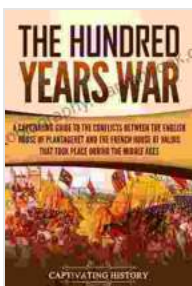
- **The weakening of the feudal system:** The Hundred Years War helped to weaken the feudal system in both England and France. The war led to the rise of new social classes, and it helped to increase the power of the monarchy.
- **The rise of nationalism:** The Hundred Years War helped to foster a sense of nationalism in both England and France. The war helped to create a sense of common identity among the people of both

countries, and it helped to lay the foundation for the modern nation-state.

- **The development of new military technologies:** The Hundred Years War saw the development of new military technologies, such as the crossbow and the cannon. These technologies had a significant impact on the conduct of warfare, and they helped to revolutionize the way that wars were fought.

The Hundred Years War was a long and bloody conflict, but it also had a number of positive consequences. It helped to shape the national identities of both England and France, and it helped to foster a sense of nationalism in both countries. The war also led to the development of new military technologies, which had a significant impact on the conduct of warfare.

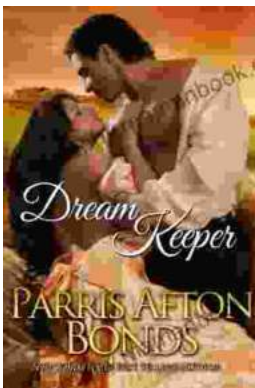
The Hundred Years War was a complex and multifaceted conflict. It was a time of great brutality, but it also had a number of positive consequences. The war helped to shape the national identities of both England and France, and it helped to foster a sense of nationalism in both countries. The war also led to the development of new military technologies, which had a significant impact on the conduct of warfare.



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