

Aim: How did the Hundred Years War affects Europe?

### I. Dynastic Conflict

1. King Phillip IV of France dies in 1328 without an heir
2. The direct male line was over after 350 years
3. King had a daughter: Isabelle
4. Isabelle married Edward II
5. They had a son Edward III
6. The French could not tolerate the idea of Edward as King Of France
7. They called in French Lawyers
8. \*\*\*\*They revived Salic Law
9. Property( even the throne) can not be passed down through a female
10. The French gave the crown to Phillip of Valois
11. Nephew of Phillip IV
12. Edward III had a valid claim to the throne

### II Hundred Years War

1. The last French king in the Capetian line died in 1328 AD.
2. The English king Edward III claimed the right to rule all of France.
3. He would be the king of France and the king of England.
4. War broke out over the throne in 1338.
5. The English used a new weapon, cannons, to help win battles.
6. The English managed to take over almost all of France.

### III The battle of Crecy

1. The Battle of Crécy took place on 26 August 1346, near Crécy
2. New weapons and tactics were used; the English longbow was proven against armored knights.
3. The battle is seen as the beginning of the end of chivalry.
4. Many of the prisoners and wounded were killed.
5. This was against the chivalric codes of warfare; and knights on horseback were no longer "undefeatable" by infantry.

### IV Reason for Peasants Revolt

1. The Barons were controlling England for the young king Richard II.
2. They abused peasants led by John of Gaunt
3. \*\*\*The Poll Tax: tax was to be paid by the peasants, as well as the landowners this was to cover the cost of the war.
4. This tax was supposed to be once but they used it numerous times.

### V Peasants Revolt

1. The Gov't reinstated the Poll Tax in 1380.
2. The gov't forced peasants to pay for the people who did not pay.
3. The peasants revolted and started to turn on the landowners. Manor houses were burnt down, and any records of taxes, labor duties and debts destroyed.
4. Some unpopular landowners were killed, others fled and others captured and humiliated
5. Richard II talked to the peasants and they demanded
6. -Land rents were reduced.

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7. -The Poll Tax was to be abolished.
8. -Free pardons for all rebels.

#### VI Results of Peasants Revolt

1. The peasants were defeated but land owners had been scared
2. Parliament gave up trying to control the wages
3. The hated poll tax was never raised again.
4. The Lords treated the peasants with much more respect
5. This marked the breakdown of the feudal system

#### VII Joan of Arc

1. In the 1420's the French started to win again under a great military leader, a woman named Joan of Arc.
2. Joan believed God told her to win the war for France.
3. She inspired the French army to fight.
4. The English eventually captured Joan and burned her alive in 1431.
5. The French continued to win the war.
6. In 1453 the English king Henry VI gave up his claim to rule France.
7. Henry VI lost all his land in France.
8. France was again ruled by a French King.

#### VIII Results of Hundred Years War

1. Intense Nationalistic feeling grew in both England and France
2. Most of the war was fought in France so there was population and property loses that weakened France for the next hundred years.
3. England lost territory in France
4. English kings centralized power and concentrated only on the English nobles.
5. New weapons were introduced: Cannons, longbows, and gunpowder
6. These weakened the power of the Knights and the castle thus ensuring the destruction of the feudal system in both England and France.