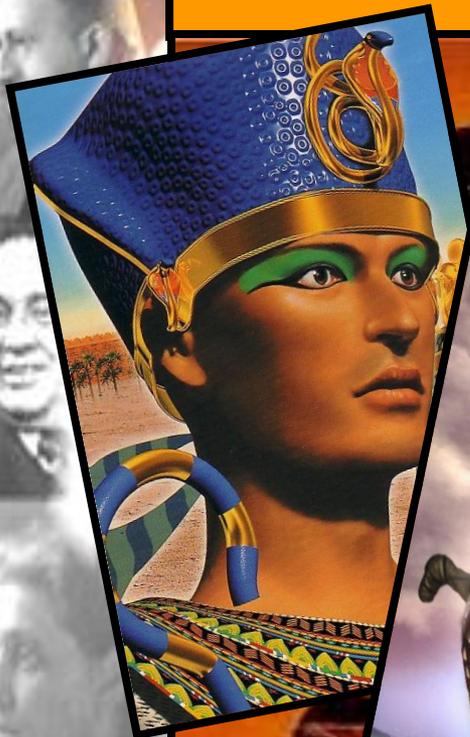


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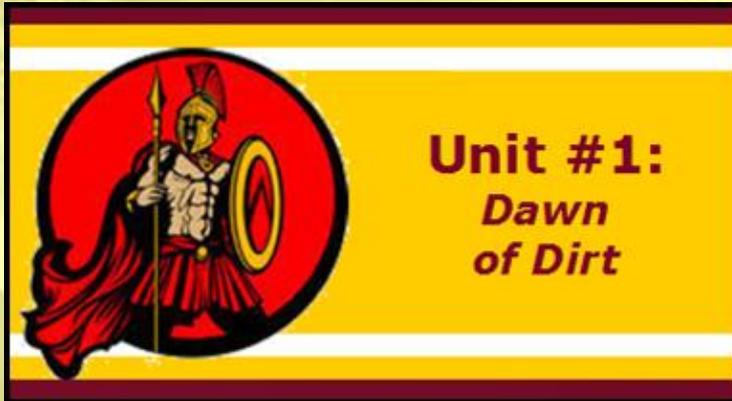
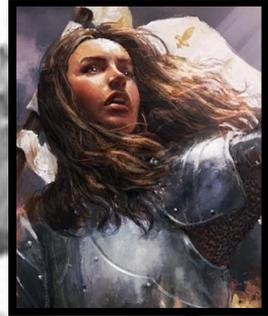


Dawn of Dirt





TODAY'S UNIT & LESSON



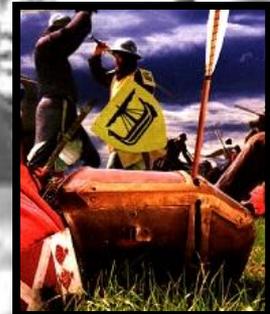
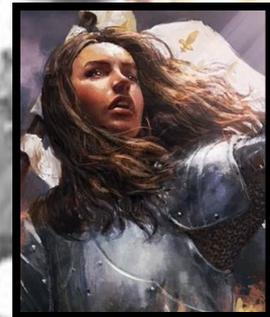
Lesson 14

(MW 1.14)



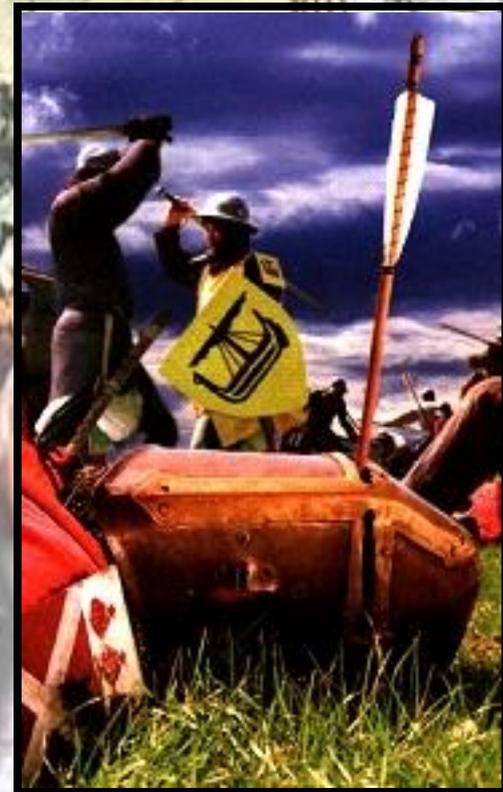
Dr. Hartnell's
135 LIVE!





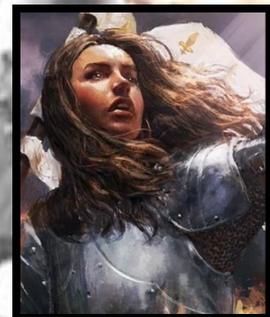
HUNDRED YEARS' WAR:

The **Hundred Years' War** was an armed conflict **between France and England** and lasted **116 years (1337-1453)**. A series of short wars, it was **broken up by the Black Death (1347-1351)** and a number of truces and peace treaties. It is during this war that **Joan of Arc became a hero.**



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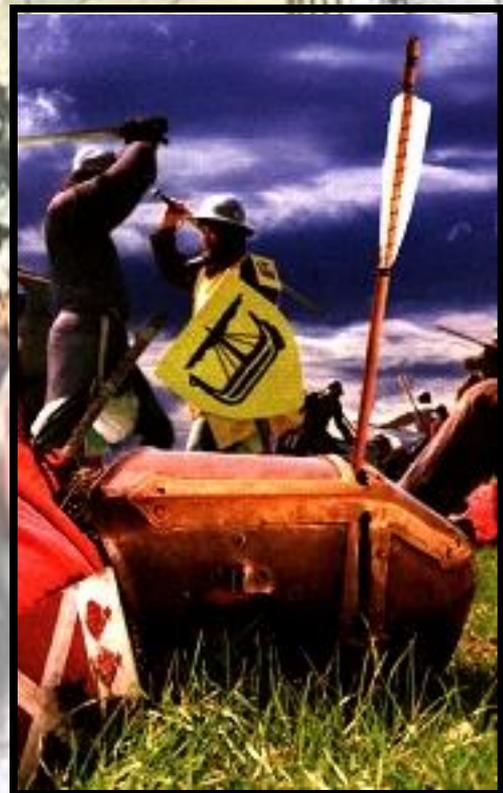




HUNDRED YEARS' WAR:

It **resulted from disputes between** the ruling families of the two countries, the **French Capetians [Cah-pee-shens]** and the **English Plantagenets [Plan-tage-en-ets]**.

It was fought **over territories** in France **and** the succession to the **French throne**.



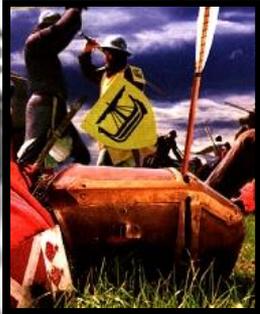
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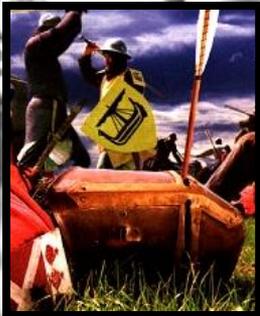
BACKGROUND:

The conflict stemmed from the fact that many **kings of England**, beginning with William the Conqueror in **1066**, **controlled large areas of France as fiefs**, which are lands you hold in return for service and loyalty to the king of France (the basis of feudalism).



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BACKGROUND:

When King Edward I (a.k.a. “Longshanks”) died in 1307, few of these French territories remained in English hands.

The most important of these remaining few was Gascony, a valuable wine-producing region in the southwestern part of France.



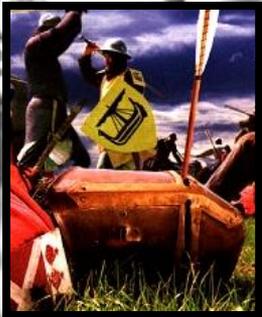
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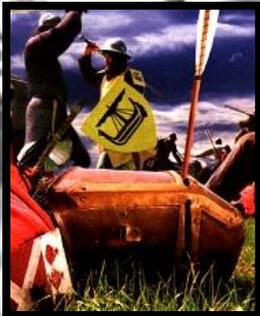
BACKGROUND:

The French kept trying to extend their jurisdiction in this region, and the two countries often fought small skirmishes over control of Gascony.



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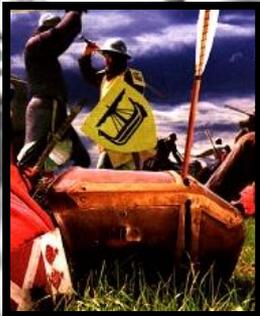
BACKGROUND:

The situation between the two grew more complicated **in 1308** when **Longshank's son (Edward II)** of England **married Isabella** the daughter of King **Philip IV of France**. Their son, **Edward III** now **had a claim to the French throne** when Philip IV's last son died in **1328** without a male heir.



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BACKGROUND:

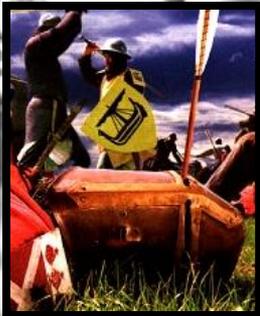
The French nobles were unwilling to consider Edward III as their king.

They declared that the French crown could pass only to a man whose claim to the throne was through his male ancestors.



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BACKGROUND:

France quickly **made Philip VI** (a nephew of Philip IV) **king** in **1328**. Though Edward III did not challenge this decision at the time, he never renounced his claim to the French throne, and he reasserted it more forcefully when hostilities with France began.



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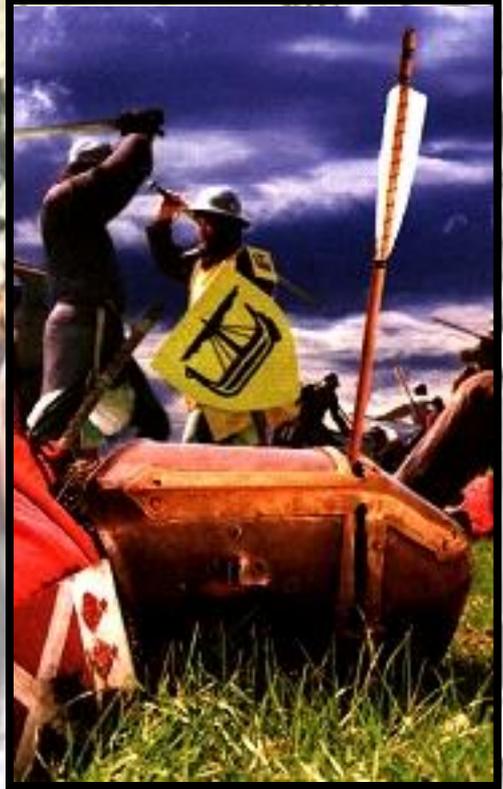
BACKGROUND:

The Hundred Years' War involved **3 major conflicts:**

1. Edwardian War (1340-1360)

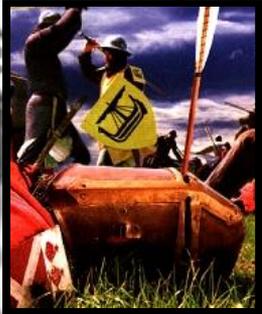
2. Caroline War (1369-1389)

3. Lancastrian War (1415-1435)



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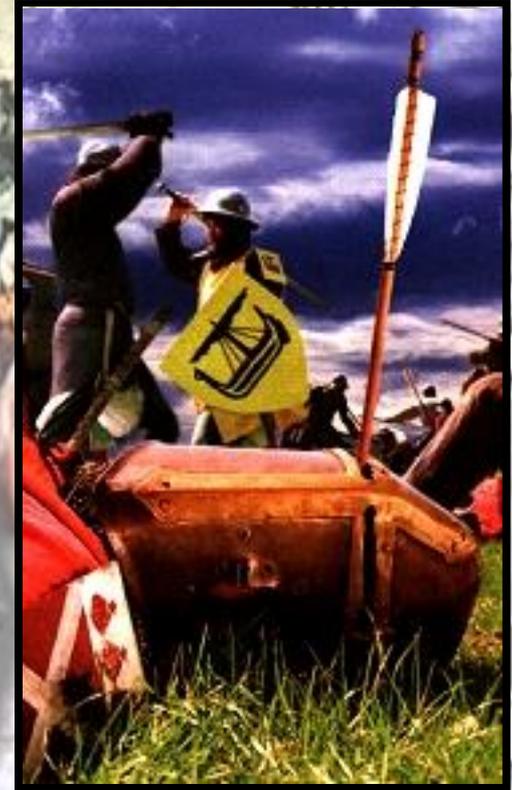




THE WAR:

Hostilities began on **May 24, 1337** when the **French** King Philip VI **invaded** the English-held region of **Gascony** in southwestern France.

In retaliation, the English King Edward III reaffirmed his claim to the French throne and invaded France from the north.

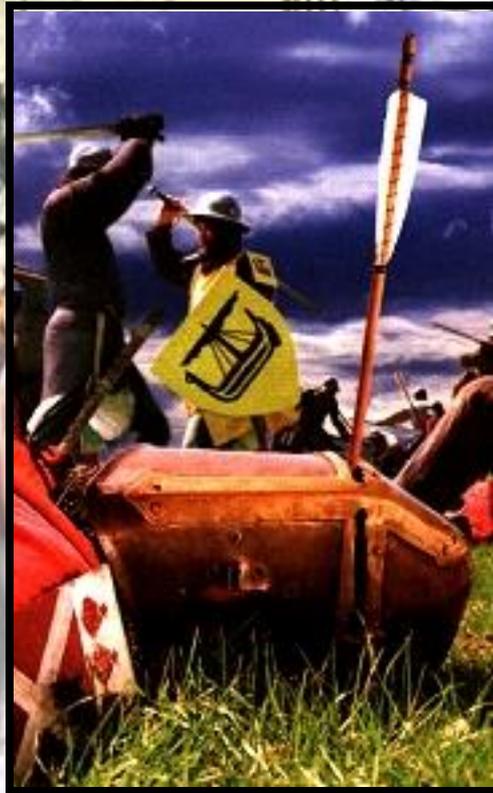
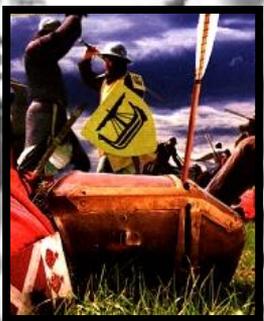


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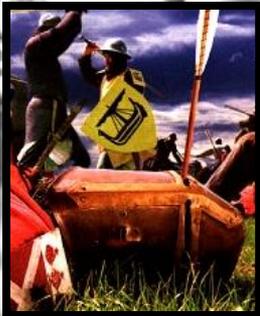


THE WAR:



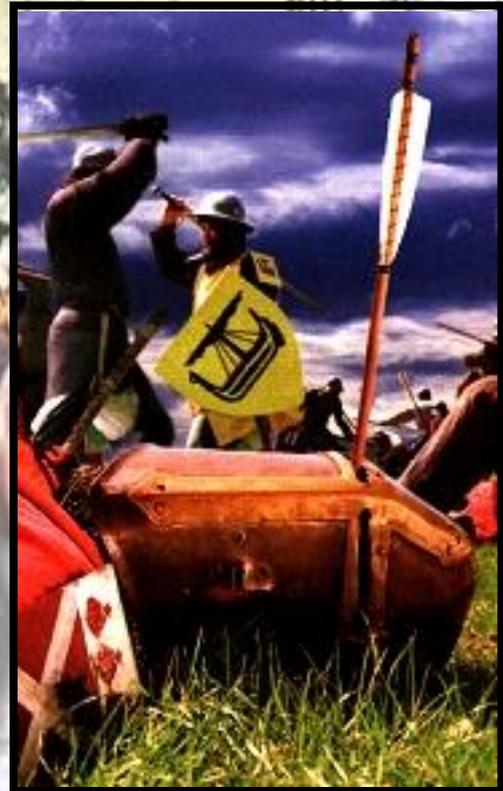
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THE WAR:

In **June 1340**, the English quickly won command of the sea when they destroyed a French fleet off the Netherlands and gained control of the English Channel. This prevented French forces from invading England and allowed England to operate offensively.



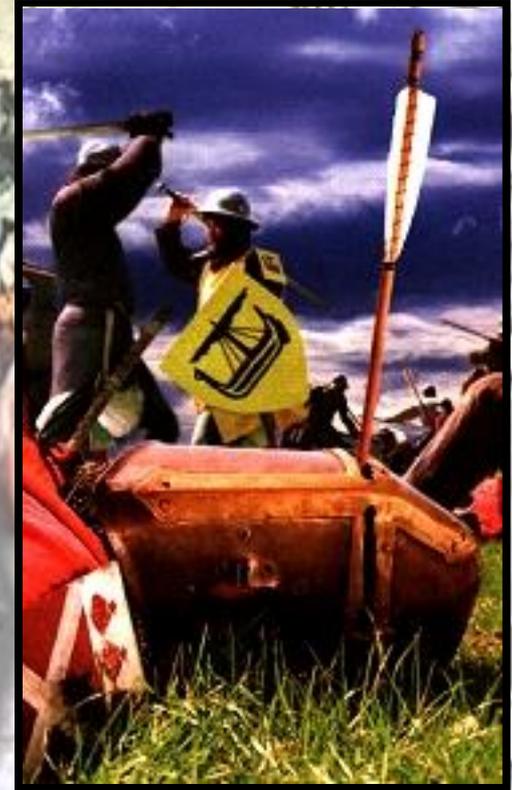
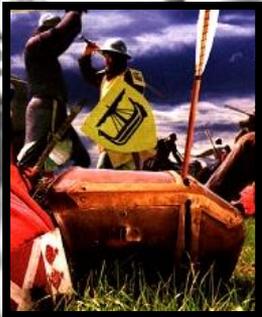
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EDWARDIAN WAR:

The Edwardian War was a great **English** success. The English put together a strong, well-financed army. Their **use of the longbow** let them mop up the **French** and take control of much of southwestern France, as well as the important northern city of Calais.



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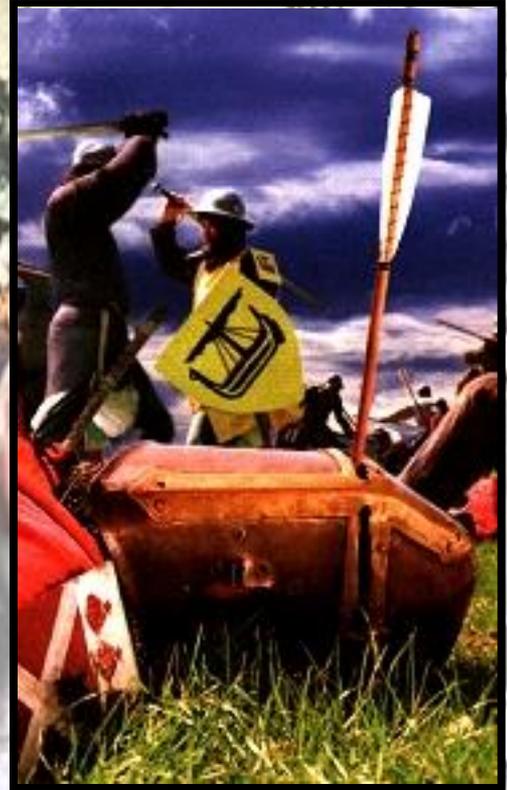




EDWARDIAN WAR:

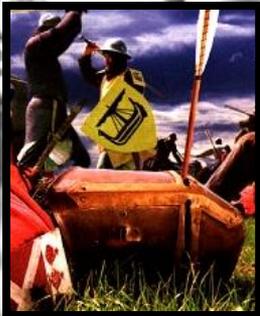
The English still faced challenges, however, as they had to fight on French soil.

It was very complicated and expensive to transport an army of heavily-armored knights to France, so the English found it much cheaper to send mainly infantrymen and foot soldiers.



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EDWARDIAN WAR:

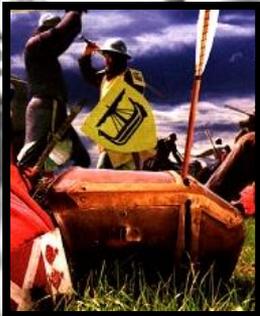
As a result, English armies were smaller and had fewer powerful horse-mounted cavalry than did those of the French.

However, the English compensated for their lack of cavalry by arming their infantry with the longbow.



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EDWARDIAN WAR:

The **longbow** could penetrate knights' **chain mail and armor**, even when shot from a substantial distance.

This let the English archers destroy French cavalry. Even when outnumbered, **England** won all of the major **pitched battles** during the war.



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EDWARDIAN WAR:

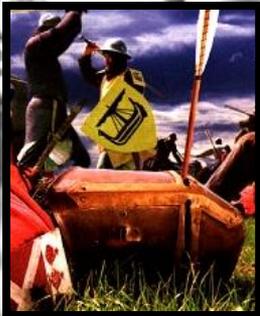
Pitched battles were fought between two sides that took up prearranged positions in close proximity to each other.

They were rare during the Middle Ages and well into the mid-1400s.



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EDWARDIAN WAR:

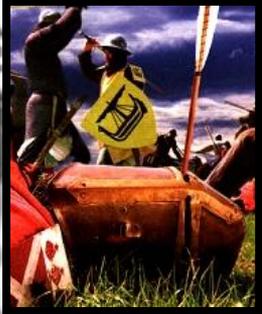
During the war there were **only 3** major **pitched** battles: Battle of **Crécy** in **1346**; Battle of **Poitiers** in **1356**; and Battle of **Agincourt** in **1415**.

This was not because of incompetence or primitive organization, as is often alleged, but more one of fear.



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EDWARDIAN WAR:

Battles were seen as a Divine judgment – an “ordeal.” In a society that believed history was developing according to a Divine Plan and saw war as a continuation of justice by other means, battle was believed to be an institution which revealed the will of God.



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EDWARDIAN WAR:

**As in Old Testament battles,
God sided with the righteous,
not necessarily the strong
(like with David and Goliath).**

**However, no side had justice
entirely on its side since no
Christian was entirely without
sin.**



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EDWARDIAN WAR:

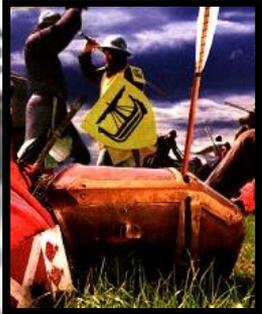
It was feared that God might decide to exact punishment for an old sin or test one's faith during battle.

Therefore, the trial of battle was not taken lightly.



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EDWARDIAN WAR:

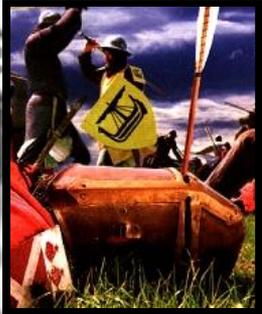
Battle, when it occurred, was highly ritualized. The two sides agreed on a time and place (hence “pitched” battle).

Pre-fight preparations included a religious ceremony. It was believed that the side that prayed the best would win God’s favor and the battle.



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EDWARDIAN WAR:

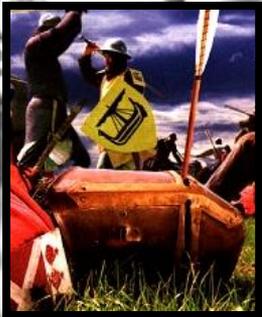
The losing side was believed to have been defeated because of their failure to follow comparable religious protocol.

The winner was expected to stay in possession of the field for 3 days and nights (and pray), rather than pursue their defeated enemy.



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EDWARDIAN WAR:

Battle of Crécy

The first of the three pitched battles, it was fought on **August 26, 1346** in Normandy.

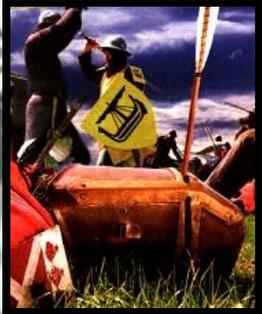
England had **19,900** troops while **France** had **42,000**.

The battle started promptly at **4:00pm**.



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EDWARDIAN WAR:

Battle of Crécy

The **French** knights and archers proved **no match** for the English **longbowmen**, whose arrows hit at 300 yards. (England fired 500,000 arrows!)

The French knights were dropped by caltrops, awful 4-pronged iron spikes.



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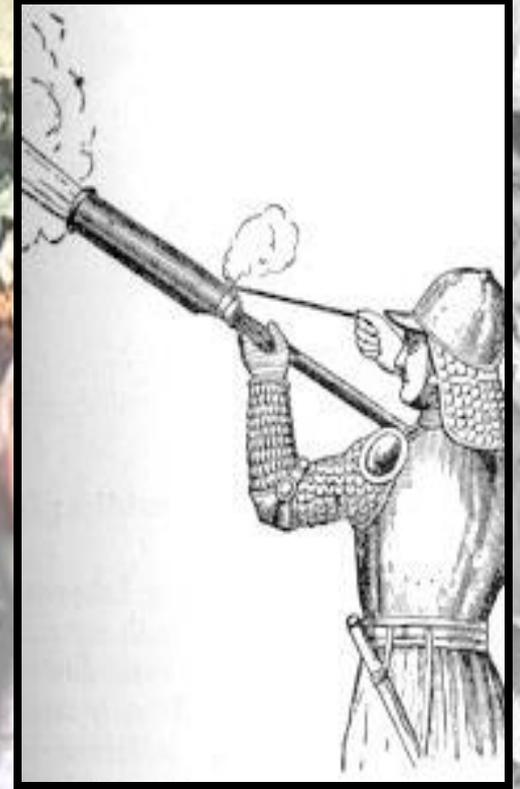


EDWARDIAN WAR:

Battle of Crécy

Using their “hand gonnies” (handguns), England held out against 16 French cavalry charges.

English losses totaled 300 KIA; French losses totaled between 5,000-10,000 KIA; battle proved knights were “out”.



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WHAT
DID WE
LEARN
TODAY?



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FAST 5: UNIT 1, LESSON 14 (MW 1.14)

QUESTION 1 

1. TBA



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FAST 5: UNIT 1, LESSON 14 (MW 1.14)

QUESTION 2 

2. TBA



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FAST 5: UNIT 1, LESSON 14 (MW 1.14)

QUESTION 3 

3. TBA



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FAST 5: UNIT 1, LESSON 14 (MW 1.14)

QUESTION 4 

4 . TBA



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FAST 5: UNIT 1, LESSON 14 (MW 1.14)

QUESTION 5 

5. TBA



-  **THINK**
-  **CHECK**
-  **SUBMIT**



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