



SARDEGNA SPEAKS ENGLISH
LINEA DI INTERVENTO 1
REALIZZAZIONE DI PROGETTI PER L'APPRENDIMENTO DELL'INGLESE
ATTRAVERSO LA METODOLOGIA CLIL

Liceo Scientifico "Europa Unita" – Porto Torres



Lesson 1: Hundred Years war

1337-1360 English victories

1360-1407 French drive English back

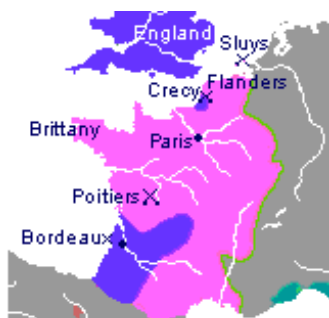
1407-1429 More English victories

1429-1453 French drive English out (except Calais)

How the long wars between France & England started.

MAP 1: Who ruled where in 1328:

English King Edward III held lands mainly in Aquitaine, the rich wine-growing province around Bordeaux in SW France.



 French King
 English King

1328

The English claim

It began in 1328, when the French king died with no children. The English king Edward III actually had a good "claim" to inherit the French throne. Edward's claim was through his French mother, Eleanor, who was the dead French king's aunt. It was usual for medieval royal families to intermarry like this, always seeking to make alliances.

The French split

French nobles faced a choice: who would give them more power and independence in their own lands - a French King in Paris who they had helped into power, or a distant English King ruling often from London?

The first faction rushed to crown a French cousin whose claim was not as good as Edward's. With their new king, they attacked Edward's lands in SW France (Aquitaine) and in 1337, Edward III declared war.

The other faction allied with Edward. Counts of Flanders tended to take England's side against France in any conflict, because of links with England in the vital wool trade. Powerful lords in other outlying regions such as Brittany and Normandy feared the ambitions of those who wanted a stronger centralised French kingdom. They allied with the English to help keep their independence.

The English "nutcracker"

Tactically Edward had a strong position, with the French caught in a "nutcracker" between Edward's lands held as Duke of Aquitaine in the south and his Flemish and other allies in the north.



SARDEGNA SPEAKS ENGLISH
LINEA DI INTERVENTO 1
REALIZZAZIONE DI PROGETTI PER L'APPRENDIMENTO DELL'INGLESE
ATTRAVERSO LA METODOLOGIA CLIL

Liceo Scientifico "Europa Unita" – Porto Torres



English win one of the first ever sea battles: the Battle of Sluys 1340

French disasters:
(1) losing control of the Channel

In 1340, the French king prepared the first blow: he assembled a great fleet, carrying an army to crush England's allies in Flanders before invading England itself.

But the English attacked and destroyed the French fleet at sea off Sluys (east of Dunkerque, in modern Holland). Both sides anchored their ships and fought something like a land battle across the wooden decks.

Edward III now controlled the Channel and was free to invade and wage war over the enemy's lands - which proved catastrophic for the people of the North. The English army was a mixed force of infantry, archers, pikemen and light cavalry - battle-hardened after successfully fighting the Welsh and Scots, and made up of well-trained and organised English mercenaries, enthusiastic supporters of his cause and eager for plunder. They proved to be the most effective army Europe had seen since the Romans.

(2) losing their finest knights at Crecy

In 1346, the English invaders were weakened by sickness and retreating to the channel ports. They took a stand on a hill at Crecy.



As the heavily armoured French knights struggled up the muddy hillside in a traditional feudal cavalry charge, they were massacred by the English infantry and archers - a lesson they did not learn.

English slaughter French knights at the Battle of Crecy 1346

(3) losing Calais, which gave England a base in N.France

Edward III then besieged Calais. After a year, the inhabitants were starving - but under medieval tradition, they would expect to be killed if the attackers succeeded, because they had fought back. Six leading citizens offered their own lives if Edward III would spare the rest of the townsfolk.

His queen took pity on them, and asked if the brave burghers could also be spared if the town surrendered. The citizens of Calais were permitted to leave their town without further bloodshed; their homes were given to new English settlers, who made Calais into a fortified English stronghold - a base for military expeditions into France and the near-Continent for the next two centuries.



SARDEGNA SPEAKS ENGLISH
LINEA DI INTERVENTO 1
REALIZZAZIONE DI PROGETTI PER L'APPRENDIMENTO DELL'INGLESE
ATTRAVERSO LA METODOLOGIA CLIL



Liceo Scientifico "Europa Unità" – Porto Torres



The capture of Calais (L to R):

1. *Edward III besieges the town in 1347*
2. *Calais Town Hall with its spectacular belfry, and the famous statue of the Six Burghers by Rodin.*
3. *In 1349, the French tried to retake Calais - despite sickness, the English defenders beat them off.*

Misery and the Black Death



The first half of the Hundred Years War proved as catastrophic for the North as well as the rest of France.

Destructive fighting disrupted the economy: there were appalling plagues (at least a third of the population of both England and France died in 1348 in the Black Death), and violent and bloody revolts in which peasants looted nobles' houses and castles.

Soldiers looting a captured town



French defeat and creation of the Franc

Peace was declared in 1360. The English won a massive victory at Poitiers (1356), capturing the French King Jean le Bon. He was released for a ransom paid in gold coins called "franc-or" - "free gold".* He agreed to end the fighting, and to leave the English in control of large areas in western France - as well as Calais.

** Francs became the official national money of France at the French Revolution 1789, until the euro (2002).*

Reverses for the English

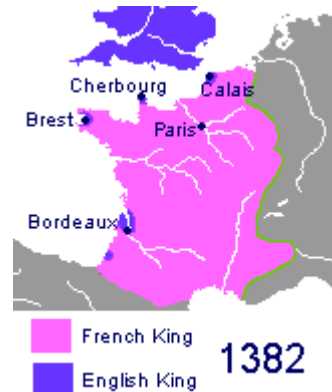
The peace allowed the French King to establish more control. In 1369 the Count of Flanders died, and the French king, Charles V, had - for the time being - driven the English from their early conquests in the north of France. He broke the Anglo-Flemish alliance, by forcing the Count's only child, Marguerite of Flanders, to marry his brother Philippe, Duke of Burgundy. The marriage joined the Low Countries in the north with Burgundy in the east. After a few skirmishes, Flanders acquiesced.

	<p style="text-align: center;">SARDEGNA SPEAKS ENGLISH LINEA DI INTERVENTO 1 REALIZZAZIONE DI PROGETTI PER L'APPRENDIMENTO DELL'INGLESE ATTRAVERSO LA METODOLOGIA CLIL</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Liceo Scientifico "Europa Unita" – Porto Torres</p>	
---	---	---

The dying English king Edward III had hoped to strengthen the Anglo-Flemish alliance by marrying the sought-after heiress to his fifth son - instead his ally was now controlled by France. As the English grew weaker, Philippe brought the whole area of Flanders firmly under his control. It remained Burgundian for four reigns of French kings.



1381 Peasants' Revolt in England: Richard II meets the Kentish rebels led by Wat Tyler



MAP 2: By 1382, Richard II has lost most of the French lands won by his grandfather Edward III

English Peasants Revolt 1381

Young Richard II faced an English Peasants' Revolt in 1381. - fuelled by bitter resentment of the unfair Poll Tax raised to pay for the costly French wars.

The French took advantage of English weakness. Having driven the English out of all but Calais and a few other strongholds in France (see Map 2), the French struck across the Channel, helped by Spanish warships based in Rouen.

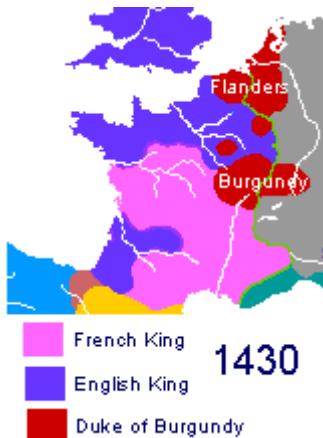
Savage French raids

In savage raids in the 1380s, the French briefly captured the Isle of Wight, and burned south coast towns like Sandwich, Winchelsea and Gravesend. In Kent, Canterbury and Dover hurriedly build town walls. Bodiam Castle was built to protect Sussex. The English knew the French had gathered a big fleet; and expected an invasion in 1386.

...then Burgundy splits with the French crown

French success did not last! In 1380 the French king Charles V was succeeded by his son, Charles VI, who sadly became insane. He had no children, and a feud developed over who should take over.

In 1407 the French royal family divided into two camps - the Armagnacs (Maison d'Orleans) and the Burgundians. Their feud plunged France into civil war. The powerful Duke of Burgundy failed to win the French crown, but decided to set up his own empire instead.



MAP 3: 1430 - the height of English power in France. The Duke of Burgundy, allied with the English has captured Joan of Arc.



SARDEGNA SPEAKS ENGLISH
LINEA DI INTERVENTO 1
REALIZZAZIONE DI PROGETTI PER L'APPRENDIMENTO DELL'INGLESE
ATTRAVERSO LA METODOLOGIA CLIL

Liceo Scientifico "Europa Unita" – Porto Torres



1415 Azincourt - the height of English power

The English took advantage of French divisions to invade Normandy again. In 1415 Henry V, king of England, was returning towards Calais when the French army, superior in number, caught up with him at Azincourt. This resulted in another annihilation like Crecy, English archers wiped out the flower of the French nobility.

After this victory, Henry V conquered the north and west of France (see Map 3) - very nearly succeeding in achieving his grandfather Edward III's ambitions.

Burgundy expands in the North...

Allied again with England, the Duke of Burgundy conquered the county of Boulogne, then Hainaut and the bishopric of the Cambrésis.

...and Henry V prepares his coronation in Paris

While the weak French king cowered south of Paris in the small remaining part of his kingdom. In 1420 he signed the Treaty of Troyes with Henry V., agreeing to English rule over N France, and that Henry would inherit the crown of France on his death - to run the two countries as a dual kingdom.

Joan of Arc - the French fight back



In 1429, Joan of Arc began her quest to unite the French behind the future Charles VII and drive the English out of France. She relieved the siege of Orleans, and led the Dauphin to be crowned at Rheims in 1429.

But Joan was captured by Burgundian troops and handed over to the English. They burnt her as a witch (for wearing men's clothes), at English-held Rouen in 1431. English Henry VI was crowned king of France in Paris.

Jeanne d'Arc - a peasant girl inspired by "voices of angels" rouses the demoralised French troops and saves Orléans from an English siege

However Joan had inspired a French revival. With a well-organised disciplined army, the French king Charles VII now had the war-weary English on the run.

In 1435 Charles VII bribed Philippe le Bon, Duke of Burgundy, to break the alliance with the English in exchange for Ponthieu. Only four years later, though, he re-established the important wool trade relations with England and the Flemish economy took off again.



SARDEGNA SPEAKS ENGLISH
LINEA DI INTERVENTO 1
REALIZZAZIONE DI PROGETTI PER L'APPRENDIMENTO DELL'INGLESE
ATTRAVERSO LA METODOLOGIA CLIL

Liceo Scientifico "Europa Unità" – Porto Torres



Driving the English out of France



One by one, Charles VII besieged and captured the remaining English strongholds.

With the capture of Bordeaux (1453), the English had lost all their French lands except Calais. (see Map 4)

1450 - French king captures Cherbourg, England's last stronghold in Normandy - ending the link from 1066

That was really the end of the One Hundred Years war so far as England was concerned , though a formal treaty to end the war between England and France was only signed in 1475.