



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 4: 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. 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.

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, the French struck across the Channel, helped by Spanish warships based in Rouen.

Read the sentences and tick the correct true/false box	T	F
1. Jean le Bon was the winner of the Poitiers battle of 1356		
2. Peace allowed the king of France to have more control over his territory		
3. At the death of the Count of Flanders the English were still in the territories they had conquered in at the beginning of the war.		
4. Marguerite of Flanders became the French king's sister-in-law		
5. Edward III was strongly weakened by the marriage Flanders-Burgundy		
6. Philippe of Burgundy had to face some small revolts, but in the end Flanders were entirely controlled by the French.		
7. Flanders were directly under the power of the King of France.		
8. England profited to become stronger		
9. The English Poll Tax raised to pay the war was considered favourably by the British		
10. The French king attacked England outside his territory		



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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.

1415 Agincourt - 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 them 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 - 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 Cambr sis.

...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.

Read the text and answer the questions

1. Why did the English fortified their coast cities?
2. What were they expecting?
3. Why didn't the French success last?
4. What caused the feud between Armagnacs and Burgundians?
5. Who won in the end?
6. Which was the English reaction?
7. What happened at Azincourt?
8. Which was the result of this terrible battle?
9. Which was the alliance position of the French Duke of Burgundy?
10. What was agreed with the Treaty of Troyes?



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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 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. However Joan had inspired a French revival. With a well-organized 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.

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. 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. Charles VII's son, Louis XI (1461-1483) now fought to assert his power over the mighty nobles - especially the Duke of Burgundy....

Task

Use all information that seem important to you to build up your slides in a Power Point presentation.