



THE HUNDRED YEARS WAR

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The End of Chivalry

1337-1453



The Hundred Years War is the name of a series of wars between England and France, due to the attempts of English kings to take power by force of arms in France.

The immediate reason for the war was the struggle for sovereignty over Aquitaine and claims of Edward III to the French throne.

On mother's side he was a grandson of the French king, and Charles IV, who ruled in France, died, leaving no direct heirs, and putting an end to the dynasty of Capet.

In fact, the war lasted almost 116 years without a break.

Crowned in 1328 the French King Philip of Valois (the founder of a new dynasty) confiscated Aquitaine, which was possession of England after his marriage in 1152 Henry II to Eleanor of Aquitaine. In response, Edward III invaded France in 1338, won the naval battle at Slëyse in 1340 and land battles of Crecy (1346) and Calais (1347). At the Battle of Poitiers (1356), his son Edward the Black Prince captured heir John Philip II. At the Treaty of Bretigny he was released for a ransom of 50 thousand. Pounds, and England received large areas in the south-west of France, giving up its claim to the crown.



Philip of Valois



Eleanor of Aquitaine



Edward III



Edward the Black Prince

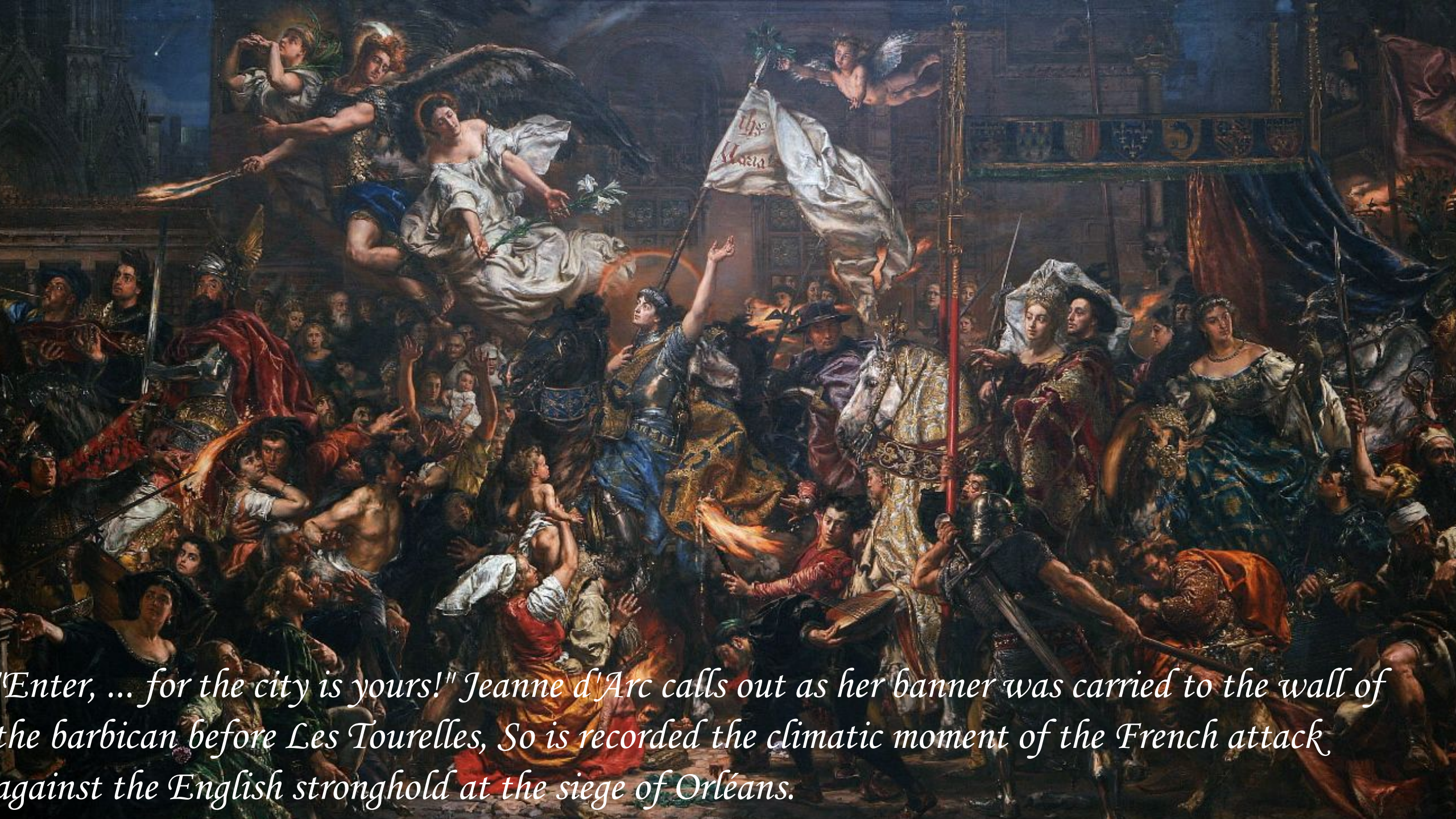
However, France is gradually gaining ground, and in the reign of Edward's successor Richard II of England took away almost all the possessions on the continent. She retains only Calais and Bordeaux, which prevented conclude a lasting peace. Henry V again laid claim to the French throne, took Harfleur, and in 1415 won a brilliant victory at Agincourt. Four years later he invaded Normandy, and later the entire northern France, including Paris. At the Treaty of Troyes (1420) Charles VI French (Mad) made his heir is not his son, and Henry V of England, who married the daughter of the French king to Catherine. But the English king died before the test - in 1422 at the age of 35 years, the regents and his young son came into the fight with Charles VII.



His victory secured Joan of Arc, which has raised the morale of the French, took off in the 1429 siege of Orleans and won a number of unexpected victories. By 1450, France has regained almost all the land captured by the British, and in 1453, their last stronghold in the south-west of the country - Bordeaux. This war ended, although Calais became the French



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ENGLAND LOSS

400 warriors

From 5 700

FRANCE LOSS

8 000 – died
2 000 --
captured

From 25 000

