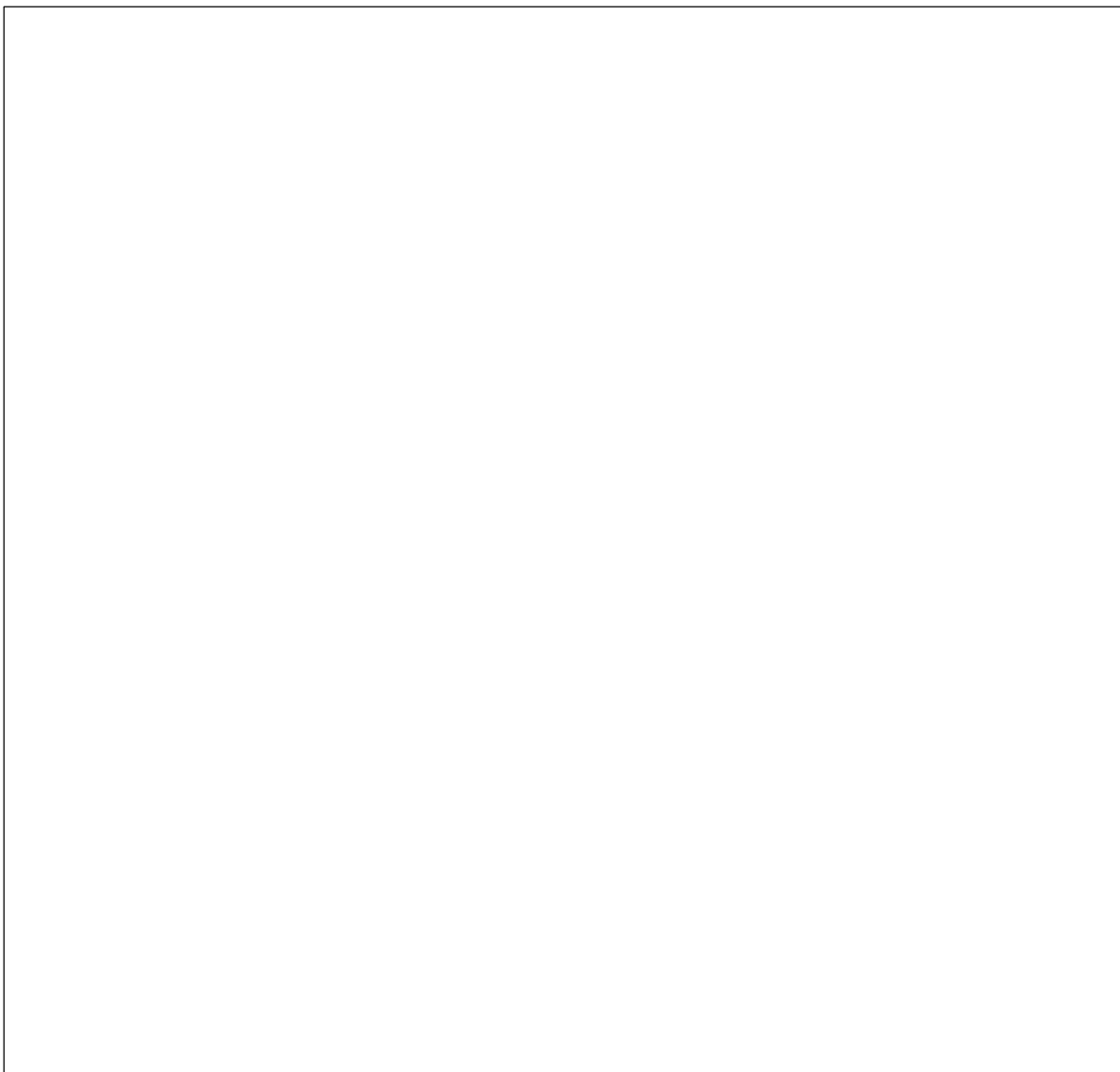


Events of the Hundred Years' War: dual coding revision activity

- 1) Highlight the key info for each battle / set of events
- 2) Use the box below each set of info to create a diagram / image to summarise the main events or changes

Battle of Calais: Edward's next objective was the strategically important port of Calais and by **Sept 1346** his forces reached the imposing outer defences of the town. After initial attempts to enter the town failed, Edward decided upon a siege as the best way to achieve his objective.

French attempts to supply the population by sea were gradually blocked by the English and by **June 1347** the situation was desperate. Philip proved himself to be an inadequate leader, half-heartedly sending a relief force that upon seeing the strength of the English position, withdrew a short distance. The town finally surrendered in August, after which Edward removed almost all the inhabitants replacing them with English.



Events following Crecy and Calais: Edward III was now clearly in the ascendency, helped by the defeat of the Scots at the Battle of Neville's Cross and the capture of King David in the same year. However, the war now petered out into occasional skirmishes as its financial demands took their toll. The coming of the Black Death to Europe also reduced the ability of the sides to wage war and weariness set in.

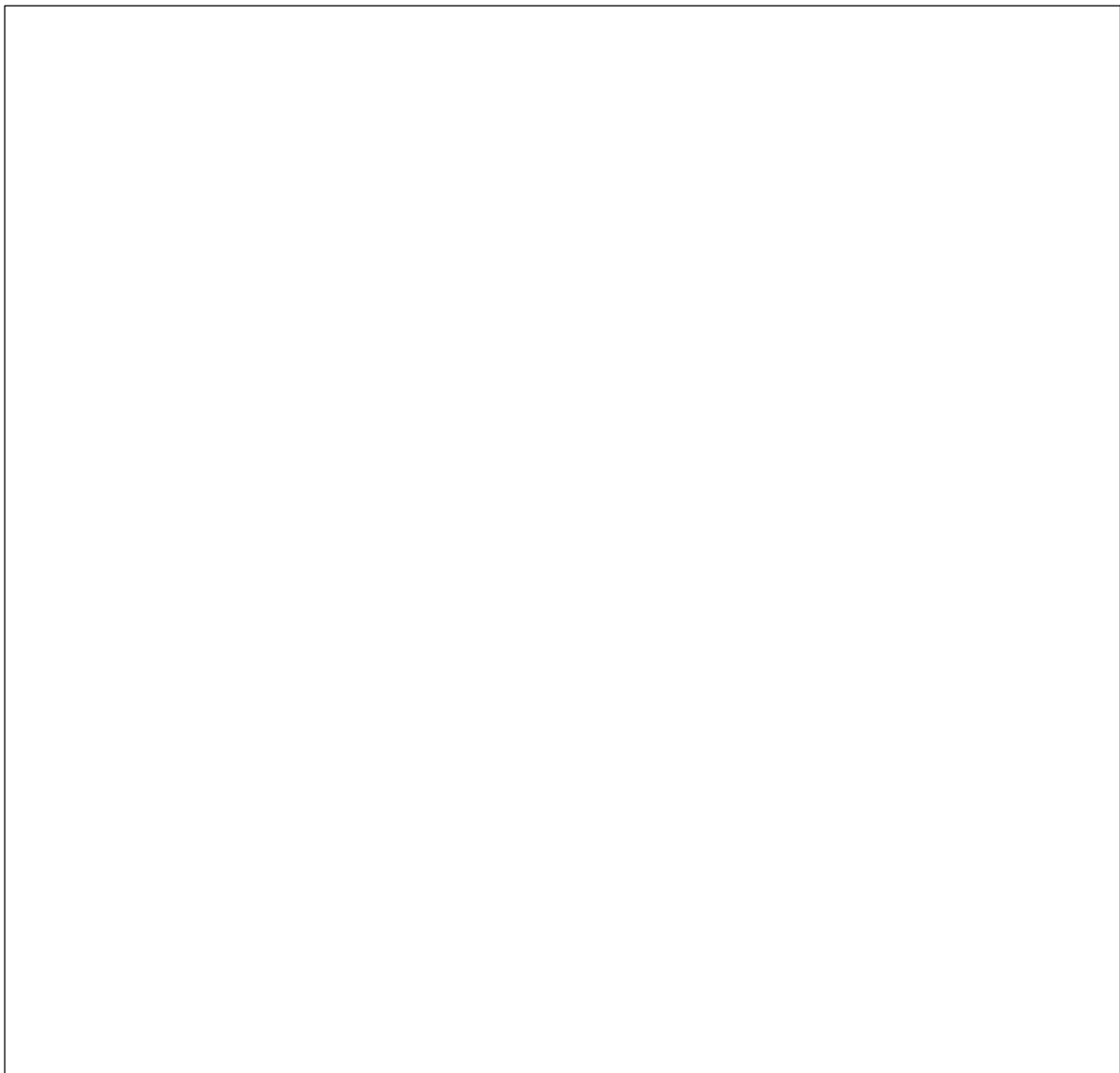
The ensuing years were spent strengthening the English position in Gascony, but it was certain that Edward had not intended to come to terms with the French, even after the **death of Philip VI in 1350**. Edward's son, the Black Prince was now a man and had ambitions of his own and in **1355** he went to Gascony with a small army, leading an extremely destructive chevauchee through the South of France. This was followed in **1356** with another great chevauchee in central France, principally against the city of Bourges. This time however, the English were pursued by a large French force under **Philip's successor, King John II**, who caught up with the English at Poitiers in September.



Battle of Poitiers, 1356: The English once again adopted the tactics used at Crecy ten years earlier and adopted a defensive position with archers in the front and knights in the rear. King John attempted to send his best cavalry force to break through a hedge which separated them from the English, but it was cut to pieces by English longbow fire.

French infantry attacks followed, led by John's son, the Dauphin (meaning heir to the throne), but they withdrew which confused the next infantry wave who fled.

The third French division under the King himself rushed into attack but were outflanked and overwhelmed. King John was captured and the result was a disaster for the French who also lost many important nobles, either captured or killed.



After Poitiers: French fortunes following the defeat at Poitiers deteriorated further. In the absence of his father, the nineteen year old Dauphin was faced with internal squabbles as chaos became rife within the French kingdom. A major peasant rebellion took place in 1358 and groups of soldiers roamed the kingdom plundering at will. It was from this position of weakness that the French sought to open peace negotiations that would eventually culminate in the Treaty of Bretigny.



The Treaty of Bretigny: This was the high point of English success during the fourteenth century and even though its terms were harsh to the French, was generally welcomed in France given the suffering and turmoil that had engulfed the country – they simply couldn't afford to carry on fighting.

The **1360** Treaty ended the first phase of the war, but failed to establish a lasting peace. Under the terms the English were granted control over several areas of southwest France without having to do homage for them. Edward in turn renounced his claim to the French throne.

It was agreed that a ransom of three million gold coins would be paid for the release of the captured French King John. Although John was released in order to raise the money whilst hostages were kept in England, he failed to do so and returned to England where he died in captivity in 1364. However, neither side honoured the terms and by 1369 war erupted again.

