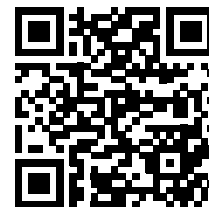


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Diplomacy in the Hundred Years' War



In the 14th and 15th centuries, the _____ of England and France were locked in a series of conflicts known as the Hundred Years' War. The cause of this prolonged _____ was not only the claim to the French throne by the English monarch but also disputes over _____ in France that were under English control. Diplomacy played a crucial role in shaping the course of the _____, as both sides sought allies to strengthen their positions.

The Pope often tried to mediate between the two _____, hoping to end the violence through negotiation rather than battle. However, these _____ were largely unsuccessful, as neither side was willing to concede their claims. The war saw the rise of _____ in both England and France, with each country rallying its people with the promise of _____ and the defense of the homeland.

England formed alliances with various European _____, including the Duchy of Burgundy, which controlled a significant portion of French territory. These _____ were critical in maintaining English holdings in France and in securing victories on the _____. However, the tide of war turned when the French crown started to forge its own _____, most notably with Scotland, in a pact known as the "Auld Alliance."

The use of diplomacy was not limited to seeking _____ but also involved strategic marriages and treaties that aimed to solidify relationships or neutralize potential _____. For instance, the marriage between Henry V of England and Catherine of Valois, the daughter of the King of _____, was intended to legitimize English claims to the French throne.

Despite the efforts at peaceful _____, the war continued for over a century, with periods of active combat punctuated by truces and diplomatic _____. The conflict fundamentally changed the political landscape of Europe, demonstrating the power of _____ and alliances in medieval warfare. It also highlighted the limitations of such approaches when confronted with deep-seated _____ and the ambitions of monarchs. The Hundred Years' War eventually ended with the French expulsion of the English from all French territories except _____, marking a significant shift in the balance of power in Europe.

alliances

powers

war

battlefield

nationalism

Calais

struggle

negotiations

territories

alliances

resolutions

threats

diplomacy

allies

nations

efforts

rivalries

France

glory

Kingdoms