

name: \_\_\_\_\_

class: \_\_\_\_\_

date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Feudal Levies in the Hundred Years' War



During the Hundred Years' War, the \_\_\_\_\_ of feudal levies played a pivotal role in how armies were assembled and fought. Kings from both \_\_\_\_\_ and England relied heavily on this system to gather soldiers for their campaigns. A feudal levy was essentially a \_\_\_\_\_ to arms, where nobles were required to provide a certain number of \_\_\_\_\_, based on the lands they held under the king's patronage. These troops were often \_\_\_\_\_, supported by foot soldiers and archers, who came from the lower \_\_\_\_\_ of medieval society. The knights, owing their allegiance to their lords, were well \_\_\_\_\_ in combat and wore heavy armor, making them formidable opponents on the \_\_\_\_\_. However, as the war progressed, the limitations of relying solely on feudal \_\_\_\_\_ became apparent. The long duration and vast scale of the conflict required more \_\_\_\_\_ than the feudal system could supply. Consequently, both nations started to \_\_\_\_\_ mercenaries to fill their ranks, marking a shift towards more professional standing \_\_\_\_\_. This transition was significantly influenced by the English longbowmen, who demonstrated the \_\_\_\_\_ of well-trained and equipped commoners in battle. The decline of feudal levies also highlighted the changing socio-economic \_\_\_\_\_, as the need for a constant military presence began to erode the traditional feudal relationships between lords and their \_\_\_\_\_. By the end of the war, the concept of feudal levies had largely been replaced by the early forms of a more modern military \_\_\_\_\_, setting the stage for the rise of national armies in Europe.

levies	landscape	troops	trained	hire	call	France	classes	soldiers
knights	armies	organization	concept	battlefield	vassals	effectiveness		