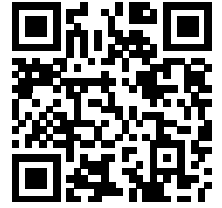


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Lancastrian Dominance in the Hundred Years' War



During the Hundred Years' War, the _____ phase marked a period of significant _____ between England and France. This era began when Henry V ascended the throne in 1413, bringing a renewed _____ strategy against the French. His most notable victory occurred at the _____ of Agincourt in 1415, where the English archers played a pivotal role. Despite being outnumbered, the _____ used longbows to defeat the French knights, showcasing the effectiveness of English _____.

Following this victory, the Treaty of Troyes in 1420 declared Henry V the heir to the French _____, uniting England and France under his leadership. However, Henry V's sudden death and the subsequent _____ of his son, Henry VI, led to challenges in maintaining control over the French territories. The French were inspired by Joan of _____, a young peasant girl who claimed to have visions instructing her to support Charles VII and reclaim France from English _____.

Her involvement significantly shifted the momentum, leading to the lifting of the siege at _____ and ultimately changing the course of the war. Despite her capture and execution by the English, Joan of Arc became a _____ of French unity and resistance. The Lancastrian phase eventually ended with the rise of the House of _____, marking the beginning of the Wars of the Roses in England. The Hundred Years' _____ continued, but the Lancastrian phase remains a testament to the complexities of medieval _____ and the impact of individual figures like Joan of Arc.

Orléans	infancy	War	Battle	symbol	tactics	throne	conflict	York
military	archers	dominance	Lancastrian	warfare	Arc			