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The Dauphin and Medieval Warfare



During the Hundred Years' War, the title of _____ referred to the eldest son of the King of France, who was the heir to the _____. This period was marked by numerous battles between France and _____. The Dauphin played a crucial role in these conflicts, often leading armies into _____. Despite his youth, he was expected to demonstrate leadership and military _____. The Dauphin's responsibilities were not just ceremonial; he was involved in planning and executing _____ to defend his future kingdom. One of the most famous Dauphins, _____, would later become King Charles VII of France, thanks in part to the support of Joan of _____. She believed that Charles was the rightful ruler of France and helped lift the siege of _____, turning the tide of the war in France's favor. The Dauphin's _____ with Joan of Arc highlighted the intersection of politics, religion, and _____ during this era. The support of the common people and the legitimacy conferred by Joan's _____ were pivotal for Charles's ascent to the throne. The challenges faced by the Dauphin were immense, including internal _____, the need to rally his subjects, and the constant threat from the English forces. The Hundred Years' _____ was a formative period for the French monarchy, and the Dauphin's role was central to the national _____ and the future of France. It taught him valuable lessons in _____, diplomacy, and resilience, shaping him into a ruler prepared for the _____ of kingship in medieval Europe.

battle	visions	Arc	throne	complexities	skills	Orléans	Dauphin	England
War	identity	warfare	Charles	relationship	disputes	governance	strategies	