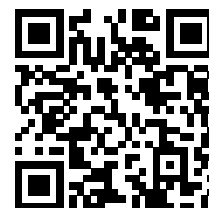


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# The Impact of Crécy in the Hundred Years' War



The Battle of \_\_\_\_\_, fought on August 26, 1346, was a significant event in the Hundred \_\_\_\_\_ War between England and France. The English army, led by King \_\_\_\_\_ III, used innovative tactics, including the extensive use of the \_\_\_\_\_. This weapon had a longer range and a higher rate of fire than the French crossbows. The \_\_\_\_\_ army, under King Philip VI, was larger in number but less organized and heavily reliant on \_\_\_\_\_. The English positioned themselves strategically on high ground, with \_\_\_\_\_ on the flanks and infantry in the center. As the French cavalry charged, they were decimated by the English \_\_\_\_\_, leading to heavy casualties. The \_\_\_\_\_ on the battlefield, caused by a recent downpour, further hindered the French cavalry's effectiveness. The \_\_\_\_\_ crossbowmen, allies of the French, were also unable to mount a significant \_\_\_\_\_ due to the rain affecting their crossbows. King Philip VI was forced to retreat, marking a decisive \_\_\_\_\_ for the English. This battle demonstrated the effectiveness of the longbow and signaled a shift in \_\_\_\_\_ warfare tactics. The victory at Crécy allowed Edward III to continue his \_\_\_\_\_ in France, culminating in the capture of the important port city of \_\_\_\_\_. The battle had long-lasting implications for both nations, influencing military \_\_\_\_\_ and the course of the Hundred Years' War.

medieval	attack	cavalry	French	Calais	archers	campaign	Years
victory	Genoese	mud	arrows	longbow	Edward	Crécy	tactics