

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

The Role of England in the Hundred Years' War



The Hundred Years' War was a series of _____ waged from 1337 to 1453, marking a pivotal era in European history. The main protagonists, _____ and France, fought over claims to the French throne, territories, and the assertion of national _____. At the heart of the conflict was the English King's claim to the French crown, leading to intermittent _____ of warfare across France. The war began under the reign of Edward III of _____, who asserted his right to the French throne, challenging the Valois line of French kings. Key battles such as _____, Poitiers, and Agincourt highlighted the military strategies and prowess of the English forces, often utilizing the _____ to devastating effect against the French knights. The war saw the emergence of notable figures, including the Black _____ and Joan of Arc, who became symbols of their respective countries' fight for _____. Despite initial English successes, the tide of war turned in favor of _____, particularly after the intervention of Joan of Arc and the subsequent rallying of French forces. The territories under English _____ began to dwindle, culminating in their expulsion from mainland France, except for the port city of _____. The conflict had profound effects on both nations, leading to significant social, political, and military _____. It accelerated the decline of feudalism, fostered national identity, and reshaped the landscape of medieval European power. The _____ finally concluded with the Treaty of Picquigny in 1475, officially ending hostilities and cementing France's _____ as a dominant power in Western Europe. The Hundred Years' War remains a testament to the complexities of medieval _____, the brutality of warfare, and the enduring nature of national rivalry.

France England changes periods politics sovereignty England control
position Crécy conflicts identities war Calais Prince longbow