The Treaty of Troyes and the Hundred Years' War



In the midst of the Hundred Years' War, a signi	ficant unfolded that would
alter the course of history between England ar	nd France. This event was the signing of the
of Troyes in 1420. T	he treaty declared King Henry V of England as the heir
to the French throne, bypassing the rightful h	eir,, the Dauphin of France.
This decision was made possible through the all	iance between Henry V and the
Queen Isabeau, who	was estranged from her son, Charles. According to the
treaty, Henry V married	, Isabeau's daughter, strengthening the bond
between England and a faction of French	·
The impact of the treaty was profound. It effect	tively disinherited Charles and recognized Henry V and
his as the legitimate	e rulers of France. This was a controversial move that
deepened the within	France. Some regions, particularly those loyal to
Charles, resisted the English and their	, leading to further conflicts. The
treaty, however, was short-lived in its effective	eness. Henry V died in 1422, followed by the
of the mad King Cha	arles VI of France a few months later, leaving their
infant son, Henry VI, as king of both	and France. This dual monarchy was
	of support for Charles, now Charles VII,
after the appearance of	of Arc.
	e, ultimately leading to the reversal of the Treaty of
Troyes' The treaty,	while initially seeming to secure English dominance in
, actually sowed the s	eeds for a renewed French unity and the eventual
expulsion of the fro	m French soil. The Treaty of Troyes remains a pivotal,
yet controversial, moment in the	of the Hundred Years' War, illustrating
the complexities of inheritance, allegiance, and	d the quest for in medieval
Europe.	
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