The Turning Point of the Hundred Years' War

In the heart of the 14th century, the Hundred Years' War between England and _____ was raging. This conflict saw many significant battles, but one of the most crucial was the Battle of _____ . It took place in 1356, led by two notable figures. On the French side was King _____ , while the English forces were commanded by Edward, the Black _____ . The English army, though outnumbered, was highly disciplined and used longbows to devastating _____ . The French, confident in their numbers, launched a direct _____ but were met with a shower of arrows that decimated their forces. The _____ , a key component of medieval warfare, was particularly affected. As the battle progressed, the _____ managed to capture King John II, a turning point in the war. This victory at Poitiers significantly weakened the French _____ and led to a period known as the Great Interregnum, during which France experienced political _____ and internal strife. The capture of the French king forced France to sign the Treaty of _____ , which ceded large territories to England and marked a high point in English medieval _____ . However, this triumph was not to last. The war continued for many more decades, witnessing ups and downs for both _____ . Ultimately, the Hundred Years' War shaped the course of European history, with the Battle of _____ being one of its defining moments.

Prince	English	France	John II	effect	sides	history	Poitiers
Brétigny	instability	cavalry	monarchy	Poitiers	assault		