king into battle
• 19th September 1356 Poitiers- Again England outnumbered but use of longbows secured them a victory and John II was captured
• Edward III moved to Reams after this victory but the siege failed and now both sides were exhausted
• Treaty- Edward got huge tracts of land in France including Calais as long as he stopped calling himself the King of France
• Edward III died and granted the Black Prince Aquitaine which he taxed too heavily led to Charles V confiscating Aquitaine and re-started the war
• Richard II only 10 years old became king when the Black Prince dies
• 1403 Civil War broke out in France and England took advantage of this situation tightening their hold on Gascony
• Henry V heightened the conflict stressing his claim to the French throne and the treachery of the French
• 25th October 1415 decisive English victory at Agincourt- Charles VI’s mental incapacity led to weak central government in France and civil war made France weak
• Treaty of Troyes 1420- England allied with the Duke of Burgundy, he enters Paris and convinced Charles VI to sign the treaty in Henry V’s favour
• Henry V is to inherit the crown of France when Charles VI dies
• Henry marries Catherine of Valois to seal the peace
• Henry has to keep fighting the Armagnac’s (now allied with Charles VI’s son Charles)
• Agincourt is really the last great battle
• 1428 turning point with the siege of Orleans 1428-29- City holds out until Joan of Arc comes to the rescue and gives the French encouragement to fight back
• In response Henry VI’s crowned King of England and two years later named King of France
• England however, began to loose ground now- now continual losses buy in England
• 1437 Henry VI declared of age but he was never going to be a viable military leader- he has inherited insanity
• More and more land falls into French lands
• 1453 small English forces meets French force who uses artillery and the English loose- English now only hold Calais
• Henry VI’s incapacity created a power vacuum- war of the roses divided England for the rest of the 16th century and essentially ended drive for land and power in France
• Final peace treaty in Picuigny in 1475

National Identity:
• Memories of Agincourt loomed so large in the collective imagination of the English
• Hundred years war created national identity in France and England
• It created an enemy- common enemy- a sense of self is created/ validated
• It didn’t have to be England at war with France- it could have been the King of England vs. the King of France and his nobles
• But more people were involved in this war that previously due to the sense of shared destiny and centralized state
• It was encouraged that god was on the side of the people
• Centralization of the state:
  o Taxation- vast amounts of money needed for the war affected people in England
  o Especially lay subsidies (tax on removals), export/ import taxes
  o Indentured (contracted) armies who work for wages
  o The taxation needed parliamentary justification- Kings crouched a war that it protected their rights and privileges and justified by doing so for the common good
  o Parliament less inclined to gain popular support and parliamentary support for tax for weak kings
  o Collecting taxes was also important could be inefficient
  o Infrastructure needed to levy and collect taxation was a big centralizing force
  o The way in which armies were raised changed over this period- used to be through feudal systems but the development of paid armies began during the hundred years’ war