

## Chapter Twelve Terms

### **Hundred Years' War:**

The Hundred Years' War, beginning in 1337, was a war fought between France and England. The war was fought over Aquitaine-controlled by the English but a fief to the French- and over who should rule after the childless Charles IV died. The French had more financial and military resources, however the English won many early battles with the use of the longbow- which, in itself, led to the decline of chivalric behavior among noble knights. The Battle of Crécy was one such example. After a break in the fighting, Henry V resumed the conflict and scored a victory at Agincourt, conquered Normandy, and attempted to gain the French crown itself. Despite an alliance with some French- mainly Burgundian and Flemish merchants and those who depended on English wool, the French resisted this English takeover. The French, with the help of Joan of Arc, turned the tide of the war and were able to get the English out of France. The war ended in 1453, although a peace treaty was never signed. The war lasted as long as it did because it was, in part, a French civil war; some barons wanted to take away some of the centralizing power of the French king. The Hundred Years' War is important because it showed a change in warfare with the English longbow and the first artillery- it also showed that chivalry and what it entailed was declining. Feelings of nationalism were also a result of the war and this also led to a step back from representative government; that is, except for the English Parliament that got more power through a parliamentary statute in 1341. It should also be noted that this will be the last major English claim in France.

### **Sources:**

1. Ariana's Presentation
2. Lecture
3. Chapter Twelve

### **Joan of Arc:**

Joan of Arc was a teenage girl who, during the Hundred Years' War, believed that she was hearing the voices of saints and thought God wanted her to help France become victorious in the Hundred Years' War in the mid-fifteenth century. She met with the dauphin, Charles, and eventually convinced him to provide her with military men. She most notably led the siege at Orléans and for helping Charles be crowned as Charles VII, King of France. Joan was eventually captured by Burgundians and sold to the English. King Charles, having no more need for her, did not try to gain her back from the English. She was eventually burned at the stake for being a witch and heretic, despite the political reasons obviously behind it. Joan of arc is important because she helped regain French territory and spurred French nationalism. Her efforts also led to Charles VII being crowned as King of France. Because of her, France did not lose the war.

### **Sources:**

1. Lecture
2. Chapter Twelve

### **Edward III:**

Edward III was the King of England in the mid and late fourteenth century and saw the beginning of the Hundred Years' War that was fought against France. He called for war after Philip VI of Valois violated the 1259 Treaty of Paris that had allowed the English king to control Aquitaine as long as he paid homage to the French king. He also rejected the decision of French barons and believed that he was the rightful ruler of France. Edward's men won many early battles through use of the longbow- which, while winning battles for England, also was not very chivalrous- most notable at the Battle of Crécy. As he was aging, he was primarily involved in the first part of the war only. Edward III is important because of his fight over French lands like Aquitaine that led to what is now known as the Hundred Years' War. By also giving more power to Parliament, like through the parliamentary statute of 1341, he set a precedent for the future in England.

### **Sources:**

1. Lecture
2. Chapter Twelve

## ❖❖AP European History❖❖

### **The Babylonian Captivity:**

The Babylonian Captivity was a period from 1309 to 1377 in which seven popes were located in Avignon, France instead of in Rome. Pope Clement V was pressured by Philip the Fair of France to move to Avignon, thus giving Philip more power over the Catholic Church. Because of this, many felt that the Catholic Church was not focusing on religion itself as much as it should have. Rome also became poorer with the pope's absence and tourism also declined. Pope Gregory XI returned the papacy to Rome but died soon after. The Babylonian Captivity is important because of its negative impact on the Roman economy and for symbolizing the weakness of the papacy. It is also important because it led to future problems, including the Great Schism.

#### **Sources:**

1. Natalie's Presentation
2. Lecture
3. Chapter Twelve

### **The Great Schism:**

The Great Schism occurred in the late fourteenth and early fifteenth centuries. After the Babylonian Captivity, the College of Cardinals was pressured into picking an Italian as the next pope. Pope Urban VI was elected and planned to reform the Catholic Church. This didn't actually occur, however. Many French cardinals disputed his legitimacy and elected their own pope, Clement VII, who resided in Avignon. There were now two popes, with the illegitimate pope known as the "antipope." Politics determined which areas supported which popes. Another pope, Alexander V, was elected in an attempt to end the Great Schism; this did not work, it should be noted. All three were deposed instead and Martin V became the one and only pope. The Great Schism is important because it showed the weakness of the Catholic Church, led to a loss of prestige, and to reform attempts like the Conciliar Movement.

#### **Sources:**

1. Natalie's Presentation
2. Lecture
3. Chapter Twelve