A Crown Contested

Trace turning points and lasting effects of the Hundred Years War.

AWH.C.12.4 "Describe the major events and lasting effects of the Hundred Years War, including the influence of Henry V and Joan of Arc."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline major events, circle their results, and write H or J beside details showing how Henry V or Joan of Arc influenced the war.

How the War Changed Course

1. The Hundred Years War began in 1337 when England's Edward III pressed a claim to the French throne, while English kings also fought to keep lands in France. It was not one unbroken fight but a series of campaigns and truces lasting until 1453. At Crécy in 1346, English archers helped defeat a larger French army. In 1356, the English captured the French king at Poitiers. The 1360 Treaty of Brétigny gave England control of extensive French lands, but later French campaigns recovered much of that territory. Early English victories had not settled who would rule France.

2. In 1415, England's Henry V renewed the invasion and won at Agincourt, where English archers helped defeat the French. Henry then conquered much of Normandy. Under the 1420 Treaty of Troyes, the French king recognized Henry as his heir, and Henry married the king's daughter. This agreement appeared to put France's crown within England's reach. Yet Henry died in 1422 before he could inherit it. His infant son was proclaimed king of both countries by England and its allies, while supporters of Charles VII rejected the treaty. The war's outcome was still in doubt.

3. In 1429, Joan of Arc, a young French peasant who said she was guided by God, helped rally French forces to lift the English siege of Orléans. She then accompanied Charles VII to Reims for his coronation, strengthening his claim to rule France. Captured by Burgundian allies of England, Joan was tried by an English-backed church court and executed in 1431. French armies continued to regain territory, and by 1453 England held only Calais on the French mainland. The war left France with a stronger monarchy and more organized royal forces, while England lost most of its French lands.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. Why did England's victories at Crécy and Poitiers not settle the struggle for France?

2. How did Henry V bring England closer to claiming France's crown, and why did his gains fail to end the war?

3. How did Joan of Arc influence both the fighting and Charles VII's claim to rule?

4. What different lasting effects did the war have on France and England?

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Write an 80 to 100 word museum label explaining how a war that seemed nearly won by England ended with a stronger French monarchy. Link at least three events, include Henry V and Joan of Arc, and name one lasting effect for each country.

A Crown Contested

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline major events, circle their results, and write H or J beside details showing how Henry V or Joan of Arc influenced the war. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Why did England's victories at Crécy and Poitiers not settle the struggle for France?	**Although England won both battles and gained extensive lands through the Treaty of Brétigny, later French campaigns recovered much of that territory.**
2	How did Henry V bring England closer to claiming France's crown, and why did his gains fail to end the war?	**Henry won at Agincourt, conquered much of Normandy, and was named heir to France in the Treaty of Troyes. He died before inheriting the crown, and Charles VII's supporters rejected the treaty.**
3	How did Joan of Arc influence both the fighting and Charles VII's claim to rule?	**She helped rally French forces to lift the siege of Orléans and accompanied Charles to his coronation at Reims, which strengthened his claim.**
4	What different lasting effects did the war have on France and England?	**France emerged with a stronger monarchy and more organized royal forces. England lost most of its French lands.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

At Agincourt in 1415, Henry V won a major victory, but battlefield success did not settle the war. The Treaty of Troyes named him heir to France, yet he died before inheriting the crown, and Charles VII's supporters resisted. In 1429, Joan of Arc helped lift the siege of Orléans and accompanied Charles to his coronation, strengthening his claim. French forces later retook most English-held land. By 1453, France had a stronger monarchy and more organized royal forces, while England had lost nearly all its territory on the French mainland.

Accept other accurate event links supported by the passage. Strong museum labels explain how an apparent English advantage gave way to French gains, rather than simply listing events.