

## Chapter 14.4 – The Hundred Years’ War and the Plague

### 1. Setting the Stage

- a. Disasters filled Europe in the 1300’s
  - i. The thriving Church would face a huge division
  - ii. A deadly epidemic will kill a large percent of the population that the structure of the economy would change
  - iii. Struggles for the throne of France and England will lead to wars which lead change the structure of both governments

### 2. A Church Divided

- a. Pope and King Collide
  - i. In 1300, Pope Boniface VIII tried to enforce his \_\_\_\_\_ on Kings
    1. When Philip IV of France asserted his authority over French Bishops, Boniface claimed that that all kings must obey him
    2. 1303, Philip held Boniface prisoner and was going to be put on trial in France
      - a. Boniface was eventually rescued but died soon after
    3. After this event the \_\_\_\_\_ was never able to force the \_\_\_\_\_ to obey

#### b. Avignon and the Western Schism

- i. In 1305, Philip IV persuaded the College of Cardinals to choose a French archbishop as new pope
  1. \_\_\_\_\_ – newly elected pope moved from Rome to \_\_\_\_\_ in France
    - a. Popes would stay here for 69 years
- ii. The move to Avignon \_\_\_\_\_ more and when reformers wanted to move the papacy back to Rome it caused more problems
  1. Pope Gregory XI died in 1378 in Rome so the College of Cardinals decided to choose a new pope in Rome
    - a. Italians wanted an Italian pope who would return to Rome
  2. \_\_\_\_\_ became the new pope
    - a. This was a bad choice as Urban had a passion for reform and his arrogant personality caused the cardinals to elect another pope – Clement VII who spoke French
- iii. With 2 popes in charge, each saw the other as a \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ each other
  1. The French pope lived in Avignon and the Italian pope lived in Rome
  2. This led to a split in the Church known as the Western Schism – \_\_\_\_\_
- iv. \_\_\_\_\_ – 1414 – attempted to end the Western Schism and get rid of not only 2 popes but a 3<sup>rd</sup> who was elected earlier by a council on Pisa

1. The council and the Holy Roman Emperor forced the 3 popes to resign
2. \_\_\_\_\_ – 1417 – is picked as new pope and ended the Western Schism

**c. Scholars Challenge Church Authority**

- i. \_\_\_\_\_ – an Englishman who challenged the Church
  1. By saying \_\_\_\_\_, not the \_\_\_\_\_, was head of the \_\_\_\_\_
  2. He believed that the \_\_\_\_\_ shouldn't own \_\_\_\_\_
  3. He taught that the \_\_\_\_\_ and not the pope was the \_\_\_\_\_ for Christian life
- ii. \_\_\_\_\_ – influenced by Wycliffe, taught that the authority of the \_\_\_\_\_ was higher than the \_\_\_\_\_
  1. He was excommunicated in 1412 and in 1414 he was taken by Church leaders, tried as a heretic and burned at the stake in 1415

*Why did Pope Clement V move from Rome to Avignon in France?*

*How did John Wycliffe's beliefs further weaken the power of the Pope?*

**3. The Bubonic Plague Strikes**

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ – an epidemic that struck, Asia, North Africa, and Europe in the 1300s
  - i. Also called the \_\_\_\_\_ because of the purplish or black spots it produced on the skin
- b. Origins and Impact of the Plague**
  - i. Began in \_\_\_\_\_ and traveled along \_\_\_\_\_ into the Muslim world and eventually came to Europe from Genoese \_\_\_\_\_ who carried goods to Sicily
- c. The plague took about 4 years to spread to almost all parts of Europe, resulting in some towns and cities to lose between 2/3 to 3/4 of their population
  - i. Almost 25 million people in Europe died and many more millions in North Africa and Asia
- d. Effects of the Plague**
  - i. Town \_\_\_\_\_
  - ii. Trade \_\_\_\_\_ and prices \_\_\_\_\_

- iii. The serfs \_\_\_\_\_ in search of better wages
- iv. Nobles fiercely resisted peasant demands for high wages, causing \_\_\_\_\_
- v. \_\_\_\_\_ were blamed for bringing the plague
- vi. The \_\_\_\_\_ suffered a \_\_\_\_\_ when prayers failed to stop the plague and \_\_\_\_\_ abandoned their duties

*Why might the plague have divided rather than united people?*

#### **4. The Hundred Years' War**

- a. France and England started battled each other on French soil for just over a century
- b. \_\_\_\_\_ – When the last Capetian king died without a successor, Edward III of England, as grandson of Philip IV, claimed the right to the \_\_\_\_\_
  - i. This war started by Edward in 1337 and did not finish until 1453

#### **c. The Longbow Changes Warfare**

- i. The Hundred Years' War brought about a significant \_\_\_\_\_
- ii. The \_\_\_\_\_ introduced the \_\_\_\_\_ and demonstrated its power in three significant battles – Crecy, Poitiers, and Agincourt
  - 1. Battle of Crecy – 1346 – the English army, including longbowmen, was outnumbered 3 to 1 by the French army which included knights and archers
    - a. The French knights believed they were invincible and attacked
    - b. The English longbowmen shot off their arrows, causing panic amongst French archers and unhorsing the knights
      - i. Due to the heavy armor the knights had trouble getting up and the English with long knives or swords killed the helpful knights
      - ii. More than a 1/3 of the French army was killed
  - 2. Battle of Poitiers – the English repeated the same thing 10 years later
  - 3. Battle of Agincourt – 1415 – the 3<sup>rd</sup> successful victory for the \_\_\_\_\_ which spelled doom for \_\_\_\_\_

#### **d. Joan of Arc**

- i. 1420 – The French and English sign a treaty stating that Henry V would inherit the French Crown after the death of French king Charles VI
- ii. \_\_\_\_\_ – a peasant girl who felt moved by God to rescue France from its English conquerors

1. At age 13 she believed she heard voices from saints who urged her to drive the English out and give the French crown to its rightful heir
2. 1429 – Joan led the French army into battle at a fort city near \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. After a hard fought battle, the French started to retreat when suddenly Joan and a few soldiers stormed the fort which inspired the rest of the French army to do
  - b. Joan and the French army broke the siege and gained victory and Orleans
3. 1429 – after the victory, Joan persuaded Charles, the son of Charles VI to go to Reims where he would be crowned \_\_\_\_\_ – Charles VII
4. 1430 – Joan is captured by the Burgundians, an English ally, and is turned over to English authorities
  - a. She is then turned over to Church authorities to stand trial
  - b. She was not rescued by Charles VII and she was condemned a witch for hearing voices and burned at the stake 1431

**e. Impact of the Hundred Year's War**

- i. The war finally ended in 1453 with each side experiencing major changes
- ii. A feeling of \_\_\_\_\_ emerged in England and France
  1. People saw the king as a \_\_\_\_\_, fighting for the glory of \_\_\_\_\_, not simply a feudal lord
- iii. The power and prestige of the \_\_\_\_\_ monarch increased
- iv. The \_\_\_\_\_ suffered a period of internal conflicts known as the War of Roses, in which noble houses fought for the throne
- v. Some believe the end of the war marked the end of the \_\_\_\_\_
  1. Religious \_\_\_\_\_ and the code of \_\_\_\_\_ crumpled
  2. The Age of Faith died slower because of the \_\_\_\_\_, scandalous display of wealth by the \_\_\_\_\_, and discrediting of the \_\_\_\_\_ during the \_\_\_\_\_

*Why was the longbow such an effective weapon?*