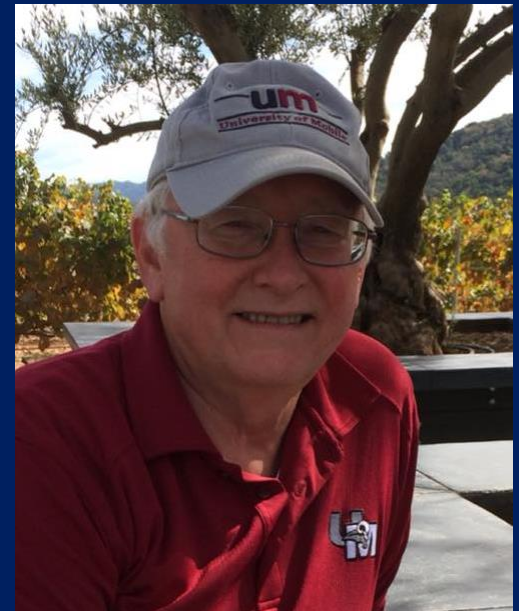




Chapter 11-B

Crises and Disintegration in the Fourteenth Century



Wayne E. Sirmon

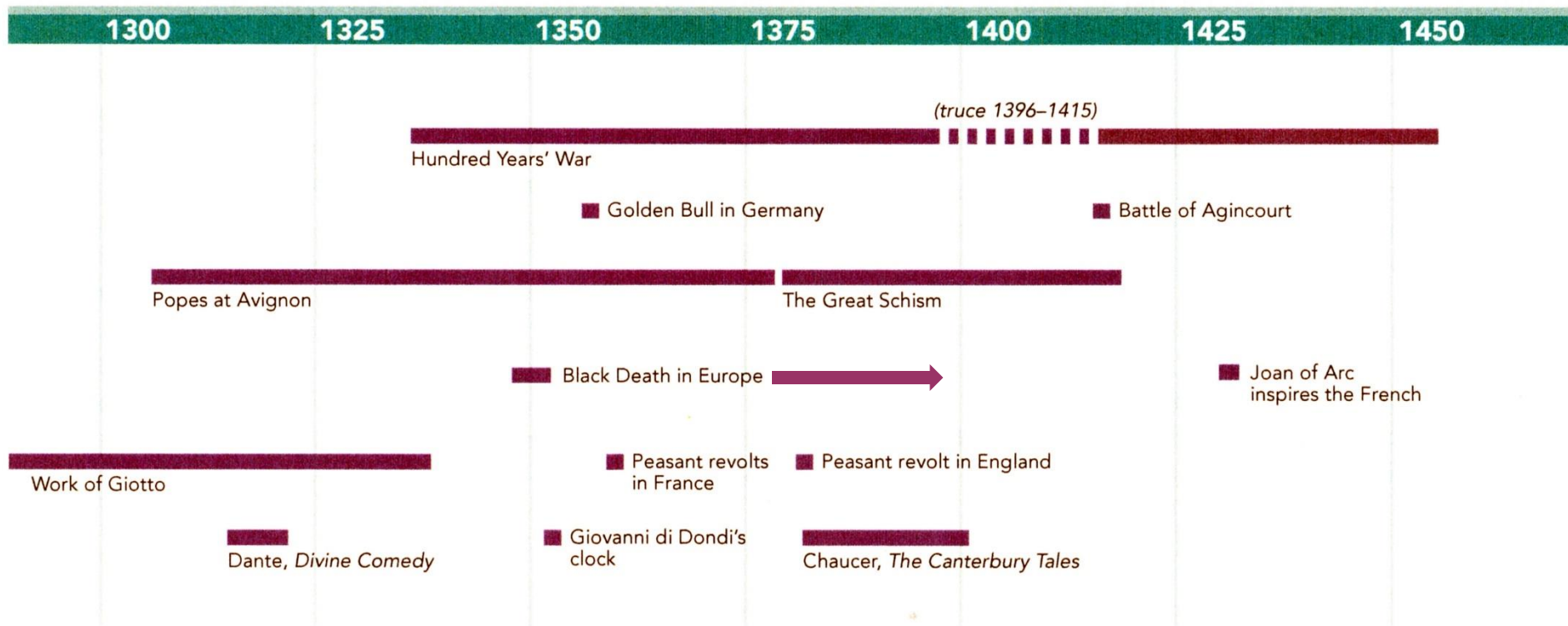
HI 101 – Western Civilization

HI-101 Western Civilization I

Oct. 29	On-Line Quiz (Ch. 11)
Oct. 31	Article Three – DUE
Nov. 3	On-Line Quiz (Ch. 12) – <i>Friday</i>
Nov. 6	Review Session (TBD)
Nov. 7	Exam Three (Ch. 9-12)
Nov. 12	On-Line Quiz (Ch. 13)
Nov. 16	Article Approval (if needed)
Nov 21 & 23	Thanksgiving Holidays
Nov. 30	Article Review Four (if needed) - DUE

Chapter 11 – *Crisis and Disintegration*

CHAPTER TIMELINE



Chapter 11 – Crisis and Disintegration

“Political Instability”

What a nice way to say...

Hundred Years' War

1337–1453 (116 years)

On again, off again war between
England and France

Taking breaks for the Black Death
And putting down local revolts



Chapter 11 – *Crisis and Disintegration*

“Political Instability”

What a nice way to say...

Hundred Years’ War

1337–1453 (116 years)



1. Feudal relationship between kings of France and England
2. Growing English commercial dominance in Flanders
3. French influence in Scotland and support to the Scots



Chapter 11 – *Crisis and Disintegration*

Hundred Years' War

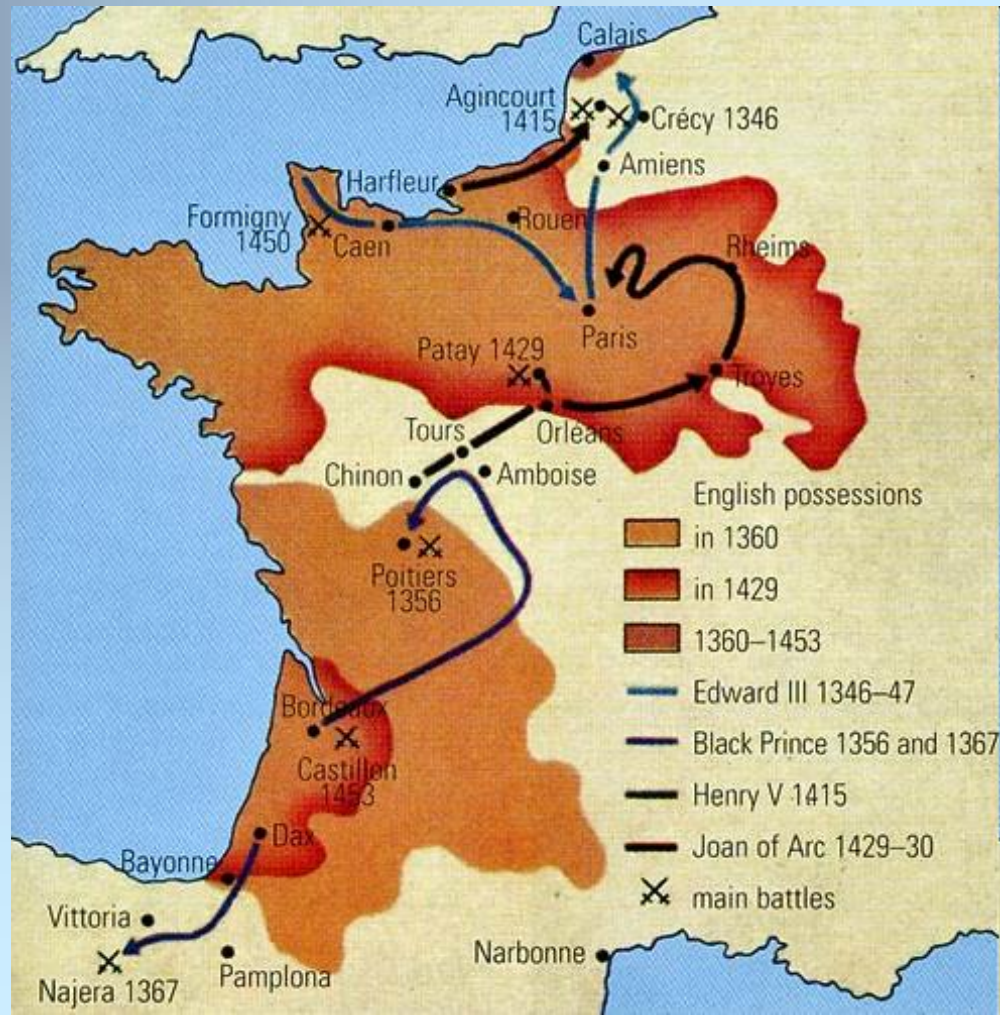
1337–1453 (116 years)

Key Battles

Crecy – 1346

Poitiers – 1356

Agincourt - 1415



Chapter 11 – *Crisis and Disintegration*

Key Battles

Crecy

26 August 1346

“Robinhood” wins



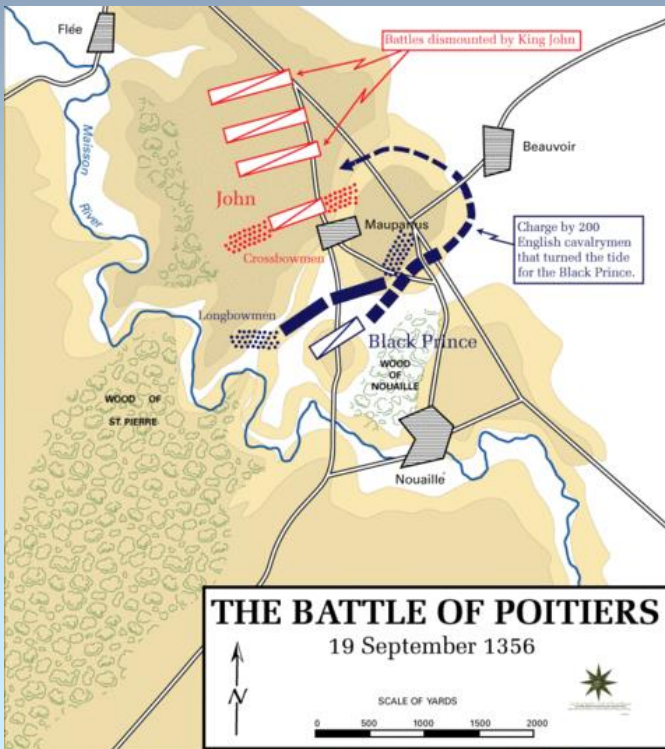
Belligerents	
 Kingdom of England	 Kingdom of France
 Allied knights from the Holy Roman Empire and	 Genoese Mercenaries
 Denmark	 Kingdom of Navarre
	 Kingdom of Bohemia
	 Kingdom of Majorca
Commanders and leaders	
Edward III of England	Philip VI of France +
Edward, the Black Prince	King John of Bohemia †
Strength	
4,000 knights/men at arms	6,000 crossbowmen
7,000 longbowmen	29,000 knights/men at arms + <i>[citation needed]</i>
5,000 spearmen	
5 cannons	
Casualties and losses	
2 knights killed	11 Noblemen killed
Several hundred killed	1,542 Knights killed
	2,300 Genoese
	Crossbowmen killed
	Several thousand infantry killed

Chapter 11 – Crisis and Disintegration

Key Battles

Poitiers

19 September 1356



English capture French King John II. He was a prisoner for 4 years, ransomed for 3 million francs, and 83 hostages

Date 19 September 1356
Location Near Nouaillé-Maupertuis, south of Poitiers, France
Result Decisive English Victory

Belligerents

 Kingdom of England
 Kingdom of France
 Duchy of Gascony

Commanders and leaders

Edward, the Black Prince
 Jean III de Grailly, captal de Buch
 John II of France (P.O.W.)
 Dauphin Charles
 Prince Philip

Strength

1,000 archers	3,000 crossbowmen
6,000 foot soldiers [1]	500 knights
	17,000 foot soldiers [1]

Casualties and losses

Minimal, a few hundred	2,500 killed or wounded [1]
	2,000 captured
	Including:
	John II
	17 lords
	13 counts
	5 viscounts
	100 + knights

Chapter 11 – *Crisis and Disintegration*

Key Battles


Agincourt
25 October 1415

St. Crispin's Day



English defeats larger French army. This allowed English to escape to coast.

The large number of French nobles killed forced France to delay further military operations for 2 years.

Belligerents	
 England	 France
Commanders and leaders	
Henry V of England	Charles d'Albret †
Strength	
6,000 ^[1] 5/8 longbow archers, 1/8 dismounted knights and men-at-arms in heavy armour.	36,000 ^[3] Approximately 10,000 knights and men-at-arms (of which approximately 1,200 were mounted), unknown thousands of other infantry, crossbowmen and archers.
Or approximately 1,500 men-at-arms, 7,000 archers for a total of approximately 8,500. Approximately 1,500 military servants ^[2] (See also Numbers at Agincourt.)	Or approximately 10,000 knights and men-at-arms (of which approximately 1,400 were mounted), unknown thousands of other infantry, crossbowmen and archers, for a total of between 12,000–15,000.

Chapter 11 – Crisis and Disintegration

100 years of French Kings defeated

1 year of victory by an
Illiterate, teenage girl

Visions at age 12

Led army at 17 (April, 1429 - March 1430)

Burned at stake at 19 (May 30, 1431)

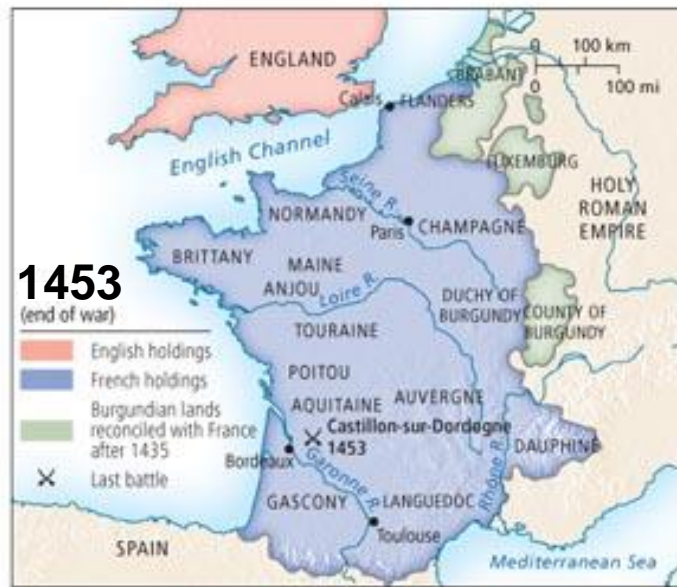
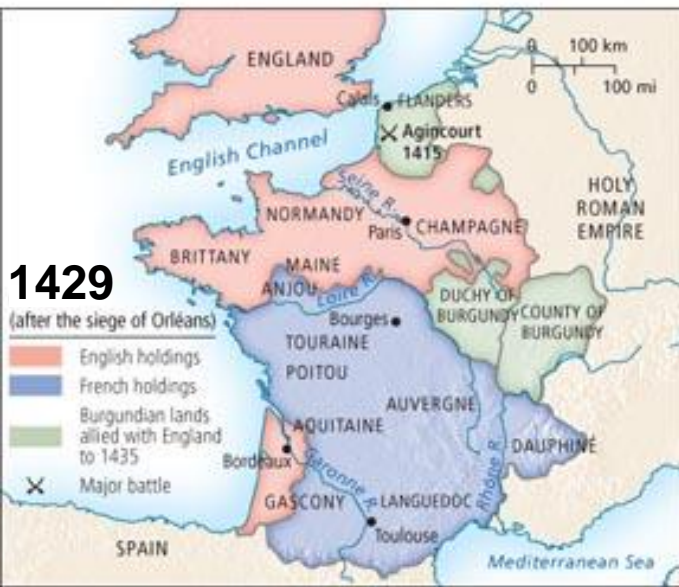
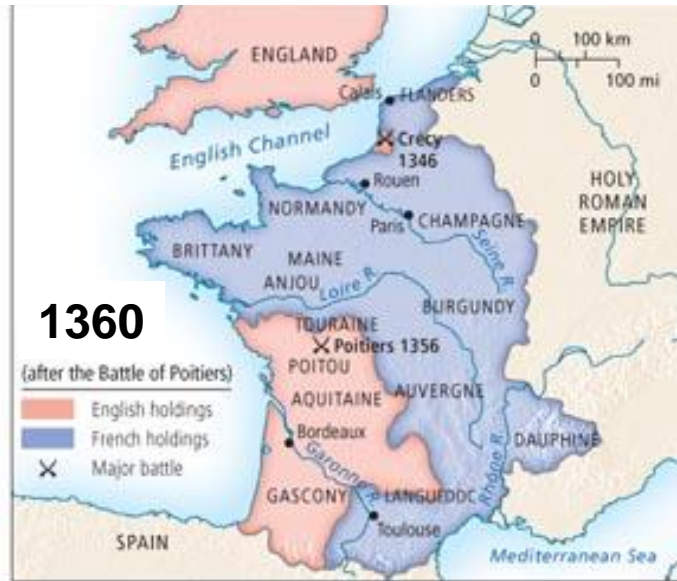
Retried in 1455.

Found innocent – 25 years too late

Canonized Saint in 1920.



Chapter 11 – Crisis and Disintegration



The Revolution in Military Affairs

A Revolution in Arms and Organization



Revolutions in Military Affairs

1 — Infantry

weapons and tactic to defeat cavalry

2 — Artillery (Gunpowder)

successful siege warfare

3 — Military Organization

organization, size, drill, uniforms, rank

4 — Artillery Fortress

trace italienne – reinstate defensive

The Infantry Revolution

1066-1346 – The Age of the Horse

Infantry provided defense for cavalry prior to the attack

Knights had: money for horses, armor, etc
(40 times the cost of a crossbowman)

time to train

time to “go to war”

mobility (for attack or withdrawal)

protection from fatal injury



The Infantry Revolution

1302 -1400 – The return of the Infantry

Defeat of cavalry attacks by:

archers

obstacles (holes)

pikes

disciplined formations



The Infantry Arsenal



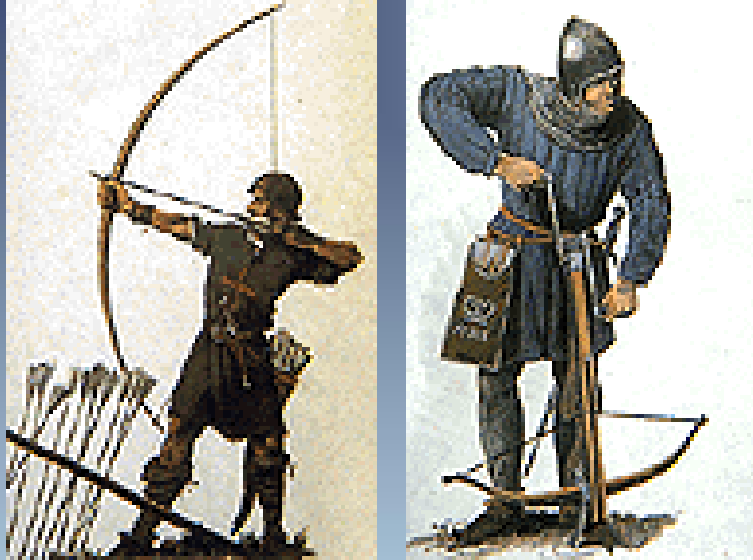
Pole Weapons

Missile Weapons

Edged and Blunt Weapons



The Infantry Arsenal



Missile Weapons

Crossbow
(banned by Church in 1139)

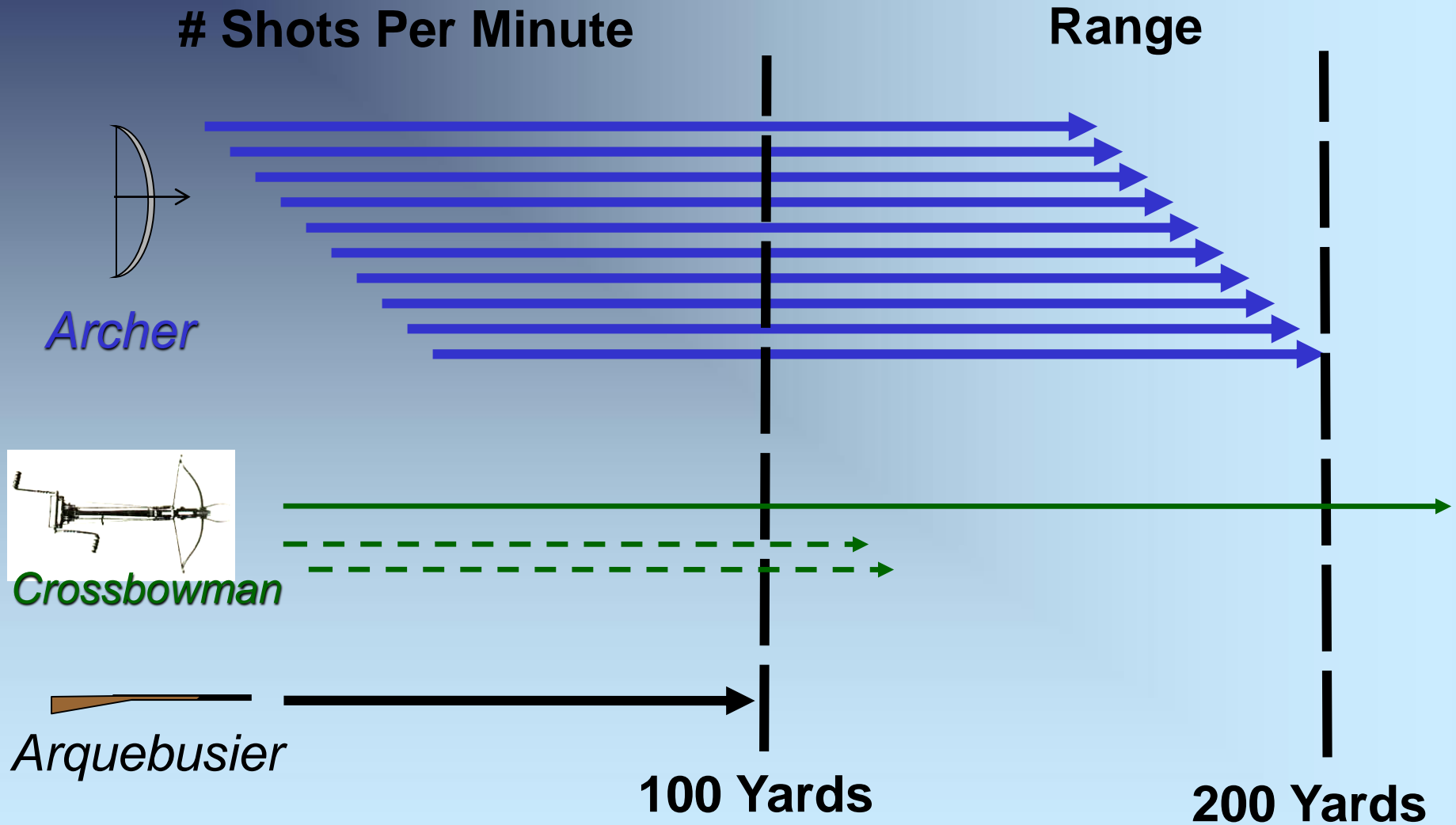
Longbow

Firearms

Arquebus, Matchlock



Revolution in Firepower?



The Infantry Revolution

Political & Societal Impact

Common infantry over Noble Cavalry

Increased size of armies

Governments' need for financial support (TAXES)

War becomes a deadly business

Infantry weapons defeat armor

tactics/weapons reduce options to surrender

decline of ransom

Next Up... Chapter 12 Recovery and Rebirth The Age of the Renaissance

 THE GREAT COURSES[®]

48 lectures – 26 hrs

Topic: History Subtopic: Modern History

Renaissance

The Transformation of the West

Professor Jennifer McNabb
Western Illinois University

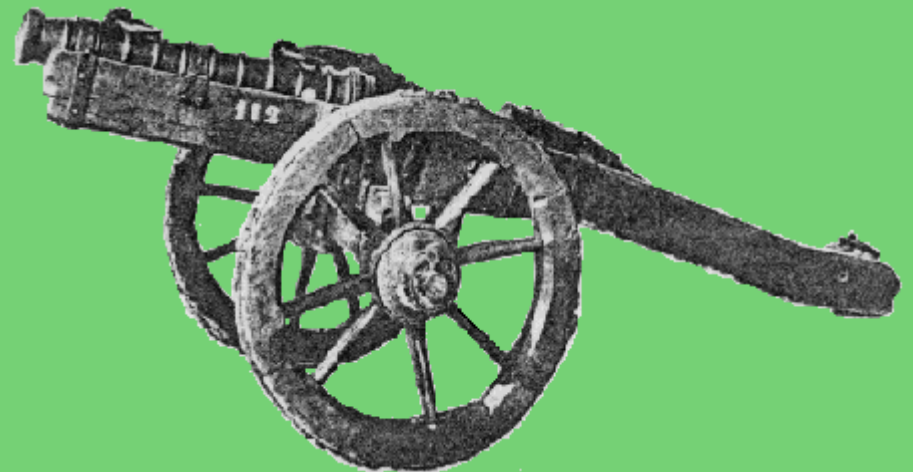
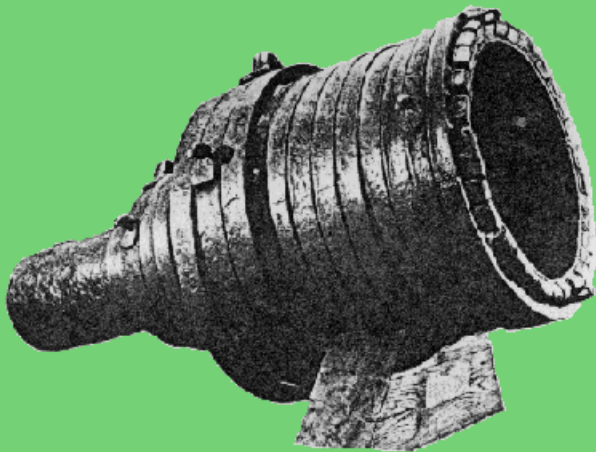


NOT ON EXAM THREE

The Artillery Revolution

1350-1440 - Gunpowder

Siege Bombard - Field Artillery



NOT ON EXAM THREE

The Organizational Revolution

Increase in training cost/time lead to “fulltime soldiers”

Tax base to pay salaries/purchase equipment

Complex tactics require trained leaders

Creation of rank structure (Colonel, Captain, Lieutenant)

Soldiers of Fortune

Free Companies and Mercenaries

Artillery expenses beyond reach of small states

Development of Uniforms, Flags

British - Red

French – White

Austria - Green

NOT ON EXAM THREE

The Fortress Revolution

trace italienne

Sunken-profile earthworks — Sharp angles — crossfire

