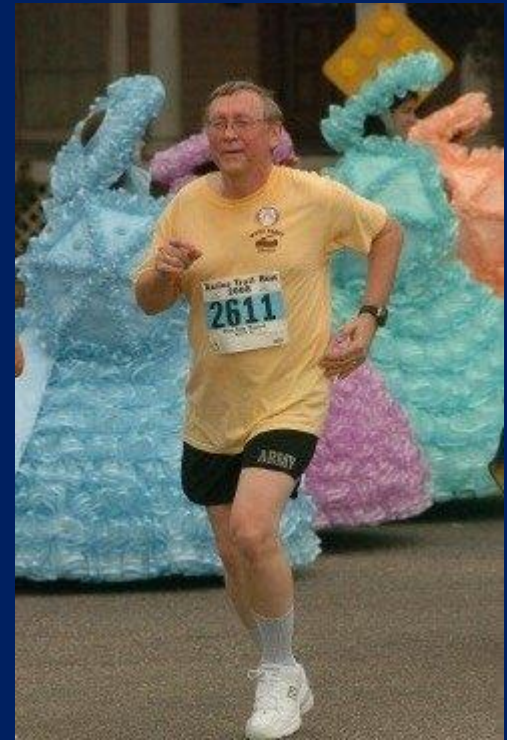




## ***Chapter 11-B***

### ***Crises and Disintegration in the Fourteenth Century***



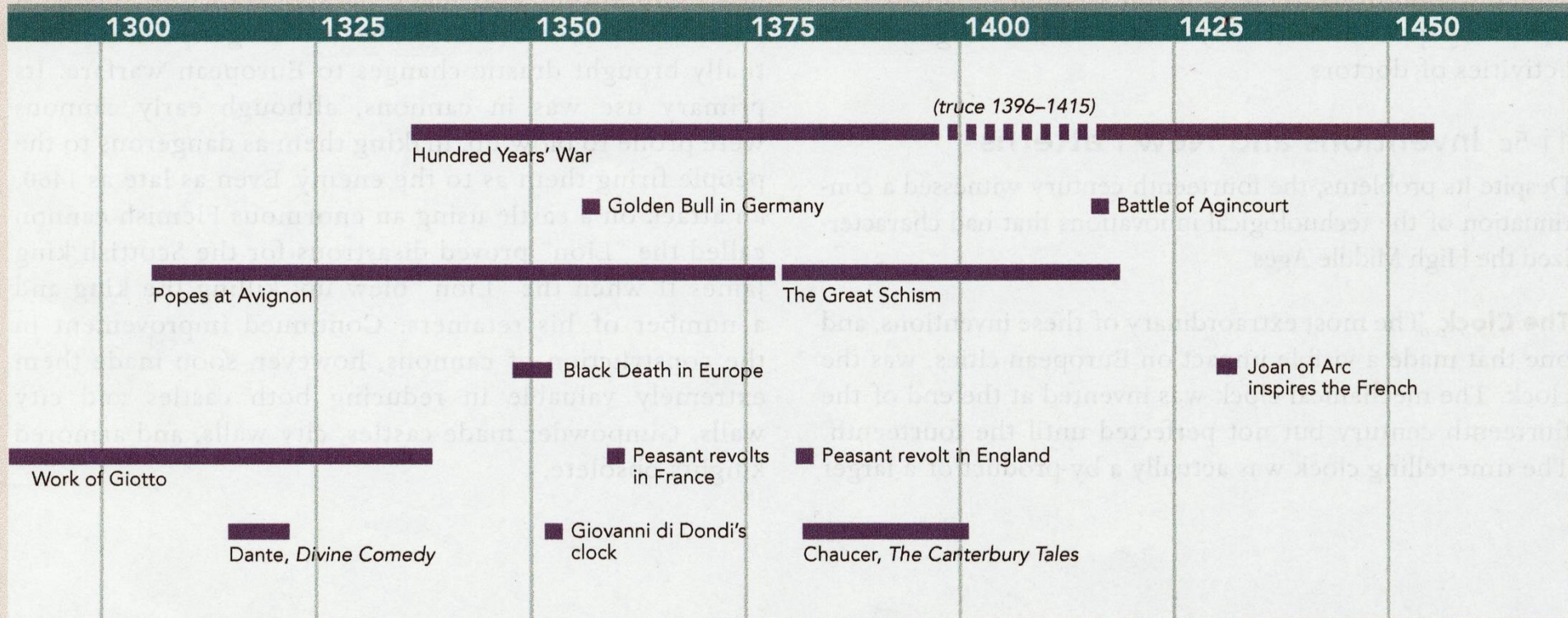
**Wayne E. Sirmon**

# HI-101 Western Civilization I

<b>Oct. 31</b>	<b>Article Three Approval –<i>Today (but...)</i></b>
<b>Nov. 5</b>	<b>Election Day – <i>No Class</i></b>
<b>Nov. 7</b>	<b>Review Three DUE</b>
<b>Nov. 10</b>	<b>On-Line Quiz Ch. 11</b>
<b>Nov. 12</b>	<b><i>No Class</i></b>
<b>Nov. 14</b>	<b><i>Exam Three</i></b>
<b>Nov. 20</b>	<b>On-Line Quiz Ch. 12</b>
<b>Nov. 21</b>	<b>Article Four Approval (if needed)</b>
<b>Nov. 26 &amp; 28</b>	<b>Thanksgiving Holiday</b>

# 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

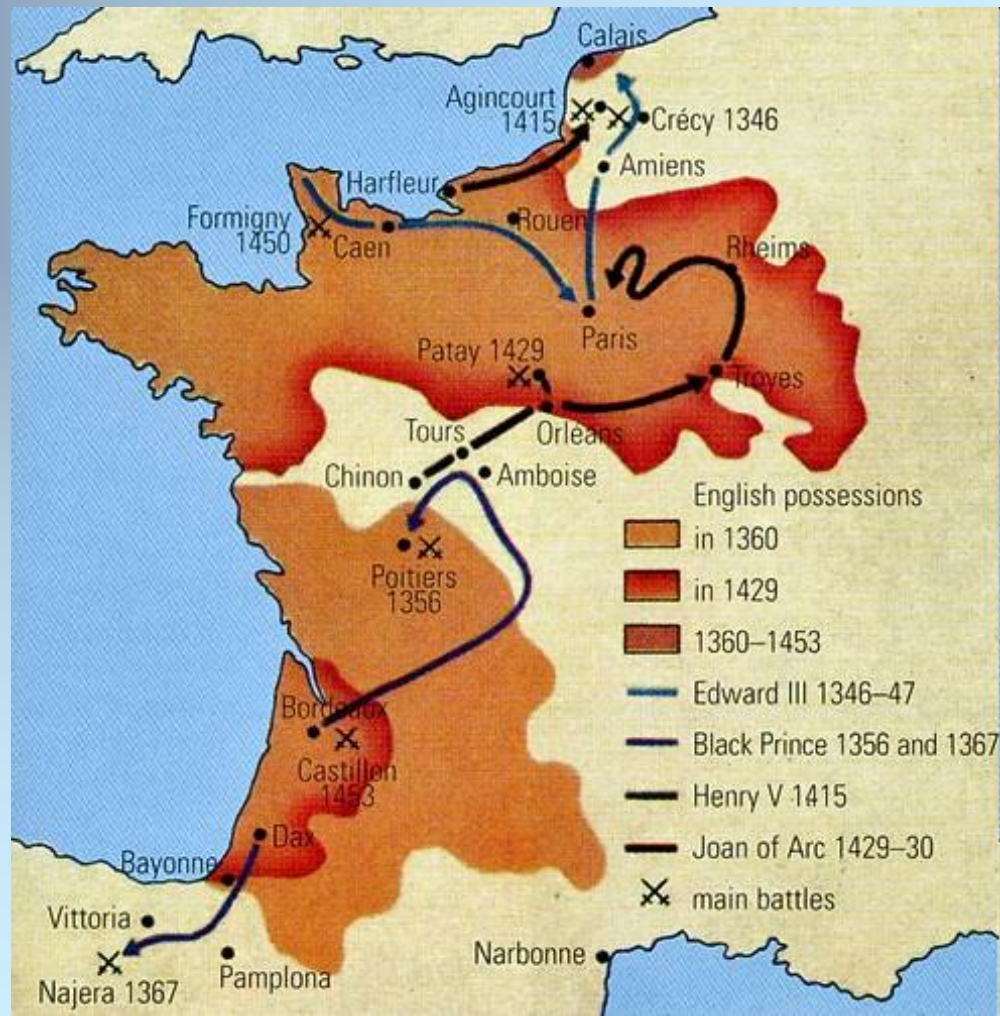
1337–1453 (116 years)

### Key Battles

Crecy – 1346

Poitiers – 1356

Agincourt - 1415



# Chapter 11 – *Crisis and Disintegration*

## Key Battles

Crecy

26 August 1346

“Robinhood” wins



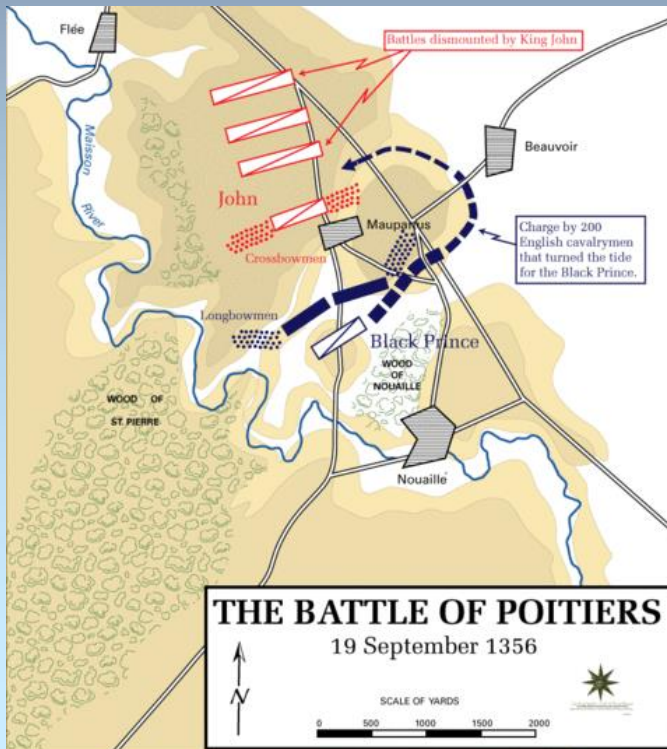
Belligerents	
 Kingdom of England	 Kingdom of France
 Allied knights from the Holy Roman Empire and	 Genoese Mercenaries
 Denmark	 Kingdom of Navarre
	 Kingdom of Bohemia
	 Kingdom of Majorca
Commanders and leaders	
Edward III of England	Philip VI of France +
Edward, the Black Prince	King John of Bohemia †
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	John II of France (P.O.W.)
Jean III de Grailly, captal de Buch	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 <sup>[1]</sup> 5/8 longbow archers, 1/8 dismounted knights and men-at-arms in heavy armour.	36,000 <sup>[3]</sup> 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 <sup>[2]</sup> (See also <a href="#">Numbers at Agincourt.</a> )	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)

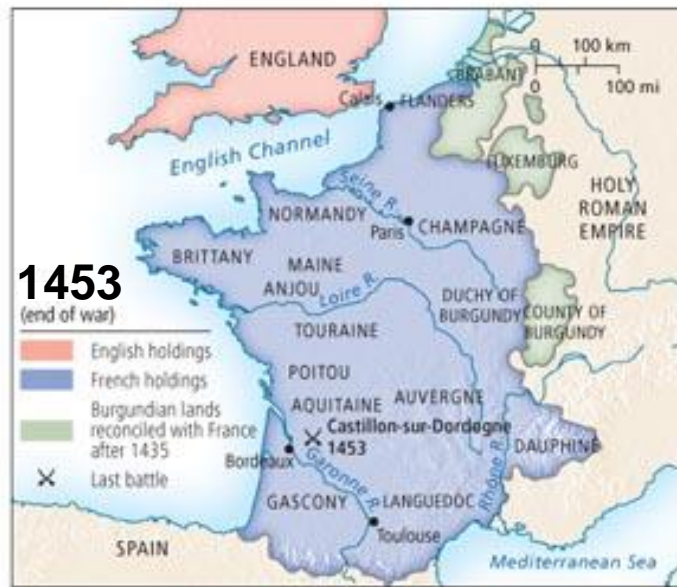
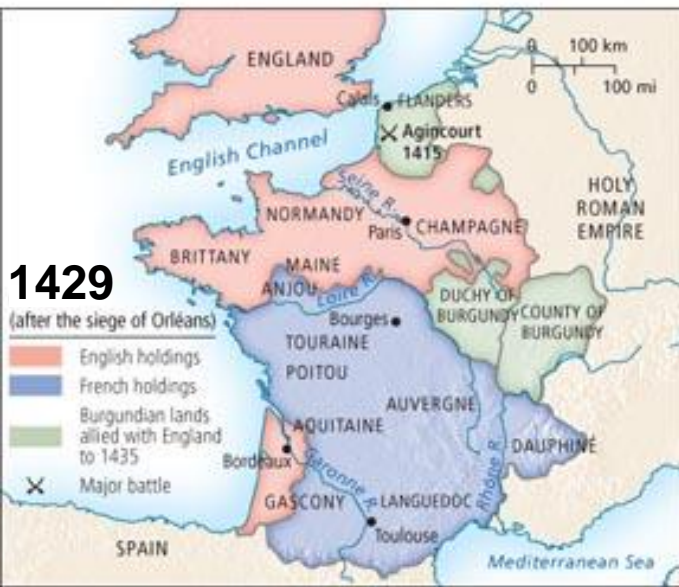
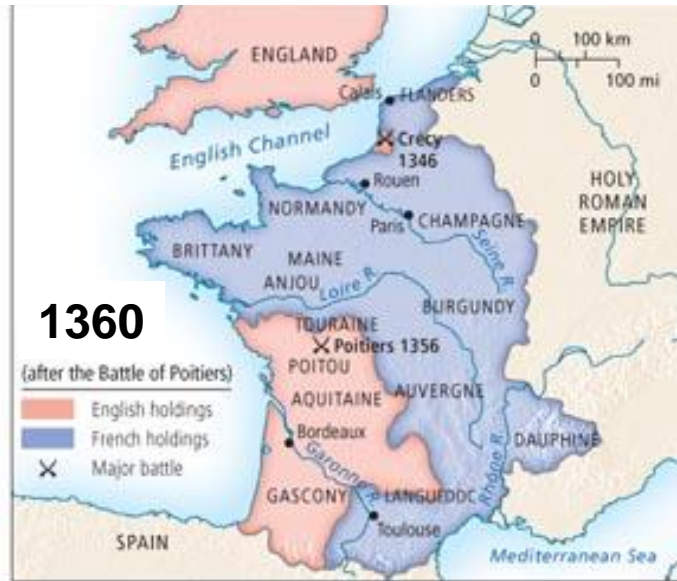
Retried in 1455.

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**

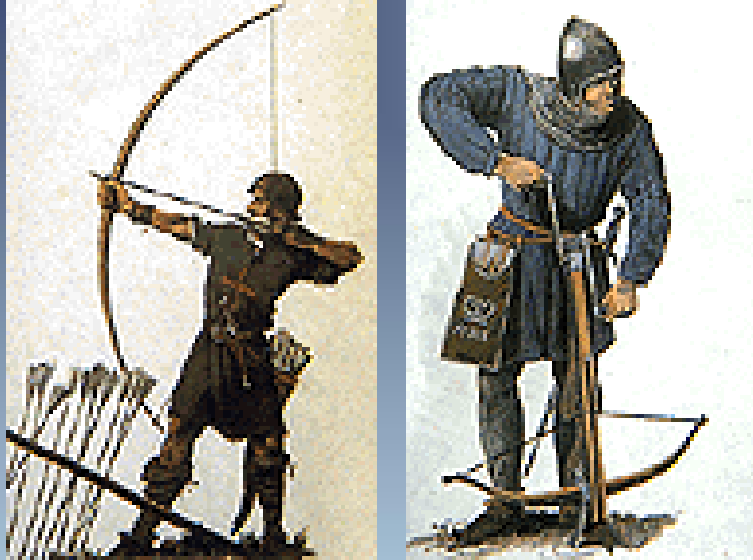
**Missile Weapons**

**Edged and Blunt Weapons**





# The Infantry Arsenal



## Missile Weapons

**Crossbow**  
(banned by Church in 1139)

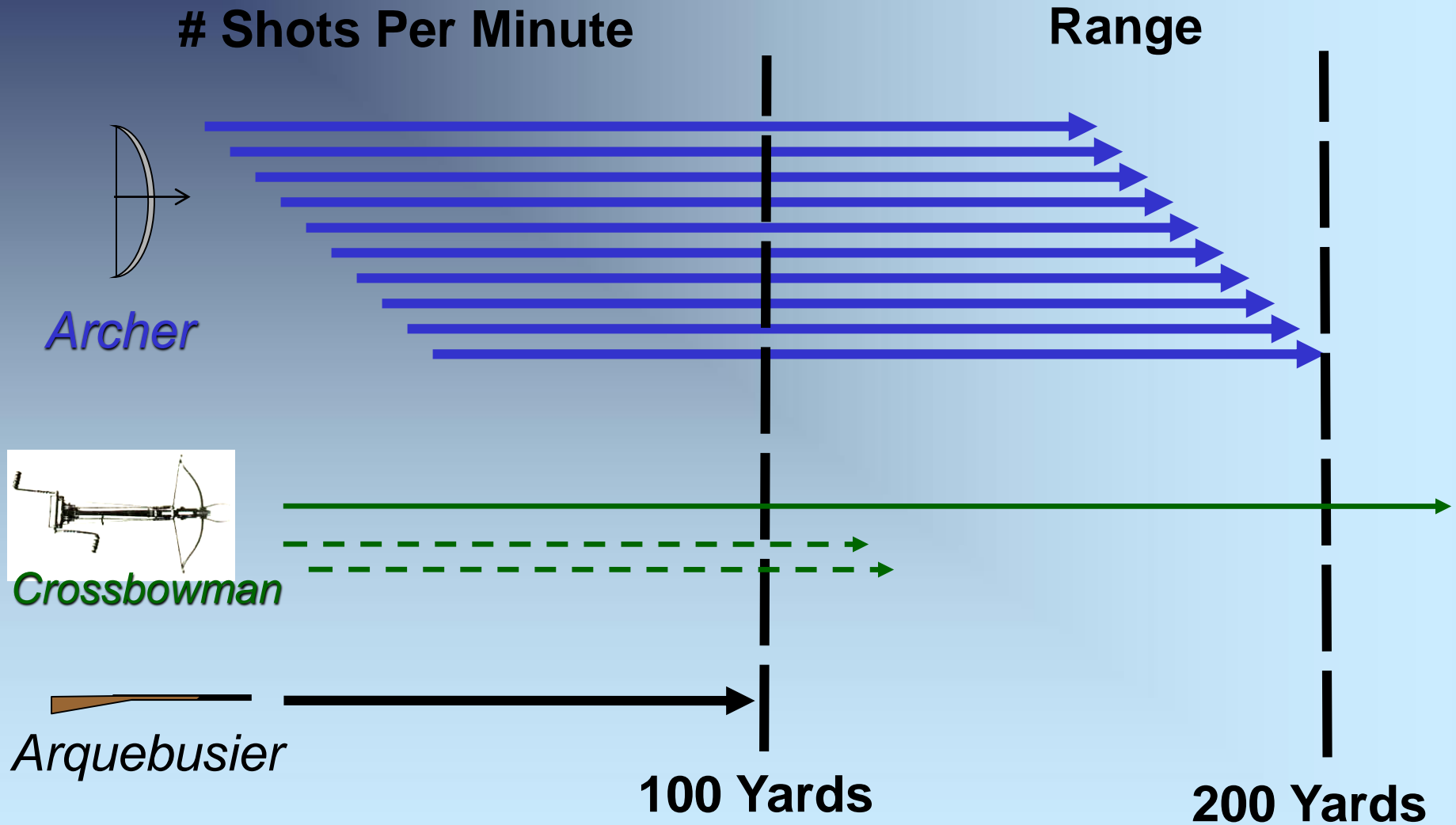
**Longbow**

**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

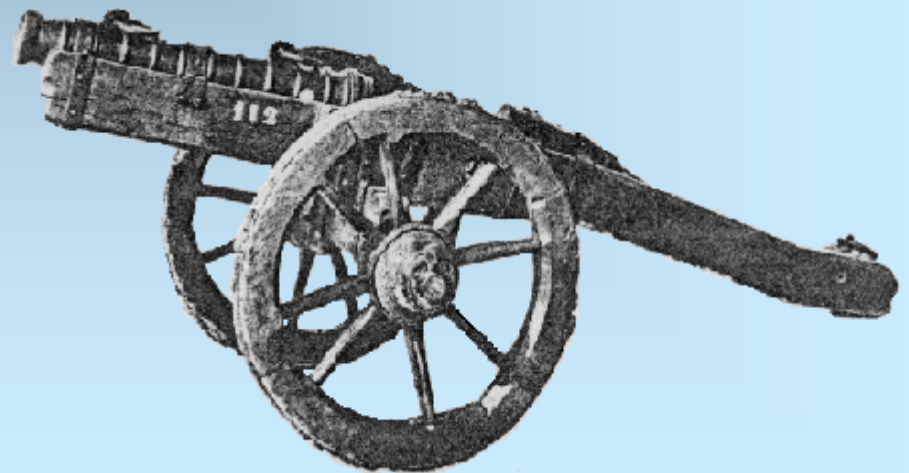
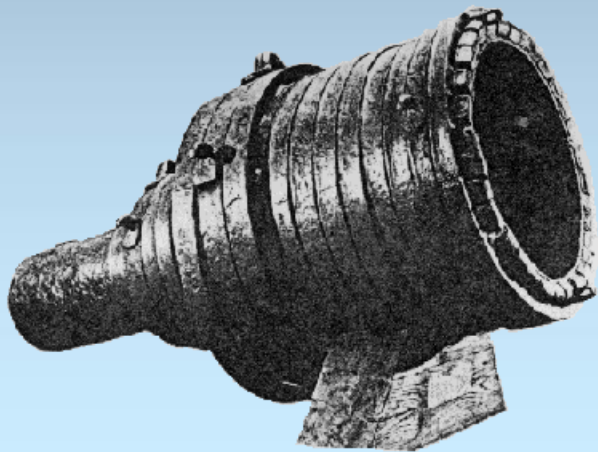
tactics/weapons reduce options to surrender

decline of ransom

# The Artillery Revolution

1350-1440 - Gunpowder

Siege Bombard - Field Artillery



# 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

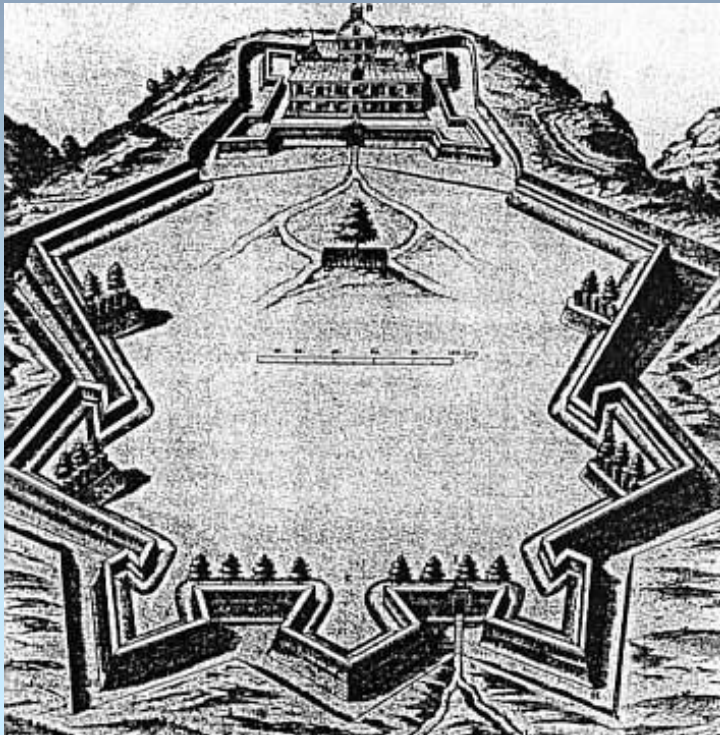
French – White

Austria - Green

# The Fortress Revolution

## *trace italienne*

Sunken-profile earthworks — Sharp angles — crossfire



# *Next Up... Chapter 11-C*

## *More Middle Ages: Crisis and Disintegration*

