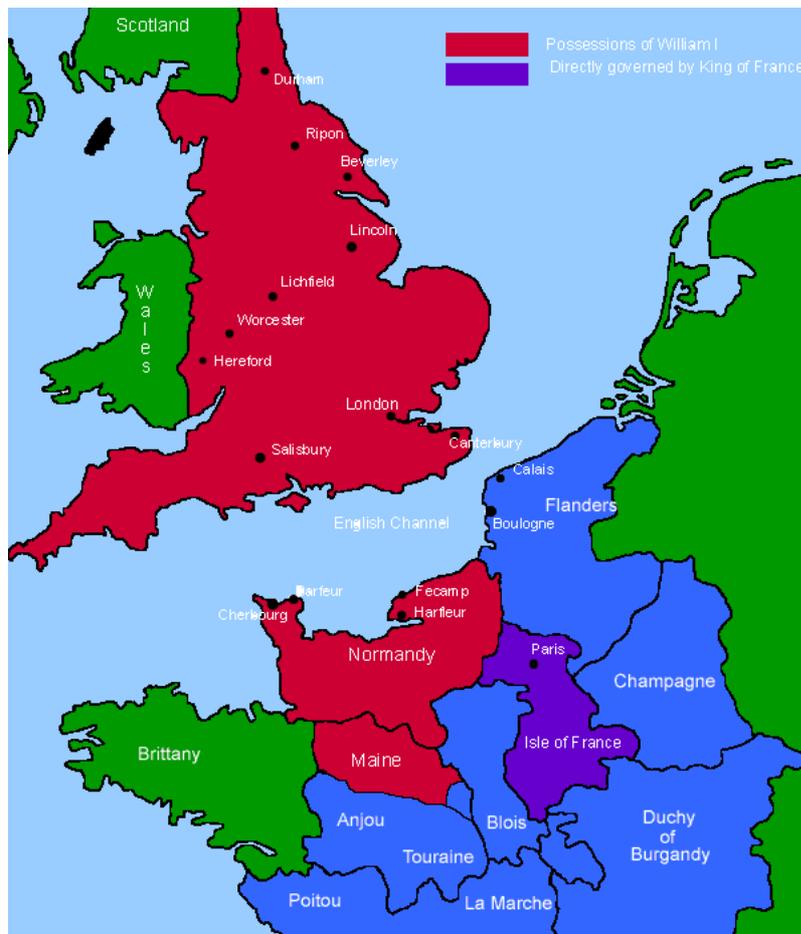


## The Hundred Years' War

William the Conqueror (1066–1087) united England with Normandy in France. William ruled both regions as one state. Therefore, England for the first time had land borders with France.



William's descendants ruled as kings of both territorial parts but the English land in France was always disputed and subject to constant 'expansions and contractions'.

Williams' death is followed by a period of permanent tension and friction between England and France that culminated in **the Hundred Years' War (1337-1453)**. The outcome of this long lasting conflict was favorable for the French. The English were pushed out of all French territory except a small region around Calais.

England ceased to be a continental power and increasingly sought expansion as a naval power.

## The Hundred Years' War

William the Conqueror's descendants

(source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_English\\_monarchs#House\\_of\\_Normandy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_English_monarchs#House_of_Normandy))

Name	Period	Claim
<b>William the Conqueror</b>	1066-1087	De facto: by right of conquest
William II	1087-1100	Son of William I: appointment
Henry I	1100-1135	Brother of William II: seizure of the crown
Stephen of Blois	1135-1154	Grandson of William I: appointment/usurpation
Henry II (the largest territorial expansion in France)	1154-1189	Grandson of Henry I
Richard I (the Lionheart)	1189-1199	Son of Henry II: primogeniture
John (Lackland)	1199-1216	Brother of Richard I: appointment
Henry III	1216-1272	Son of John: primogeniture
Edward I (Longshanks)	1272-1307	Son of Henry III: primogeniture
Edward II	1307-1327	Son of Edward I: primogeniture

### The Hundred Years' War (1337-1453)

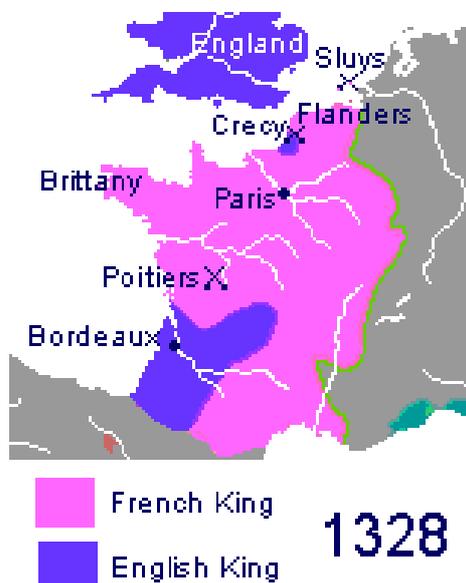
Edward III	1327-1377	Son of Edward II: primogeniture
Richard II	1377-1399	Grandson of Edward III: primogeniture
Henry IV	1399-1413	Grandson of Edward III: usurpation
Henry V	1413-1422	Son of Henry IV: primogeniture
Henry VI	1422-1461	Son of Henry V: primogeniture

## The Hundred Years' War

Under Henry II (1154-1189) England has the largest possessions of French territory.



However, this vast area is hard to control and when Edward III (1327-1377) came to power the English possessions had shrunk to two areas: Gascony in the South and Ponthieu in the north.



## The Hundred Years' War

In 1328 the King of France was Charles IV. Charles was childless and all his brothers were dead. So, there was no immediate heir to the throne.

Edward III the King of England was Charles' nephew. Edward was Isabella's son. Isabella was Charles' sister. Therefore, Edward III felt that he had a legal claim to the throne. Notwithstanding Edward's claim the French aristocracy preferred to appoint a French rather than an English king to the throne. Consequently the crowned Philip who was Charles' cousin.

Edward was infuriated and decided to raise an army and he declared a war against Philip in 1337. That was the onset of the Hundred Years' War (1337-1453).

Edward had another motive in order to declare war. The French supported the Scottish who posed a constant threat in the Northern borders of England.

The Hundred Years War inflicted untold misery on the people of France. They suffered thousand fatalities, the farmlands laid waste and the advent of the Black Death (1346-1353) literary decimated the French population.

Yet, the successor of Charles II, Louis XI, benefited from these evils. The feudal nobility had been crippled after the war so the king reinforced his royal authority and managed to united France more solidly under his crown. From the ruins of the war the embryo of modern France emerged.

For the English the defeat was humiliating. The definite loss of the French territory sparked the War of the Roses (1455-1485) for the throne of England. England emerges more united after the war and starts upgrading its naval power which will eventually in a global naval supremacy.