

who won the hundred years war

who won the hundred years war is a question that has intrigued historians and enthusiasts of medieval history for centuries. The Hundred Years' War was a prolonged conflict between England and France that lasted from 1337 to 1453, involving numerous battles, political maneuvers, and shifting alliances. Understanding who ultimately emerged victorious is essential to comprehending the impact this war had on the future of both nations and the broader European landscape. This article explores the key events, major turning points, and final outcomes of the war, providing a detailed account of how the conflict concluded. It also examines the aftermath and long-term consequences for England and France. The following sections will guide readers through the origins of the war, key military engagements, and the decisive factors that determined who won the Hundred Years' War.

- Origins and Causes of the Hundred Years' War
- Major Battles and Turning Points
- The Role of Key Figures in the War
- Who Won the Hundred Years' War?
- Aftermath and Legacy of the War

Origins and Causes of the Hundred Years' War

The Hundred Years' War began in 1337, rooted in complex political, territorial, and dynastic disputes between the Kingdoms of England and France. It was primarily sparked by conflicting claims over the French crown and control of territories in France held by English monarchs. The English king Edward III asserted a claim to the French throne through his mother, a French princess, challenging the legitimacy of the reigning Valois dynasty. Additionally, ongoing tensions over territories such as Gascony and disputes regarding feudal rights exacerbated the conflict. These causes set the stage for a war that would last more than a century, fundamentally altering both kingdoms.

Dynastic Disputes

The primary trigger for the war was the competing claims to the French crown. After the death of the French king Charles IV in 1328 without a male heir, Edward III of England, as the closest male relative through his mother, claimed the throne. However, the French nobility favored Philip VI of the

House of Valois, leading to a significant dynastic dispute that fueled the conflict.

Territorial Conflicts

Besides dynastic claims, territorial control was a major contention point. English kings held territories in France, including Gascony, which they sought to maintain. The French crown aimed to consolidate its authority over the entire region, leading to frequent skirmishes and provocations that escalated into full-scale war.

Major Battles and Turning Points

The Hundred Years' War featured numerous significant battles and sieges that shaped the course of the conflict. These engagements demonstrated shifts in military tactics, leadership, and fortunes for both England and France. Notable battles include Crécy, Poitiers, Agincourt, and the Siege of Orléans, each contributing to the evolving dynamics of the war.

Battle of Crécy (1346)

The Battle of Crécy marked a major English victory early in the war. King Edward III's forces utilized longbowmen to devastating effect, defeating a much larger French army under Philip VI. This battle established English military dominance during the initial phase of the conflict.

Battle of Poitiers (1356)

At Poitiers, the English, led by Edward, the Black Prince, captured the French king John II. This victory further weakened French morale and political stability, leading to the Treaty of Brétigny in 1360 which temporarily favored English territorial gains.

Battle of Agincourt (1415)

One of the most famous battles, Agincourt, saw Henry V of England achieve a remarkable victory against overwhelming French numbers. The battle showcased the effectiveness of English longbowmen and reinforced English claims in northern France.

Siege of Orléans (1428-1429)

The Siege of Orléans was a crucial turning point. French forces, inspired by

Joan of Arc, lifted the siege, revitalizing French resistance. This event marked the beginning of a French resurgence that ultimately reversed English gains.

The Role of Key Figures in the War

Several prominent leaders and personalities significantly influenced the course and outcome of the Hundred Years' War. Their strategic decisions, military leadership, and symbolic roles shaped the conflict's progression and resolution.

Edward III of England

Edward III's claim to the French throne initiated the war. His military campaigns and victories early in the conflict set the tone for England's initial success.

Philip VI and the Valois Kings

Philip VI and his successors sought to defend and consolidate the French crown. Despite early setbacks, the Valois kings gradually regained control over lost territories.

Joan of Arc

Joan of Arc emerged as a national heroine for France during the later stages of the war. Her leadership during the Siege of Orléans and subsequent campaigns was pivotal in turning the tide against the English.

Henry V of England

Henry V revitalized English efforts with decisive victories, especially at Agincourt, strengthening England's position in France during the early 15th century.

Who Won the Hundred Years' War?

Determining who won the Hundred Years' War involves analyzing the final outcomes and territorial control following the conflict's conclusion in 1453. Despite early English victories and territorial acquisitions, the war ultimately ended with the French reclaiming nearly all lost lands and solidifying their sovereignty.

By 1453, the French forces had successfully expelled the English from all territories in France except for Calais. The French victory was facilitated by improved military tactics, centralized royal authority, and the inspirational leadership of figures like Joan of Arc. England's defeat marked the end of its ambitions to control large parts of France.

Factors Leading to French Victory

- Revitalization of French national identity and morale
- Effective use of artillery and new military technologies
- Strong leadership under Charles VII and Joan of Arc
- Internal political strife and economic challenges weakening England
- Diplomatic alliances strengthening France's position

English Losses and Consequences

England's defeat in the Hundred Years' War had significant repercussions, including the loss of almost all French territories and a shift in focus toward domestic issues such as the Wars of the Roses. The war drained English resources and diminished its continental influence.

Aftermath and Legacy of the War

The end of the Hundred Years' War marked a turning point in medieval European history. The conflict influenced the development of national identities, military technology, and political structures in both England and France. The war's legacy continued to shape European affairs for centuries.

Impact on France

France emerged from the war with strengthened royal authority and a renewed sense of national unity. The conflict accelerated the decline of feudalism and the rise of centralized monarchy.

Impact on England

England faced internal turmoil following the loss of its French possessions. The war's end contributed to political instability that culminated in civil

wars and shifts in governance.

Military and Cultural Changes

The Hundred Years' War saw the evolution of military tactics, including the decline of mounted knights and the rise of infantry and artillery. Culturally, the war inspired literature, art, and historical narratives that endure to this day.

Frequently Asked Questions

Who won the Hundred Years' War?

The Kingdom of England initially achieved several victories, but ultimately the Kingdom of France won the Hundred Years' War.

When did the Hundred Years' War end and who emerged victorious?

The Hundred Years' War ended in 1453, and France emerged as the victor.

What were the consequences of France winning the Hundred Years' War?

France's victory led to the consolidation of royal power, the expulsion of English forces from most of French territory, and the rise of French national identity.

Did England win any significant battles during the Hundred Years' War?

Yes, England won several significant battles such as the Battle of Agincourt in 1415, but they ultimately lost the war.

How did Joan of Arc influence the outcome of the Hundred Years' War?

Joan of Arc inspired French troops and led several successful campaigns, including lifting the siege of Orléans, which was pivotal in turning the tide in favor of France.

Why is the Hundred Years' War considered a French

victory despite English successes?

Although England had early successes, France regained lost territories over time and ultimately expelled the English except for Calais, marking a French victory.

What role did the Treaty of Castillon play in the Hundred Years' War?

The Battle of Castillon in 1453 was the last major battle of the war, resulting in a decisive French victory that effectively ended English territorial claims in France.

How did the Hundred Years' War shape the future of England and France?

France emerged more unified and centralized, while England experienced internal conflicts like the Wars of the Roses partly due to the loss of continental territories.

Was the Hundred Years' War a continuous conflict, and who finally won?

The Hundred Years' War was a series of intermittent conflicts fought between 1337 and 1453, with France finally winning the war.

Additional Resources

1. The Hundred Years War: A Comprehensive History

This book offers an in-depth analysis of the Hundred Years War, exploring the complex political, social, and military factors that influenced the conflict. It details the key battles and figures from both England and France, ultimately revealing how France emerged victorious. The narrative provides insights into the war's impact on medieval Europe and the development of national identities.

2. Joan of Arc and the Triumph of France

Focusing on the pivotal role of Joan of Arc, this book chronicles her rise from a peasant girl to a national heroine who helped turn the tide of the Hundred Years War. It examines her influence on the French army and how her leadership contributed to France's eventual victory. The author also discusses the myth and legacy of Joan of Arc in French history.

3. The End of the Hundred Years War: France's Path to Victory

This volume explores the final phase of the war, highlighting the strategic decisions and military campaigns that led to the defeat of the English forces. It analyzes the diplomatic and internal factors that weakened

England's position, allowing France to reclaim its territories. The book provides a detailed account of the Treaty of Castillon and its significance.

4. *England and France: Rivalry and Resolution in the Hundred Years War*

This book delves into the prolonged struggle between England and France, focusing on the political rivalries and key events that shaped the war's outcome. It presents perspectives from both sides and discusses how France ultimately succeeded in driving the English out of most French lands. The text also explores the war's long-term effects on both nations.

5. *The Military Innovations of the Hundred Years War*

Highlighting the technological and tactical advancements during the war, this book explains how these changes affected the conflict's direction and outcome. It examines the use of the longbow, gunpowder, and new cavalry tactics, emphasizing how France adapted to regain superiority. The author argues that these innovations were crucial to France's victory.

6. *The Role of the French Monarchy in the Hundred Years War*

This book focuses on the leadership of French kings, particularly Charles V and Charles VII, and their strategies in managing the war effort. It discusses how royal policies, alliances, and reforms strengthened France's position against England. The narrative demonstrates how the monarchy's resilience was a key factor in the ultimate French success.

7. *English Defeats and the Decline of Power: The Hundred Years War*

Examining the reasons behind England's failures in the war, this book analyzes military defeats, political instability, and economic difficulties. It provides a critical look at English leadership and their inability to maintain control over French territories. The author concludes that these factors collectively led to England's loss in the conflict.

8. *Peasants, Nobles, and Soldiers: Society During the Hundred Years War*

This social history explores the experiences of various groups affected by the war, including peasants, nobles, and soldiers from both England and France. It shows how the prolonged conflict influenced social structures and contributed to shifting power dynamics. The book also touches on how popular support played a role in France's eventual victory.

9. *The Hundred Years War: Legacy of a Century-Long Conflict*

This work examines the aftermath of the Hundred Years War and how the French victory reshaped medieval Europe. It discusses the war's impact on national identity, military traditions, and the political landscape. The author reflects on the enduring significance of the conflict in both English and French history.

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