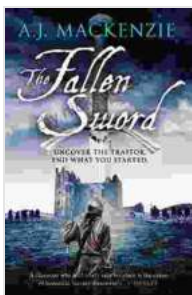# The Fallen Sword: The Hundred Years' War, a Tale of Bloodshed and Betrayal

The Hundred Years' War was a protracted conflict between England and France that lasted from 1337 to 1453. It was one of the most significant wars in European history, and it had a profound impact on both countries. The war was fought for a variety of reasons, including territorial claims, dynastic rivalries, and economic interests.

The Fallen Sword (The Hundred Years' War Book 3)

by A.J. MacKenzie

★★★★☆ 4.6 out of 5

Language	: English
File size	: 2786 KB
Text-to-Speech	: Enabled
Screen Reader	: Supported
Enhanced typesetting	: Enabled
X-Ray	: Enabled
Word Wise	: Enabled
Print length	: 439 pages

Causes of the War

The Hundred Years' War began in 1337 when Edward III of England claimed the French throne. Edward was a descendant of Philip IV of France through his mother, Isabella. However, the French nobility rejected Edward's claim, and they crowned Philip VI of Valois as king. Edward refused to accept Philip's authority, and he invaded France in 1337.

Key Events of the War

The Hundred Years' War was a long and bloody conflict. Some of the most important events of the war include:

* The Battle of Crecy (1346): The English army, led by Edward III, defeated the French army, led by Philip VI. The English victory was due in part to their use of the longbow, a powerful new weapon. * The Battle of Poitiers (1356): The English army, led by Edward, the Black Prince, defeated the French army, led by King John II of France. John was captured and held prisoner in England for four years. * The Battle of Agincourt (1415): The English army, led by Henry V, defeated the French army, led by Charles VI. The English victory was a major turning point in the war. * The Treaty of Troyes (1420): Henry V and Charles VI signed a treaty that made Henry the heir to the French throne. * The Battle of Castillon (1453): The French army, led by Jean Bureau, defeated the English army, led by John Talbot. The French victory marked the end of the Hundred Years' War.
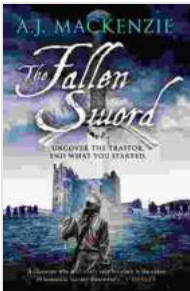
Consequences of the War

The Hundred Years' War had a devastating impact on both England and France. The war caused widespread death and destruction, and it led to a decline in both countries' economies. The war also had a significant impact on the political development of both countries. In England, the war helped to strengthen the power of the monarchy, while in France, the war led to the development of a more centralized state.

Legacy of the War

The Hundred Years' War is still remembered today as one of the most important conflicts in European history. The war had a profound impact on

the development of both England and France, and it helped to shape the course of European history.

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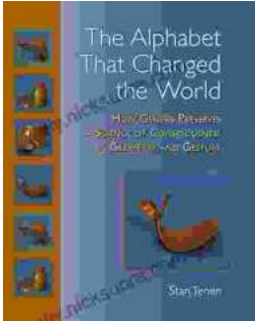
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