

Famine, Black Death, and the Hundred Years War

Terms

- Great Famine
- Black Death
- Plague
 - Bubonic
 - Septicemic
 - Pneumonic
- Hundred Years War
 - First Phase
 - Second Phase
 - Third Phase
- Longbow
- Yeoman
- Joan of Arc

The Great Famine

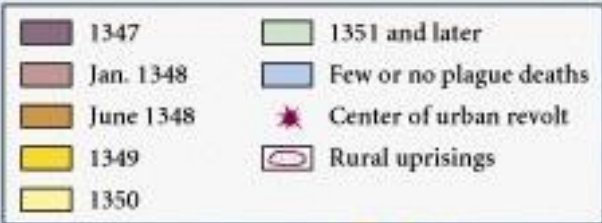
- Summer 1315 and 1316 – Excessive amounts of rain
- 1317-1318 – incredibly harsh winters
- 1315-1322 – Crop Failure
 - Urban unrest, riots, and at its extreme, cannibalism
 - Fatal diseases (rinderpest) impact all animals except pigs and horses
 - Importance of pigs
 - Pollution of underground water supply
- Impact: Loss of ~25-40% of population

Black Death

- Bacillus Yersinia Pestis
 - Bubonic
 - Speticemic (fatal)
 - Pneumonic (fatal)
- Origins: central and south Asia - phenomenon
- Travels via the trade networks
 - Silk roads to Crimea then into trading channels with Europe
- Transmission – flea bites or airborne
 - Fleas on the backs of rats carried into Italian trading ports on commercial ships.

Black Death contd.

- 1346 - Constantinople
- 1347 – Sicily
- 1348 – Venice and Genoa, then into the rest of Europe including England
- 1351 – Eastern Europe
- Spreading
 - Trading routes
 - Major outbreaks in cities



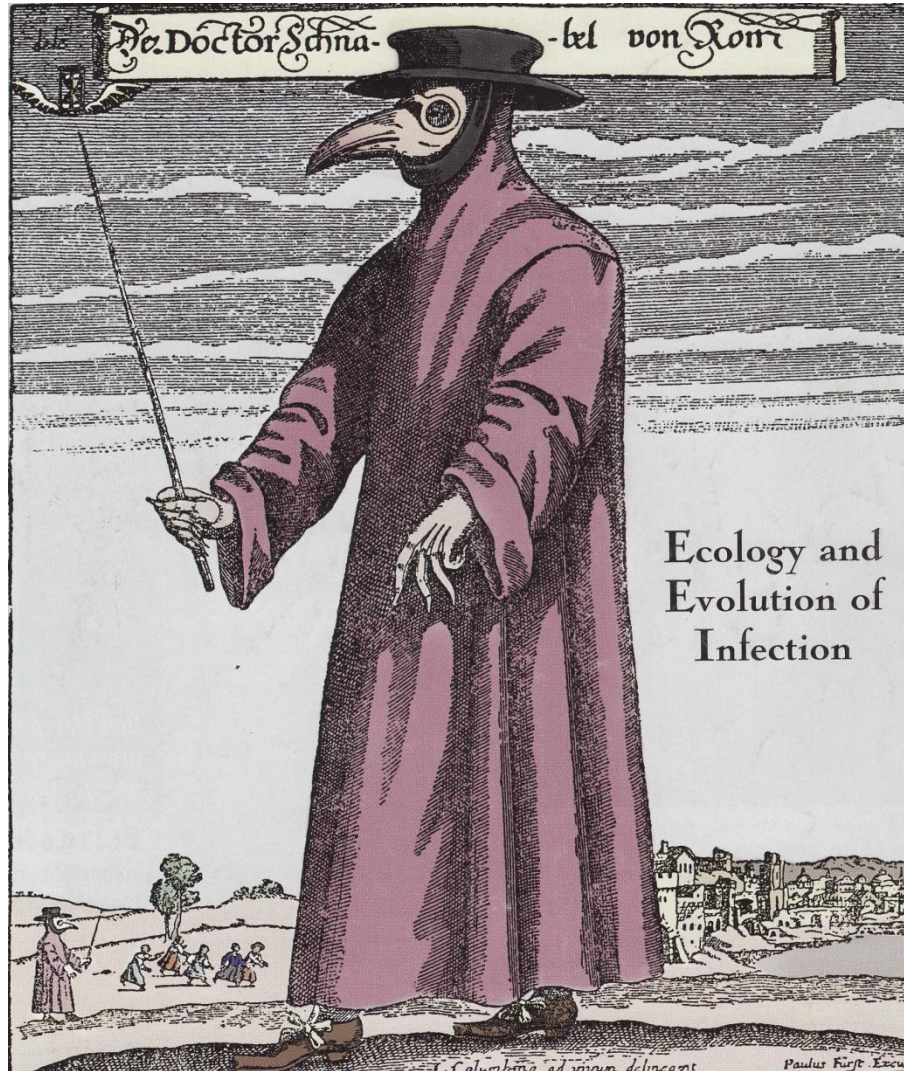
Black Death contd.

- Death toll in cities 35%-45%.
 - Eventually quarantine infected cities
 - Avignon: 6,000 deaths in 6 weeks
- Loss of 1/3 of European population

Consequences of Famine and Black Death

- High desertion and death rate in both countryside and towns = labor gap
- New jobs and job descriptions
 - Gravediggers, physicians, and priests
 - Job descriptions and culture evolving around death
- Demand for labor = higher wages = labor movement
- Emergence of new middle class
 - English Yeomen

Plague Doctor



Origins of Hundred Years War

- Loss of English land holdings in France by King John – left with Guyenne
- 1337 -King Philip VI of France declares he is king of all French lands including Guyenne
- 1337 - Edward III declares himself King of France because his mother Isabella is part of the French Royal family.
 - English *obligation* to reclaim control of formerly English lands in France

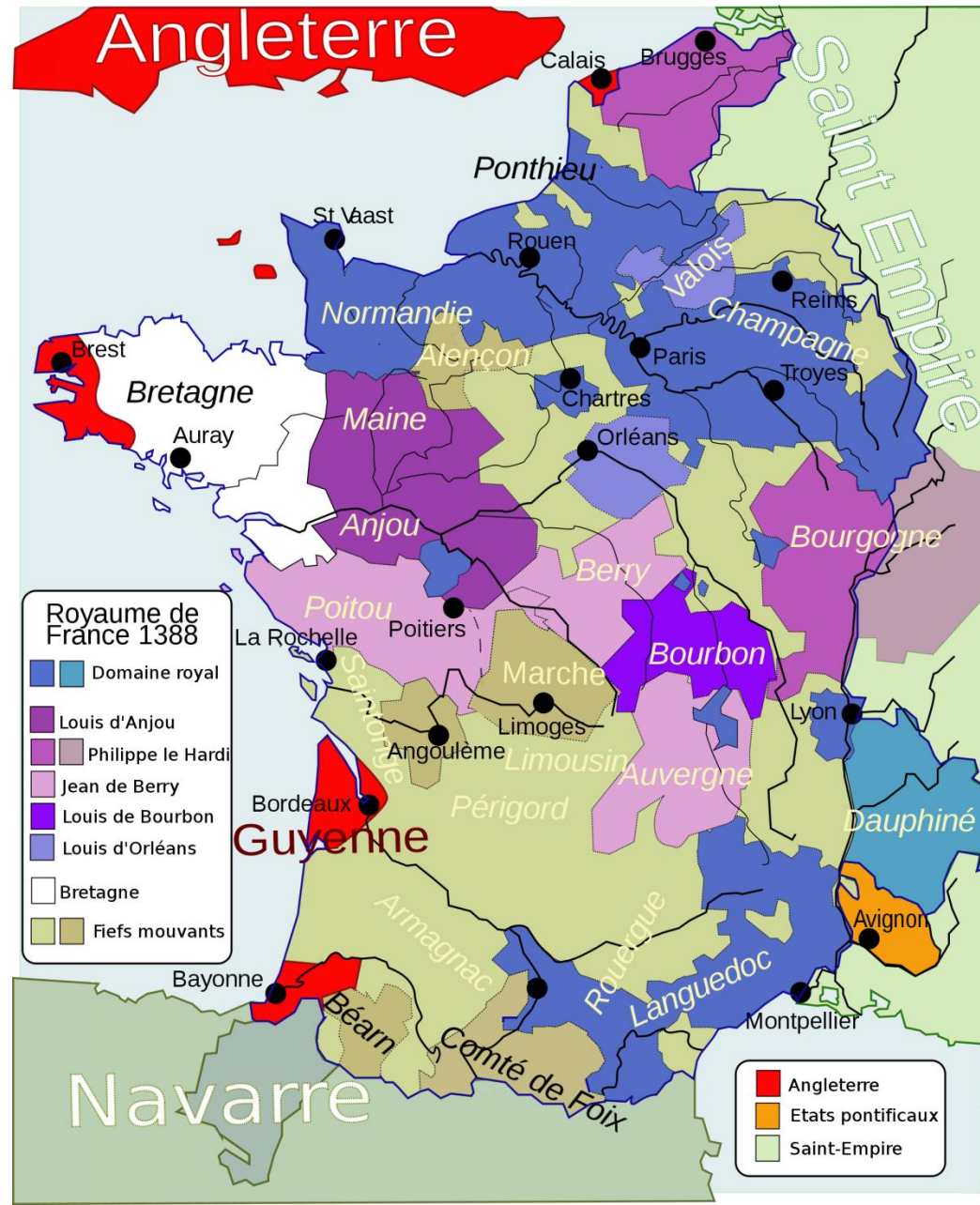
Hundred Years War 1337-1453

- First Phase – 1337- 1360
 - Edward III of England vs. Philip IV and John II of France
 - 1340: Naval battle off of Sluys (English Victory) regains vital access to English channel from
 - 1346: Battle of Crecy
 - Major blow to the French aristocracy and army
 - Small casualties for English
 - Longbow
 - 1356: Capture of French King John II (ransomed for £500,000)
 - 1359: Siege of Rheims
 - 1360: Treaty of Calais and Peace at Brittany



Hundred Years War 1337-1453

- Second Phase
1369-1389
 - Richard II of England vs. Charles V of France
 - Some French advances in the south
 - 1389 Treaty of Bruges



Hundred Years War 1337-1453

- Third Phase 1415-1453
 - Henry V of England vs. Charles VI of France (1415-1420)
 - Treaty of Troyes 1420
 - Charles and Henry die 1422
 - Charles VI vs. the Dauphin (Charles VII)
 - 1429: Joan of Arc and the battle of Orleans
 - Crowning of Dauphin as Charles VII in Reims
 - 1431: Joan of Arc captured and burned as a witch
 - War shifts in French favor
 - 1453: Battle of Castillon and fall of Bordeaux
 - English retreat because of impending War of the Roses in England. No formal treaty



c. 1429 (after the Siege of Orléans)

- English holdings
- French holdings
- Burgundian lands allied with England to 1435
- Battle
- Route taken by Joan of Arc, 1429-31



1453 (end of war)

- English holdings
- French holdings
- Burgundian lands reconciled with France after 1435

Gunpowder

- Firearms
 - Wagon Fortresses (Bohemia)
 - Culverins
 - Cannon
 - Uses in Hundred Years War



