

# A Troubled Continent



# A Troubled Continent

- o Main Idea (Objective):



- o Western Europe was devastated by war in the 1300's and 1400's as England and France constantly fought each other and Spain and Portugal fought against the Muslims.

# A Troubled Continent

- Lecture Focus (Essential Question):



- Have you ever had a hero you looked up to? Lets see what happened when a young peasant girl became a hero to the French people.



# A Troubled Continent

- The **Bubonic Plague** was not Europe's only problem in the late Middle Ages.



- The England, France, Spain and Portugal constantly were at battle with each other and outside invaders, making life treacherous for people living in Europe.

# The Hundred Years' War

- You learned a few weeks ago that William of Normandy became King of England in 1066, although he still ruled Normandy in France.



- English Kings since claimed a right to the land and in 1337 the English King Edward III declared himself king of France.

# The Hundred Years' War

- This claim by Edward III angered the citizens of France.



- War erupted between **England** and **France** and it lasted for over 100 years.



# The Hundred Years' War

- The first major battle of the **Hundred Years' War** took place at **Crecy** France, which took place on August 26, 1346 C.E.
- The **Battle of Crecy** was one of the most important battles of the War because of the combination of new weapons and tactics used.



# The Hundred Years' War

- The English knights knew the importance of fighting dismounted elbow to elbow with their Pikeman and Archers.



- This was a tactic which was learned from the earlier Saxons and also by their battles with the Scots from whom they learned tactical flexibility and the adaptation to difficult terrain.



# The Hundred Years' War

- All of these factors made Edward III's army powerful, even when outnumbered by the French forces.



- Essential the day was won for England due to the strength of their archers ...their power really is what forced the French King to give up some of his kingdom.

# The Hundred Years' War

- Under the English King, however, the French slowly won back their country.



- Then in 1415 C.E. **Henry V** of England went on the attack.

# The Hundred Years' War

- o The  **Battle of Agincourt**  was a major English victory in the Hundred Years' War.



- o The battle occurred on Friday, October 25, 1415, near modern day Agincourt, in France.



# The Hundred Years' War

- o **Henry V** led his troops into battle and participated in hand to hand fighting.



- o The French king of the time, **Charles VI**, did not command the French army himself as he suffered from severe, repeating illnesses and moderate mental exhaustion.

# The Hundred Years' War



- Instead, the French were commanded by **Constable Charles d'Albre** and various prominent French noblemen of the Armagnac party.

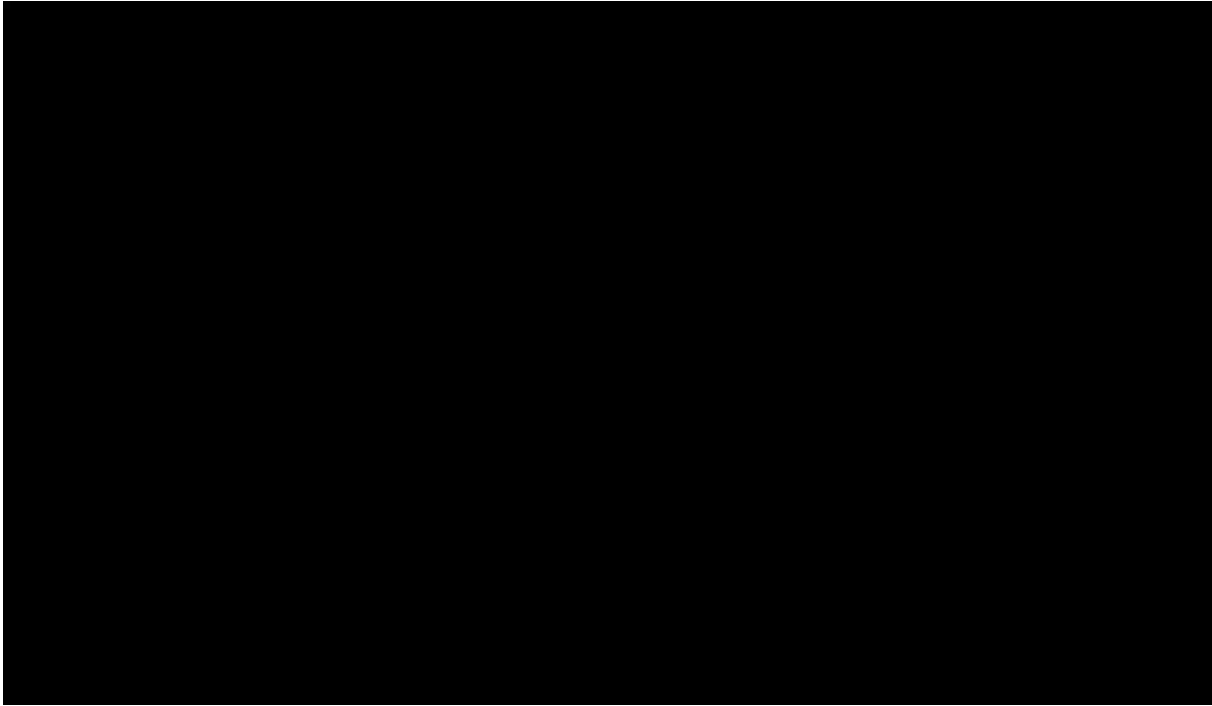
# The Hundred Years' War



- The battle is notable for the use of the English longbow, which Henry used in very large numbers, with English and Welsh archers forming most of his army.



# The Hundred Years' War

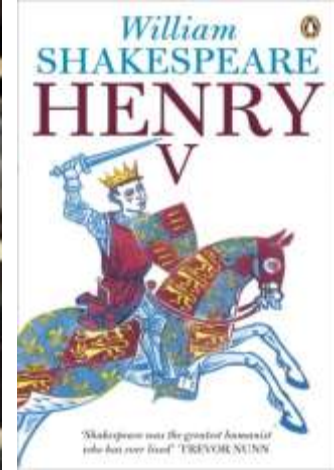


- England's archers had once again won the battle and left the English in control of Northern France.

# The Hundred Years' War



# The Hundred Years' War



- The battle is also the centerpiece of the play *Henry V*, by **William Shakespeare**.



# The Hundred Years' War

## Questions:

- 1) What was the name of the extended war between England and France?
- 2) What was the main reason England and France went to war?
- 3) How did the English gain major victories early on during the war?

# The Hundred Years' War

## Questions:

1) What was the name of the extended war between England and France?

- o **The Hundred Years' War**

2) What was the main reason England and France went to war?

- o **England had control over Northern France, which France wanted back**

3) How did the English gain major victories early on during the war?

- o **The English Long Bow**

# Who Was Joan of Arc?

- Charles, the prince who ruled southern France, wanted to take back the north after their last defeat at the hands of the English.
- In 1429 a French peasant girl named **Joan** was brought to Charles.





# Who Was Joan of Arc?

- Joan told Charles that Christian Saints have been giving her divine guidance and that she was to free France.



- Joan's honesty persuaded Charles to let her go with the French army to the city of **Orleans**, to battle the English.

# Who Was Joan of Arc?



- The city of New Orleans, in the United States is named after the French city of Orleans

# Who Was Joan of Arc?

The **Siege of Orleans** marked a turning point in the Hundred Years' War between France and England.



This was Joan of Arc's first major military victory and the first major French success to follow the crushing defeat at Agincourt in 1415.



# Who Was Joan of Arc?

- The city held strategic and symbolic significance to both sides of the conflict.



- The consensus among historians is that the English regent, **John Plantagenet**, would finally realize Henry V's dream of conquering all of France if Orleans fell.

# Who Was Joan of Arc?

- For half a year the English appeared to be winning, but the siege collapsed nine days after Joan's arrival.
- Joan's faith stirred the French Soldiers and they were able to take the city of Orleans.





# Who Was Joan of Arc?

- Shortly after, with Joan at his side, Charles was declared King of France.



- In the September of 1429, Joan unsuccessfully besieged Paris.



# Who Was Joan of Arc?

- The following spring Joan was captured by the **Burgundians (a political ally of France)** and sold to the English, who were eager to destroy her influence by putting her to death.



- Charles made no attempt to secure her freedom.

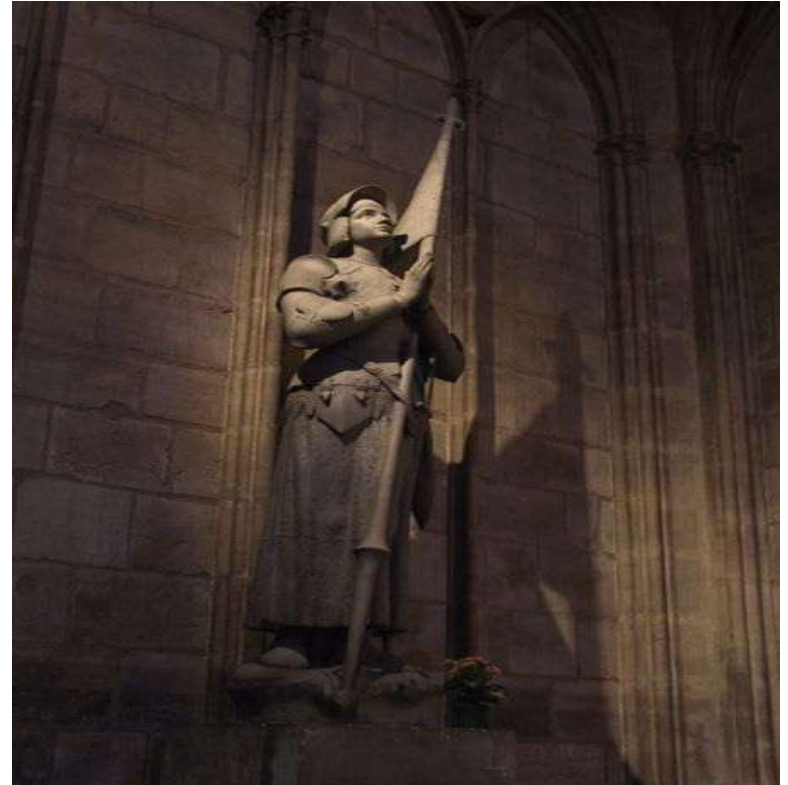
# Who Was Joan of Arc?

- In order to escape responsibility, the English turned her over to the church court at Rouen.
- She was tried for heresy and witchcraft and burned at the stake...later she become known as **Joan of Arc!**



# Who Was Joan of Arc?

- **Saint Joan of Arc, The Maid of Orleans** is a recognized Saint of the Roman Catholic Church.
- She was excommunicated and burned at the stake in 1431, central church officials would later nullify her excommunication, declaring her a martyr unjustly executed .
- Her legend grew, leading to her beatification in 1909 and her canonization in 1920.





# Who Was Joan of Arc?

- The French finally defeated the English in 1453.
- The king of France had spent almost all of his money on weapons and soldiers needed for victory
- The War also strengthened French feelings towards their country .
- The French kings used this spirit to develop a strong government.



# Who Was Joan of Arc?

- The Hundred Years' War also took a toll on the English economy.
- In addition, a civil war known as the **War of the Roses**, broke out among the nobles over who should be king.



*Lancaster Rose*



*York Rose*



*Tudor Rose*



# Who Was Joan of Arc?

## Questions:

- 1) What was the name of the peasant girl who was brought to king Charles of France?
- 2) What was the name of the first battle this peasant girl fought in?
- 3) How was this girl killed?



# Who Was Joan of Arc?

## Questions:

1) What was the name of the peasant girl who was brought to king Charles of France?

- o **Joan or Joan of Arc**

2) What was the name of the first battle this peasant girl fought in?

- o **The Siege of Orleans**

3) How was this girl killed?

- o **Burned at the stake for witchcraft**

# Spain and Portugal Fight the Muslims

- During the Middle Ages, Muslims ruled most of Spain and Portugal.



- These two lands make up most of the **Iberian Peninsula** and at the time most of the peninsula's population was Christian or Jewish, at Muslim.

# Spain and Portugal Fight the Muslims

- The Muslims developed a rich culture along the Iberian Peninsula.



- They built beautiful mosques and palaces such as Alhambra in the southern kingdom of Granada.



# Spain and Portugal Fight the Muslims

- They also founded schools where Muslims, Jews and Christians studied academia together.



- Most Christians, however, opposed Muslim rule...their struggle to take back the Iberian Peninsula was called the "**Reconquista**" or "**Reconquest**".

# Spain and Portugal Fight the Muslims



- By the 1200's, the Christians had set up three kingdoms: **Portugal** in the West, **Castile** in the Center and **Aragon** on the Mediterranean coast.

# Spain and Portugal Fight the Muslims



- Over the next 200 hundred years, the Muslims slowly lost ground, until all that remained in their control was Granada in the south.



# Spain and Portugal Fight the Muslims

- o In 1469 **Princess Isabella of Castile** married **Prince Ferdinand of Aragon**.



- o Within 10 years of becoming King and Queen they joined their lands together to form the country of **Spain**.

# Spain and Portugal Fight the Muslims

- Ferdinand and Isabella wanted all of Spain to become Roman Catholic.



- In order to do so they would have to rid Spain of the **Jewish** and **Muslim** population.



# Spain and Portugal Fight the Muslims

- To escape persecution, some Jews converted to Christianity.



- Ferdinand and Isabella however, believed that many still secretly practiced Judaism so they set up the **Spanish Inquisition**.



# Spain and Portugal Fight the Muslims

- **The Spanish Inquisition** was a religious court established in Spain from 1480 C.E. to 1820 C.E.
- The Spanish Inquisition was responsible for the jailing, trial, torture, and execution of "**heretics**," mostly Jews accused of not completely converting to Catholicism.
- During the Inquisition thousands of Jews had to flee Spain and roughly 150,000 were tortured and killed.



# Spain and Portugal Fight the Muslims

- If Jews chose to remain in Spain, they had to convert to Catholicism.



- Some Jews took Catholicism to heart; most did not.

# Spain and Portugal Fight the Muslims

- The Jews who pretended to be Catholic but were really Jewish at heart were called **Crypto Jews**.



- If you suspected someone of being a Crypto Jew, you could report them to one of the courts set up across Spain, and the judges and torturers at the court would test the people accused.



# Spain and Portugal Fight the Muslims

- Next Ferdinand and Isabella turned to the Muslims, with their armies conquering Granada in 1492.



- The Inquisition was extended to Muslims ten years later and were told to convert to Christianity or leave, most left Spain for North Africa.

# Spain and Portugal Fight the Muslims

## Questions:

- 1) What does the term Reconquista mean?
- 2) What two countries merged to create Spain?
- 3) What was the Spanish Inquisition?
- 4) What religious groups were targeted during the Inquisition?

# Spain and Portugal Fight the Muslims

## Questions:

- 1) What does the term Reconquista mean?
  - o **Re-conquest**
- 2) What two countries merged to create Spain?
  - o **Castile and Aragon**
- 3) What was the Spanish Inquisition?
  - o **Tried, tortured and killed thousands of people who were not Christian**
- 4) What religious groups were targeted during the Inquisition?
  - o **Jews and Muslims**



# History Mystery Time: **Torture Devices**



- History Mystery Time: **Torture Devices**

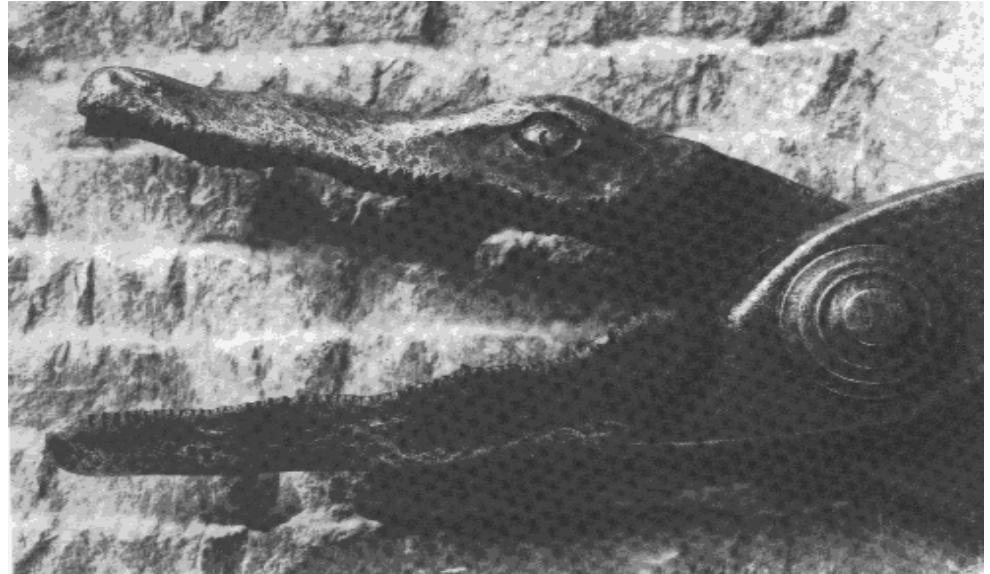
# History Mystery Time: Torture Devices

- **The Knee Splitter** does what it says... split victims' knees and render them useless.
- Built from two spiked wood blocks, the knee splitter is placed on top of and behind the knee of its victims.



# History Mystery Time: Torture Devices

- **The Crocodile Shears** an instrument of torture used in late medieval Europe and typically reserved for those who attempted to assassinate the king.



- The shears were made of iron and were based upon the concept of pincers, but instead of standard jaws or blades, crocodile shears ended in a pair of blades that, when closed together, formed a long, narrow tube.

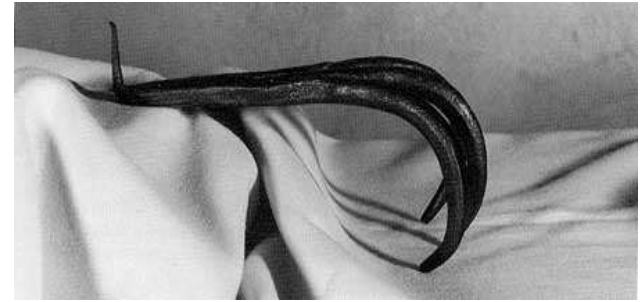


# History Mystery Time: Torture Devices

- **The Head Crusher...**with the head placed under the upper cap and the chin placed above the bottom bar, the top screw of this awful device was slowly turned, compressing the skull tightly.
- First the teeth are destroyed, shattering and splintering into the jaw.
- Then the eyes are squeezed from the sockets ... lastly, the skull fractures and the contents of the head are forced out.



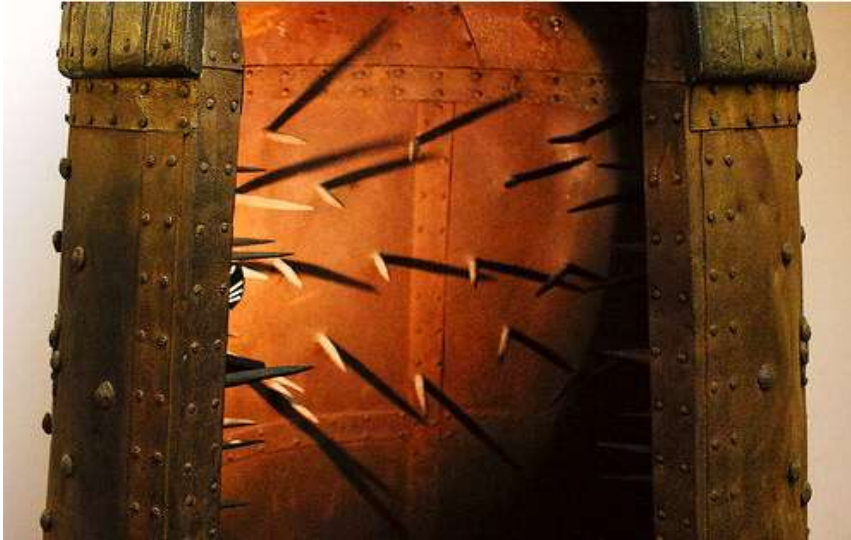
# History Mystery Time: Torture Devices



- o **The Cat's Paw** or (**Spanish Tickler**) was oftentimes attached to a handle; in size and appearance it was an extension of the torturer's hand...in this way it was used to rip and tear flesh away from the bone, from any part of the body.

# History Mystery Time: Torture Devices

- o An **Iron Maiden** is a torture device, consisting of an iron cabinet, with a hinged front and spike covered interior, sufficiently tall to enclose a human being.





# History Mystery Time: Torture Devices

- **The Rack** is a torture device consisting of a rectangular wooden frame, slightly raised from the ground, with a roller at one or both ends.
- The victim's ankles are fastened to one roller and the wrists are chained to the other.
- As the interrogation progresses, a handle attached to the top roller are used to increase the tension on the chains, inducing excruciating pain.



# Spain and Portugal Fight the Muslims

- **Analyze:**

- Answer the following question in a well organized and crafted paragraph.
- **How did the Hundred Years' War affect England and France?**

# Spain and Portugal Fight the Muslims

- **Summarize:**

- Answer the following question in a well organized and crafted open ended response.
- **Describe what exactly is the Spanish Inquisition and who did it effect?**



# Spain and Portugal Fight the Muslims

- **Conclude:**
- Answer the following question in a well organized paragraph.
- **Do you think the removal of the Jews and Muslims from Spain was a wise policy? Explain your answer.**