

Explain the consequences / results /effects of the Hundred Years War (10 marks)

SYK paragraph

The Hundred Years War was series of three wars that came to end in 1453 with the French victory at Castillon. Henry VI of England and Charles VII of France were the ruling monarchs at the time.

SWYG

Defeat meant England became weaker and France slowly stronger. Most importantly the outcome of the war resulted in significant changes in warfare

Paragraph 1

France became a stronger country slowly becoming an important power in Europe. France, which had started the war as a small kingdom had gained more land and was now a large, united country under the control of one king. This land included Gascony, Guienne and Normandy. This land brought more trade, taxes, rents etc. However, it took a long time for France to recover from the war

Paragraph 2

England became weaker. Firstly she lost land controlled before, namely Gascony, Guienne and Normandy. Only Calais remained in English hands (till 1558 when another war would prove costly). Secondly England lost money. The cost of war combined with the loss of wine growing areas and trade was financial crippling. Finally England lost power both in France and England. Only Calais left, so England was now very weak in France. Failure in the war added to some barons' anger at Henry VI, and so helped to start the Wars of the Roses.

Paragraph 3

The war led to the development of new weapons and changes in military strategy and tactics. New weapons such as cannons and guns emerged. Cannons signaled the end of castles as an effective means of resistance. The introduction of gunpowder led to changes in the make up of armies and consequently meant fewer knights and cheaper, easily trained gun carrying footsoldiers.

Conclusion/summary

In conclusion the war was a disaster for England leaving it with very little land abroad and poor. The barons sensing Henry VI as weak would now involve themselves in more fighting, in the Wars of the Roses.