

Choose one war that you have studied between England and another country.

a) Describe one campaign from this war

SYK paragraph

Henry V became king in 1413. He became the most successful English king in the Hundred Years War and is known for the most famous English win of the war, the battle of Agincourt. In 1415, Henry declared renewed the war with France saying that he wanted to win back English lands in France lost earlier in the war. Winning these back would also bring England more money from taxes, rents and from trade, especially wine.

(He also knew that, if he did well in war, all the English barons would support him. This was important as his father, Henry IV, had taken the English throne from Richard II. So some barons had revolted against Henry IV. By the time Henry V became king, there were still some barons who thought that his family had no right to the throne. Re starting the war was a risky decision; if he lost, then some barons might revolt, as had happened in John's reign.)

Paragraph 1

Henry invaded France in August 1415 with 10,000 men, landing near the port of Harfleur, but Harfleur did not fall until September 22nd. The weather was now bad for marching and he had also lost 4,000 men through disease and fighting. So instead of going to Bordeaux as planned or straight home, he chose to go to English owned Calais with 6,000 men deploying chevauchée tactics aimed to create as much destruction, carnage and chaos as possible to both break the morale of France.

Paragraph 2

As the French held all the crossings, he was not able to cross the River Somme until October 19th at Bethencourt. However, on October 24th his route to Calais was blocked by a huge French army. Knowing that he would probably lose, he secretly asked for peace, but the French refused.

Paragraph 3

On October 25th, 6,000 English beat 30,000 French at Agincourt, largely because of the French were over confident and so made mistakes. The English also fought very well, especially their longbowmen, and they were lucky with the wet weather. The tired English army got to Calais and then home, but the French had lost as many as 10,000 men. More importantly, half the French barons had been killed or captured, so the French army and government were weak for years to come.

Conclusion/summary

Henry invaded again in 1417 and captured most of northern France. In 1420 the mad French king, Charles VI, signed the Treaty of Troyes, which made Henry Regent of France. He also married the French princess, Katherine. Most importantly he was made heir to the French throne, but he died in 1422 before Charles VI, so the war started again.