

4.0 Synergetic Short Answer Questions

Learning Objective: students will apply their learning in new and novel ways to demonstrate critical thinking and reading comprehension skills.

Procedure

- 1). Complete the readings associated with the headings below.
- 2). Read carefully and then answer the **black questions**.
- 3). Use the answers from the first two questions to answer the **blue synergistic question**.
- 4). Meet, discuss, answer and share with the class your answer to the **final (group) question**.

READINGS: 4.0 and 4.1

Glossary Terms: William of Normandy, Battle of Hastings, dynastic struggle, Valois, Plantagenet, Salic Law, Edward III, Black Prince, Battle of Crecy, Battle of Poitiers, Burgundians.

- 1). What was the primary or immediate cause of the Hundred Years' War (4.0)?
- 2). In this course, we have seen how strong, effective leaders make or break a kingdom's strength and future or present. For example, in the second unit we saw how Saladin successfully united the disunited Arabs against the Crusaders; and in the third unit, we saw how both Alexander III and Edward I were effective rulers whose kingdoms enjoyed success. In the current unit, both Edward III and Edward IV were strong leaders increasing England's influence and power. Based on the accomplishments of these men, do you prescribe to the Great Man Theory of history? In your answer, be sure to include a criticism of one weakness of the Great Man Theory.
- 3). Historians are in one part scientist and one part story-teller. They help us make sense of the past. One of the ways they do this is by labeling or describing a particular historical period. For example, when people were actually living during the Middle Ages they didn't say to themselves, "We are living in the Middle Ages." Instead, they would have thought themselves (like you do in your own time) to be living in the present. However, centuries later there was something about the Middle Ages which made it different than later periods, e.g. The Catholic Church was powerful, Europe was divided into chiefdoms which eventually became kingdoms, etc. With the Hundred Years' War in mind, do historians sometimes unintentionally sacrifice accuracy for the sake of creating unity in their narratives when they use terms like "The Hundred Years' War"? In other words, could or should we look at the Hundred Years' War not as a single continuous event but as a collection of four separate episodes in history?

4). What role did technology play in the success or failure of the French or English during The Hundred Years' War?

READINGS 4.2 and 4.3

Glossary Terms: Charles V, Bertrand du Guesclin, Fabian Tactics, Chevauchees, Battle of La Rochelle, Henry V, Battle of Agincourt, illegitimate.

- 1). Why did the Black Prince ultimately refuse to pay homage to the French King Charles V (4.2)?
- 2). Without using any other resource than the history website and your own critical thinking skills, answer the following question: why did the Burgundians decide to support the English instead of the French during The Hundred Years' War (4.3)?
- 3). When politicians make decisions they can either be idealistic (hoping for the best possible outcome) or practical (accepting the world as it is and working from there). The Germans use the word *realpolitik* ("real politics") in reference to the practical decision-making process politicians follow in their day to day business. In a paragraph, explain how Charles V asking Edward IV to appear before him, Edward IV's refusal to appear, how the Burgundians decision to support England, and how the actions of Bertrand du Guesclin are all examples of *realpolitik*.
- 4). Use the Internet to find one historical example—other than during The Hundred Years' War—where Fabian Tactics were used successfully on an invader to compel them to leave.

READINGS 4.4 and 4.5

Glossary Terms: Joan of Arc, Charles VII, Battle of Orleans, absolute monarch, nation state, Parliament, *Bill of Rights*, rule of law, legitimate.

- 1). Why did the English seek to destroy Joan's reputation before burning her at the stake for the crime of witchcraft (4.4)?
- 2). Why is the English *Bill of Rights* (1689) so important to the history and development of democracy?
- 3). For authority to be "legitimate" why must everyone affected by laws be involved in the creation of those laws?
- 4). Why is the principle of "legitimacy" so important to the healthy functioning and stability of a society?