

## Bell Work

“From this day to the ending of the world,  
But we in it shall be remembered-  
We few, we happy few, we band of brothers;  
For he to-day that sheds his blood with me  
Shall be my brother; be he ne’er so vile,  
This day shall gentle his condition;  
And gentlemen in England now-a-bed  
Shall think themselves accurs’d they were not here,  
And hold their manhoods cheap whiles any speaks  
That fought with us upon Saint Crispin’s day.”  
— William Shakespeare, *Henry V*

**What does this quotation mean? Explain!**

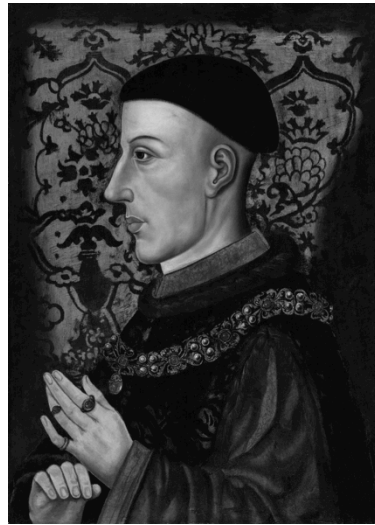
I can explain the significance of  
Henry V.

7.49 Gather relevant information from  
multiple sources about Henry V, Hundred  
Year War, and Joan of Arc. (H, G, P)

[http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/  
historic\\_figures/henry\\_v\\_king.shtml](http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/historic_figures/henry_v_king.shtml)

## Introduction and Background

- **Henry V was one of the great** warrior kings of medieval England, famous for his victory against the French at the Battle of Agincourt. (The **Battle of Agincourt** was a major English victory in the Hundred Years' War)
- Henry was born in 1386 or 1387, the son of the future Henry IV.
- He showed his military abilities as a teenager, taking part in several battles.
- He also wanted to have a role in government, leading to disagreements with his father.



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## Warrior-Prince

- With Henry IV's ascension, the younger Henry became Prince of Wales and spent eight years leading armies against the rebellious Welsh ruler Owain Glyndwr.
- In 1403 Henry fought alongside his father against their former ally Henry "Hotspur" Percy in the Battle of Shrewsbury.
- During the battle, the younger Henry was hit in the face with an arrow but was saved by the daring surgical removal of the arrowhead.
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C8Nef1siUus> (9:28)



<http://www.history.com/topics/british-history/henry-v-england>

## Preparing for War

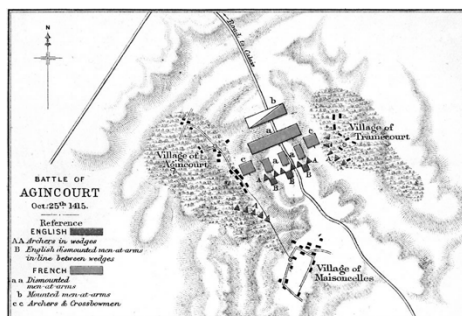
- Henry IV died in 1413, and the 26-year-old prince took the throne as Henry V.
- Meanwhile, Henry made demands of France—first for the return of Aquitaine to England in fulfillment of a 1360 treaty, then for a 2-million-crown payment, then for the king's daughter Catherine's hand in marriage. In 1415 Henry gathered his army and sailed for France.



<http://www.history.com/topics/british-history/henry-v-england>

## The Battle of Agincourt

- Henry abandoned plans to attack Paris after the victorious but costly siege of Harfleur, in which one-third of his army died of dysentery.
- On October 25, 1415, (St. Crispin's Day) Henry's army defeated a much larger French force at Agincourt.



<http://www.history.com/topics/british-history/henry-v-england>

## The Battle of Agincourt

- Henry's army of about 6,000 battled up to 30,000 French soldiers, who were forced by the terrain to advance in narrow formations that made them easy targets for Henry's archers. The French advance was impeded by mud and their own mounting dead. All the while, Henry kept control of the battle, encouraging his troops and fighting hand-to-hand.



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## The Battle of Agincourt



- After the English took so many prisoners that Henry worried they might overpower their guards, he violated the rule of war by ordering their immediate execution. All told, the French lost as many as 7,000, while the English dead numbered at most a few hundred. Though not militarily decisive, the victory at Agincourt won Henry important allies and gained him a hero's welcome on his return to England.

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## Second French Campaign, Marriage, Death

- In 1417 Henry attacked France again, capturing Caen and Normandy and taking Rouen after a six-month siege in which he refused to aid 12,000 expelled residents left to starve between the city walls and the English lines.
- In 1420 the French king Charles VI sued for peace. The Treaty of Troyes placed Henry in control of France for the remainder of Charles VI's life and promised that the English line would succeed to the French throne. Henry married Charles' daughter Catherine. The royal couple arrived in England in 1421, and their only son, the future Henry VI, was born soon after.
- Henry returned to France to deal with territories allied with the disinherited dauphin, the future Charles VII. In May of 1422 Henry won his last victory in the Siege of Meaux. He died on August 31, 1422, of battlefield dysentery.

[http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/historic\\_figures/henry\\_v\\_king.shtml](http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/historic_figures/henry_v_king.shtml)

## Legacy

- In 1599 Shakespeare wrote his "Henry V," including the St. Crispin's Day "band of brothers" speech by which the eponymous king is most frequently remembered.
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s1Ulz-Qwnx8>

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## Exit Ticket

- What type of legacy do you believe Henry V has left behind? Explain

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