

Numerous documents from Philip's reign are lost, due to the fact that they were often written on parchment and destroyed after their use. However, some survive, such as the *Carta de Pardon* of 1324, which granted amnesty to all those who had participated in the rebellion against Edward II. This document highlights the problems faced by the King in maintaining his authority, particularly in the face of powerful nobles like the Earl of Lancaster and the Duke of York. It also reveals the financial difficulties he faced in supporting his war against France and the cost of his courtly life.

The period from 1325 to 1348 was one of relative stability for Philip VI, allowing him to focus on internal issues and develop his political base. He established a new royal court at Paris, where he could exercise more control over his advisors and officials. He also strengthened the royal treasury by increasing taxes on the nobility and the Church, while reducing subsidies to the military. This allowed him to finance his wars against England and Scotland without relying too heavily on the nobility. However, despite these efforts, the royal treasury remained relatively small, forcing Philip to rely on loans from the nobility and the Church to pay for his wars.

Philip's reign also saw significant developments in French society. The growth of the bourgeoisie and the emergence of a new middle class provided an important source of support for the King. The nobility, which had previously dominated French politics, began to lose influence, as the King's court became more centralized and more accessible to commoners. This shift in power was reflected in the way the King's government was organized, with more emphasis placed on central administration and less on local nobiliary control. The King's power was also strengthened by the development of a professional judiciary, which provided a more efficient and effective means of resolving disputes and maintaining law and order.

The period from 1348 to 1364 was one of significant social change in France. The Black Death, which had first appeared in the early 1300s, continued to spread throughout Europe, killing millions of people and disrupting society. In France, it led to a severe labor shortage and a rise in wages, as workers demanded higher pay to compensate for the loss of their loved ones. This led to conflicts between workers and employers, particularly in the urban centers. The King, aware of the situation, issued several ordinances to regulate wages and prices, attempting to maintain economic stability. However, these measures were often resisted by the nobility and the Church, who sought to protect their own interests and profits. The King's attempts to impose controls on wages and prices were ultimately unsuccessful, leading to further social unrest and instability.

Philip's reign came to an end in 1364, following his death. His son, Charles V, succeeded him as King of France. Charles' reign saw significant changes in French politics, as he sought to consolidate the gains made by his father. He continued to rely on a centralised administration and a strong royal court, while also attempting to strengthen the nobility's role in government. This proved to be a difficult task, as the nobility remained a powerful force in French politics, even after the Black Death. Charles' reign was marked by conflict with the nobility, as well as with the Church and other groups within French society. Despite these challenges, Charles managed to maintain a degree of stability and continuity in French government, laying the foundations for the future development of the French state.

Philip le Bel et son règne, par l'historien Guillaume de Jouvenel des Ursins, dans son ouvrage "Histoire de France".

Ensuite, nous allons voir comment l'Angleterre a été vaincue par Philippe IV le Bel.

Philippe IV le Bel, ou "Philippe le Bel", est né en 1294 et mort en 1314. Il est le fils de Louis IX et de Blanche de Castille. Il succède à son père comme roi de France en 1265. Il est connu pour avoir étendu le pouvoir royal et pour avoir vaincu l'Angleterre dans la guerre de Cent Ans. Il a également joué un rôle important dans l'expansion du royaume de France vers l'ouest et le sud.

Philippe IV le Bel et ses succès militaires contre l'Angleterre.

Ensuite, nous allons voir comment l'Angleterre a été vaincue par Philippe IV le Bel.

Care & Cuiusdam sunt cinq' foy cordis quia
universitas & plasmata caput omni dante e
hunc & membra albam en se habet agere man
eas de vita & senti ueritatem aperte ut p[ro]p[ter]