Part 1:

Question 1.
I think that Joan was a girl (almost woman) with a lot of courage and self-confidence. When she wanted something, she would fight for it, until it would become true. I think especially her faith in God made her like this.

Joan’s Banner.

Question 2.
Early life. She got visions of God when she was a young girl. Joan was also a lot of times gone, in the fields. For what reason is not explained.
Visit to the king of France. When the King heard Joan wanted to see him, Charles did not trust it. If it was a trap to kill him, he would settle someone else on his throne. If Joan did not come to kill him and if she was really sent by God, she would know that the one on the throne was not the real king. When Joan arrived, she knew that the real king was not the one on the throne. This proved that she was physical. Another reason was that Joan rode the whole way to the king with only some comrades but they were not really her bodyguards. The way to the king was taken by the English and they could have caught her. But they did not and this proved that Joan was very brave and that God was with her.
Siege of Orléans. This was where Joan attacked the fort of the English. It was her first attack. After a few attacks the French commander wanted to give up the fight but Joan wanted to try it once more. She put all her energy together and attacked the fort again. This time she won. People think that God was with her, because otherwise she could never have won.
Coronation at Rheims. The way to Rheims was long and a lot of English would meet Joan during her way to Rheims. But she made it to lead the prince safely to Rheims without having a fight. This was a kind of miracle and the journey showed how brave Joan was.
Joan’s death. When Joan was punished to death, she had to answer a few questions to prove if she was still loyal to God. But she did not answer and kept on silence, because she did not want to betray Him. That was very loyal of her.

Question 3.
Helen Keller (1882-1968) got a fever as baby of 19 months old. This fever was so heavy that after it she got blind and deaf. Her parents thought she would never learn to communicate and that she would always be dependent of other people. But by the age of seven, Helen made 60 different signs to communicate with:
when she wanted bread for example, she pretended as if she was cutting of a slice and butter the slice. When Helen was 5, she discovered that she was different from other people. She discovered that people could talk (by way of putting her hands on the mouth) and that she could not do that. She tried to talk, but she could not hear herself and that made her frustrated. After a few years, her frustrations became worse and worse and Helen’s mother decided to hire a private tutor.

Anne Sullivan came to teach Helen. She understood the wild reactions of Helen and decided to learn her the alphabet. She started with the word ‘water.’ She pumped water over Helen’s hand and spelled the letters again and again. After a while, Helen understood that Anne was learning her the word ‘water.’ The next years, Anne kept on teaching her and taught her a lot. Helen learned to read and write braille and she even had a few hobbies.

After a few years, Helen got to New York to a special school for blind and deaf persons. There she learned so much that she became the vice-president of the RNIB (Royal National Institute for the Blind) in the United Kingdom in 1932.

A lot of people had a lot of respect for a blind and deaf woman, who made it to read and to talk. After her death, she was so famous that organisations created new organisations for blind and deaf people. She had so much impact on the world that there are a lot of books written about her and even films are made about her life.

So her history has taught us that it is worth to teach handicapped people.

**Question 4.**

1327 Edward III, king of England is born.
1337 The Hundred Years’ War began.
1337 – 1453 The British and French kings took part in a different kind of contest/war.
1340 A sea battle was fought off Sluys, Flanders. About 200 English ships attacked France.
1341 – 1346 No major campaigns took place.
1346 Edwards III created a big army of 12,000 men.
1356 Edward III’s son (the Black Prince) took charge of a raid.
1360 Treaty of Brétigny.
1377 Edward III died.
1378 The Black Prince became too ill, so he could not fight anymore.

*Edward, the Black King:*

*King Edward III*

**Question 5.**

I think Edward found this the most important order: d-b-a-c. I think that d must be the most important reason to Edward, because of his own safety and life. After reason d, comes reason b, that’s because Edward would have no power and no home without money. Reason a is chosen as third, because Edward had a lust of power, but thinks that money is more important than power. And finally reason c, I think without this reason, Edward would have began this Hundred Years’ War too.
Part 2:

Question 1.
‘A medieval woman’s place was in the home.’ I think this quote is only partly true. When you look at the sources you see the women doing household things: half is done inside and half is done outside. In source 23, the woman is feeding the chickens; in source 24 they are sawing a tree and in source 25 they are catching rabbits. All these sources could only be practised outside. But source 21, 22 and 26 are sources which could be practised inside. So I think this quote needs to be: ‘A medieval woman’s place was half at home and half outside.’

A medieval woman.

Part 3:

Question 1.
A:
À “Joan, who was clothed in the manner of a man.”
À “Was very bold in riding horses.”
À “And also in performing other deeds and exercises which young girls are not accustomed to do.”
À “She would drive away his enemies.”
B:
À Whole piece C.
C:
À There are no statements which say that Joan’s belief that God inspired her mission was untrue.

Joan of Arc, dressed as a man on a horse.

Question 2.
A: They both say that only fools will believe something when they have seen or tried it.
B:
À “They relied upon advise of a creature in the form of a woman, whom they called the Maid – what it was, God only knows...”
À “They cursed their Maid bitterly.”
À “If any of her man did anything wrong, she would wallop them hard with this, like a very brutal woman.”
À “Such and worse were my lady Joan’s false sins.”
À “She showed no doubt or shame, but replied boldly to all the offences her listed before her like one wholly given over to Satan.”
All those statements are very negative against Joan.
C:
À “…and that none of the (English) army made any move to stop her.”

Question 3.
A:
À “I was thirteen when I had a Voice from God for my help and guidance.”
À “I believe it was sent me from God.”
À “I recognised that it was the Voice of an Angel.”
B: I think Joan’s enemies would have doubt. At that time, people were very religious, except for the English. I think the English would have thought that she imagined it all. But the Burgundians instead, thought that she could have been sent by God and if they would not accept that, they would burn in Hell. That’s why some Burgundian cities received Joan and Charles with open arms, so they would not be punished by God.
C: The story of Joan was very convincing, but I do not think the Voices were sent to her from God. The Voices could have been her own thoughts, but that she thought they were sent by God. But on the other way, Joan predicted that she would release Orléans and bring the king his crown, and it really happened. I do not believe in God, I am totally not religious, but when you hear a story like this, you cannot make a decision. I think when I would have lived in the time of Joan, I would have believed her (because almost everybody at that time was religious), but I think at this time, that I would only believe half of her story. And of course, stories are changed during the centuries, so you do not exactly know what is true and what is not.

Joan on a horse when she had long hair.

**Question 4.**
A: Joan of Arc was a girl, who never had fought before. It was incredible how fast she learned to use a sword, to ride a horse and to control an army. Because of her faith and believe in God, it was possible to lead the big army; everybody thought she was sent by God and that is why people wanted to help her, to see her and to touch her. The speeches she held to the army helped her too; it said in an indirect way that she was the boss, that she was sent by God and that everybody had to listen to her. It seemed like as if she was a captain with 20 or 30 years experience...
B: Joan of Arc held a lot of speeches to her men, to give them hope and faith in God. This was a kind of boost she used, to push her men. Also, the ordinary soldiers seemed to be convinced by the thought that she was sent by God. When Joan released Orléans (this was a casualty for the English), the English started to doubt if she really was sent by God or not.

Speeching against the English.

**Question 5.**
A: It made the French feel themselves very convinced, invincible and strong. But they kept in mind that they would not have make it without Joan of Arc.
B: The suddenly lost cities made the English mad, because they were defeated by a woman. But the English were very obstinate and kept on fighting with the French. They probably would have thought: “How is that possible?!”

**Question 6.**
A: The main charges were that Joan used demons and evil spirits to win the war; that she allowed herself to be adored as a holy one; that she is dressed up as a man and that she were fine clothes, but she was
just an ordinary person so she was not allowed to wear these clothes.
B: This shows that the English viewed her Voices very negative. They actually laughed at her.
C: Both sources tell that Joan asked England for peace and that she warned them for destruction.

**Question 7.**
A: She tells in an indirect way that the English will lose the cities they already conquered. This means that England already had celebrated the conquering of French cities.
B: ???
C: ???

**Question 8.**
Joan the Witch. Joan the Freedom-fighter.
“Has made and provided many spells and superstitions.” “You judges can say what you want, but God knows the truth.”
“She has called upon demons and evil spirits.” “How can you know that? Did you see that?”
“She said that peace could only be gained by the stroke of the lance or sword.” “I’ve said that peace can only be gained without any violence. But when God say I need to use my sword, I will do that.”
“She had taken field leading men-at-arms and archers in great numbers to cause inhuman cruelties, wickedly shedding human blood.” “Do you think I like cruelty? Do you think I like it? I’ve prayed for every dead body!”
“Joan is superstitious.” “I’m not superstitious, because I know that God does exist.”
“She is too pride for a woman.” “Are women not allowed to be pride? Why can men do everything they like and show every emotion, but women can’t?”
“Joan has evil influences to other Christians.” “That’s a question I will not answer. If I have bad influences, the Christians will tell you the answer.”
“When you are a fortune-teller, you are sent by the Devil.” “What’s wrong about seeing the future? When He wants to show you the future, you have to accept that.”

**Question 9.**
A: Because they were afraid of the English and tried to become ‘friends’ with them to judge Joan so ‘cruel.’
B: I think number two (she was associated with the English defeats in 1429), because the English knew that she was not a real witch, but they used that term as a nickname. Maybe they were afraid if they would say her name that she would come to get you, but not that she would put on a spell on you.

**Part 4:**
List of books about Joan of Arc.
Name book: Name Author:
Joan of Arc. Regine Pernoud.
Joan of Arc. Mark Twain.
Joan of Arc: By Herself and her Witnresses. Regine Pernoud.
Jehanne. Simone van der Vlugt.
Jeanne d’Arc I don’t know who.

The books I’ve read Jehanne, by Simone van der Vlugt and Jeanne d’Arc, by I don’t know who. The differences between these books are the style of how they were written (Jehanne is written by the he-perspective and Jeanne d’Arc is written by the he-perspective only the story of Joan is told by an old lady. I got both books from the main-library Rotterdam.

Sources:
I used different sources to make my project about Joan of Arc. This is the list:

Books:
- Jehanne; by Simone van der Vlugt.
- Jeanne d’Arc; by I don’t know who.

Internet:
- http://members.aol.com/hywwebsite/private/joanofarc.html
- www.spe.sony.com/movies/joanofarc (this is really the most beautiful website about Joan of Arc. It is really worth it to watch it when you have time.)
- http://movieweb.com/movie/joanofarc
- www.altomovies.com/j/joan-of-arc/pictures-1.html
- www.stjoan.com/
- www.google.com (searching machine. I typed in: Joan of Arc; pictures of Joan of Arc; books about Joan of Arc; medieval women; the messenger; Jeanne d’Arc; Jehanne d’Arc; Helen Keller.)
- www.hki.org/
- www.rnib.org.uk/wesupply/fctsheet/keller.html

Project:
- The whole project: there is a lot of information about Joan of Arc in the project itself. So it was quite handy to use.

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