



Young people Exhibition Game booklet

age 8+

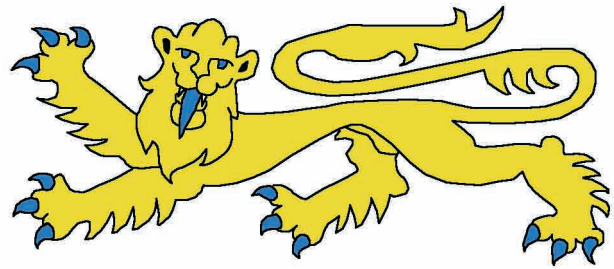
To start your visit, go to the walkway and turn left. Go as far as the **first young visitors' panel to** meet Charles V, King of France from 1364 to 1380.

- 1 Then look at the helmet worn by his successor, King Charles VI, decorated with lilies flowers and this king's special symbol, a fantastical herbivorous creature.

Circle the creature below.



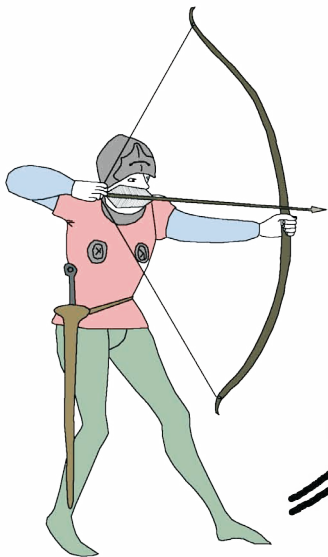
a- Winged stag



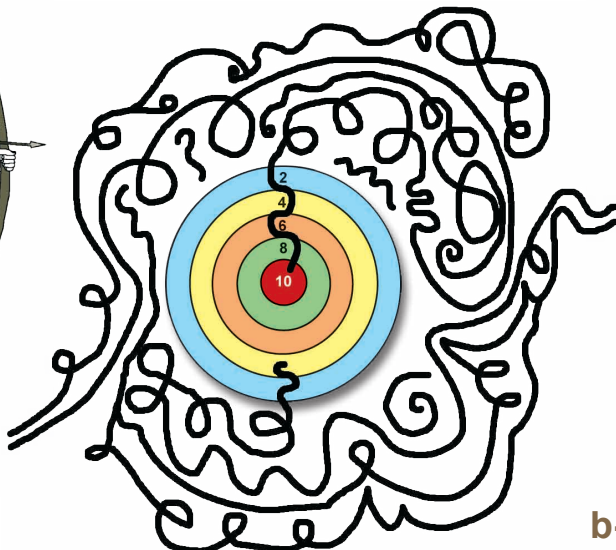
b- Leopard or lion

Charles VI has entrusted you with a new mission: you are the knight in the picture below. You must go to the Battle of Agincourt in 1415 and pass through the arrows rained down by the English archers.

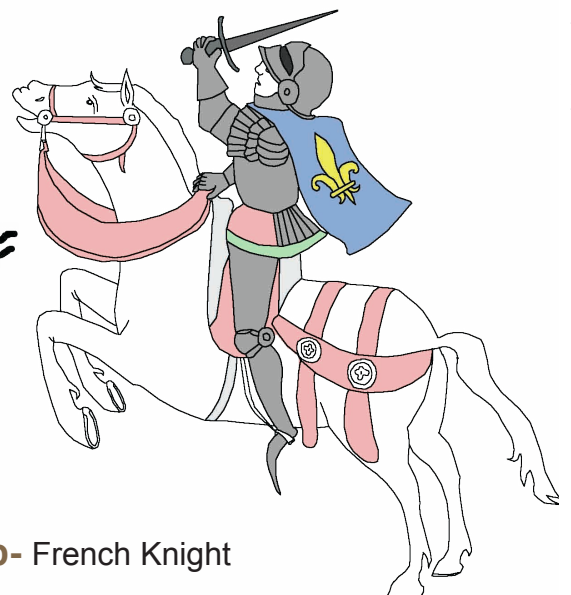
- 2 Untangle the threads below to find out which side hit the bullseye and won the battle at Agincourt.



a- English Archer



1



b- French Knight

The Battle of Agincourt was fought during the Hundred Years' War (1337-1453). This war saw two royal families battle over who should govern the kingdom of France. They were the Plantagenets (in 1415 their king was Henry V, whose leopard you saw on page 1) and the Valois (in 1415 their king was Charles VI, whose helmet you saw).

3 How long did the Hundred Years' War last? years. To find out more about the Battle of Agincourt, look at the animated map on the left of the English archer.

4 Now go and find a fearsome machine of war. Here are some clues to help you find it:

I fire stone balls to smash fortified walls. Careful: don't insult me by calling me a catapult.

I am a (in french). Look at the screen in front of me to find out how I work.

5 Look opposite to find an iron gun. It also fires stone balls, but needs gunpowder to fire them. **The gun is called**

a (in french). Use the touch screen to find out how it was made and how it worked.



Joan of Arc holding a command baton. © Paris, BnF

Use the picture opposite, to find Joan of Arc.

6 The four détails below show how artillery was becoming more and more common on the 15th Century battlefield. Find two illuminations that contain these details and draw an arrow to join each picture to its title.

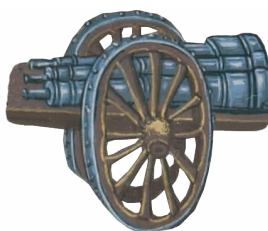
a- The Battle of Roosebecke (1382)

b- The Siege of Meaux (1421-1422)



Wearing a pointed helmet to deflect blows. Wearing plated chainmail armour. © Musée de l'Armée/RMN-GP

1- I can shoot three cannonballs.



2- I set fire to the powder primer.



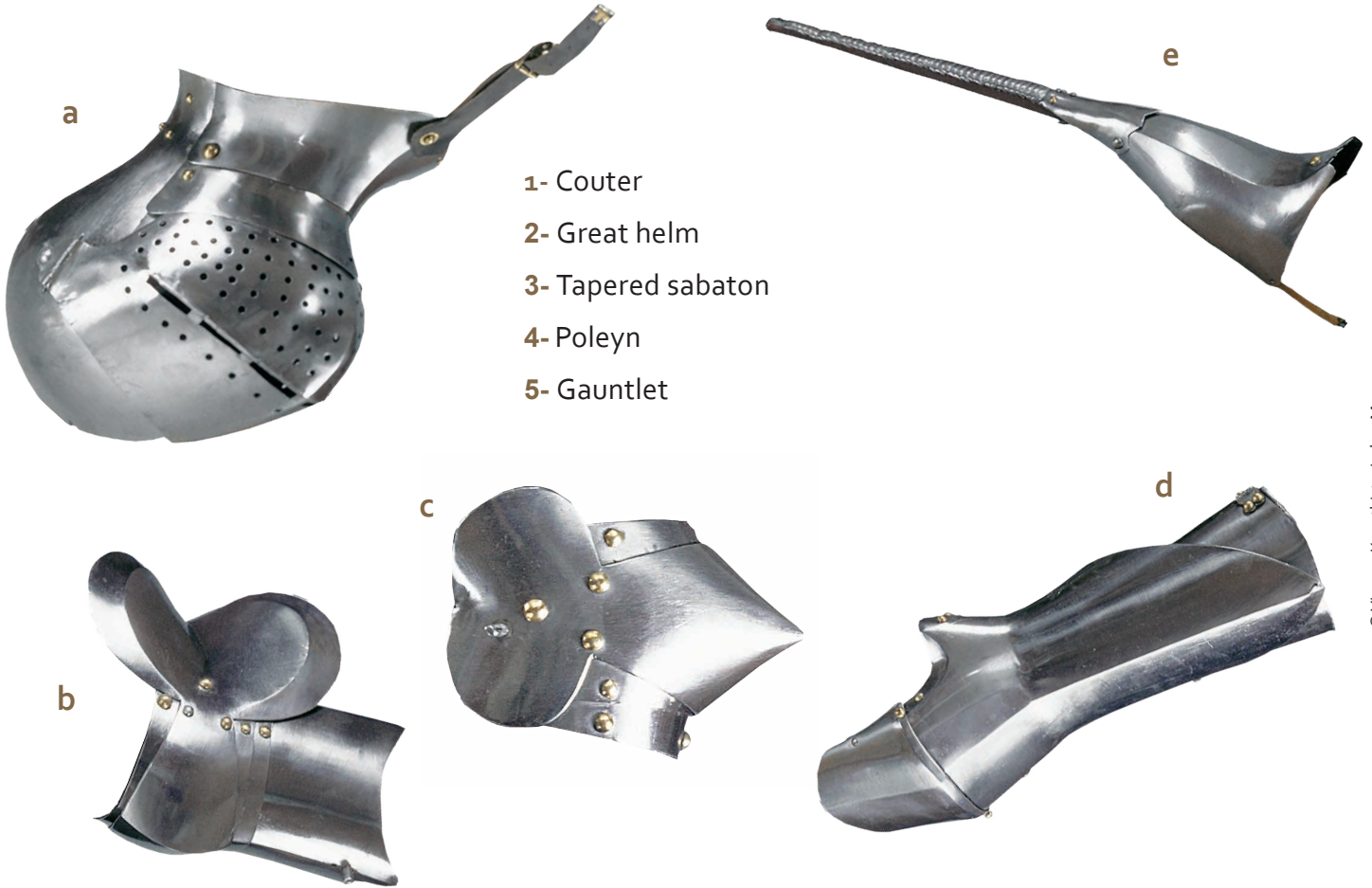
3- I'm a shooting doorway, a hole in a thick wall. I hide a gun.



4- I take a big stone cannonball.

Stand in front of Frederick's armour. Do you think it would have protected him from a cannonball? One of the balls came very close but didn't touch him. Count Frederick was so scared that he has forgotten what the different parts of his armour are called.

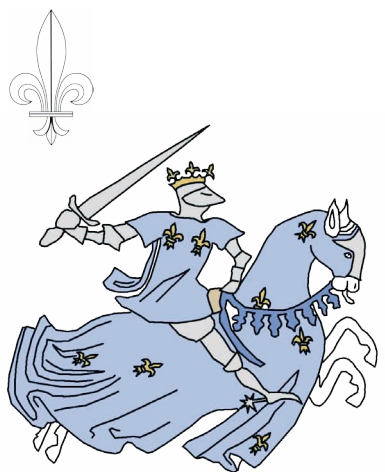
7 Help him get his outfit in order!



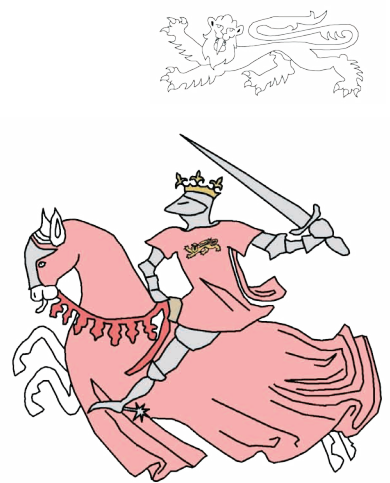
- 1- Couter
- 2- Great helm
- 3- Tapered sabaton
- 4- Poleyn
- 5- Gauntlet

© Vienne, Kunsthistorisches Museum

8 Now let us return to the French King, Charles VII, at the Battle of Castillon. His army is fighting the army of the English King Henry VI. This decisive victory ended the Hundred Years' War. **But who won the war? The answer can be found on the 'Calaisienne' medallion: the centre of the medallion is shown below. Circle the picture of the king who had it made to celebrate his victory.**



a- Charles VII, King of France



b- Henry VI, King of England

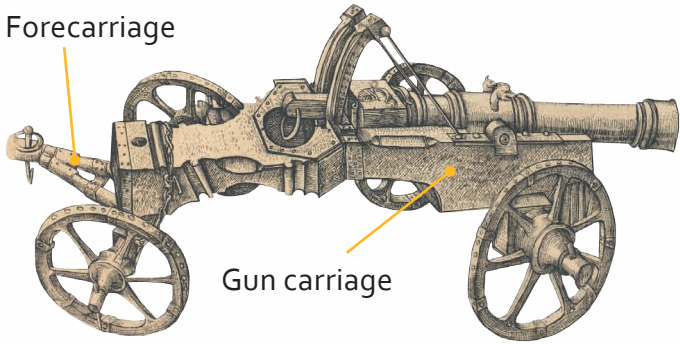
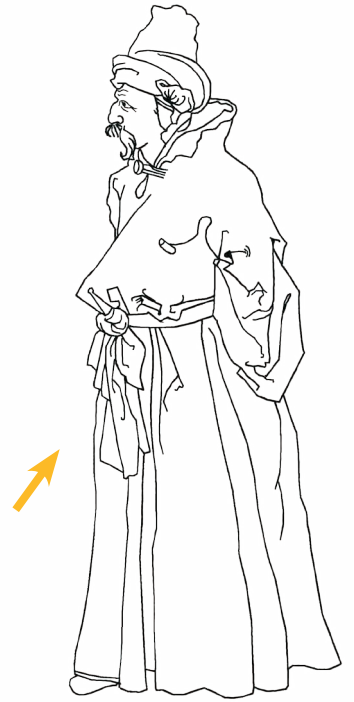


Now find me towards the back of the room. You will be looking for a short 'courtaud' cannon and a bronze cannon.

9 In this period, what were the cannonballs made of?

- a- terracotta?
- b- métal?
- c- diamond?

10 Use the picture opposite to find the engraving by Albrecht Dürer.



The cannon in the foreground is in the transport position, mounted on a two-wheeled gun carriage attached to a forecarriage, also with two wheels. Perhaps it is intended to represent the battle power of the Habsburg Dynasty, to which Emperor Maximilian I belonged. It is probably directed at the Ottoman Empire, which was waging many different military campaigns at the time, in order to expand its territory and increase its power.

Did you spot the ten men depicted by Dürer in his drawing?

11 Go back the way you came and continue your visit in the other room. King Alfonso I of Naples and his son are looking out for you at the entrance to the second room. Spot the following details on the two casts:



Sword



Pikes



Club



Chariot



Cross-bow

12 Meet Louis XII, King of France, and circle the 7 differences in the picture opposite.

The king is holding a command baton.



Turn around and find **the 12-barrel volley gun**.

Now go to the pike square. The costumes you see were made in the museum's textiles workshop and were based on documents from the 16th Century archives. Bright colours were popular in the Renaissance period and these mannequins, which are dressed in civilian clothes rather than uniforms, are in the fashion of the time.



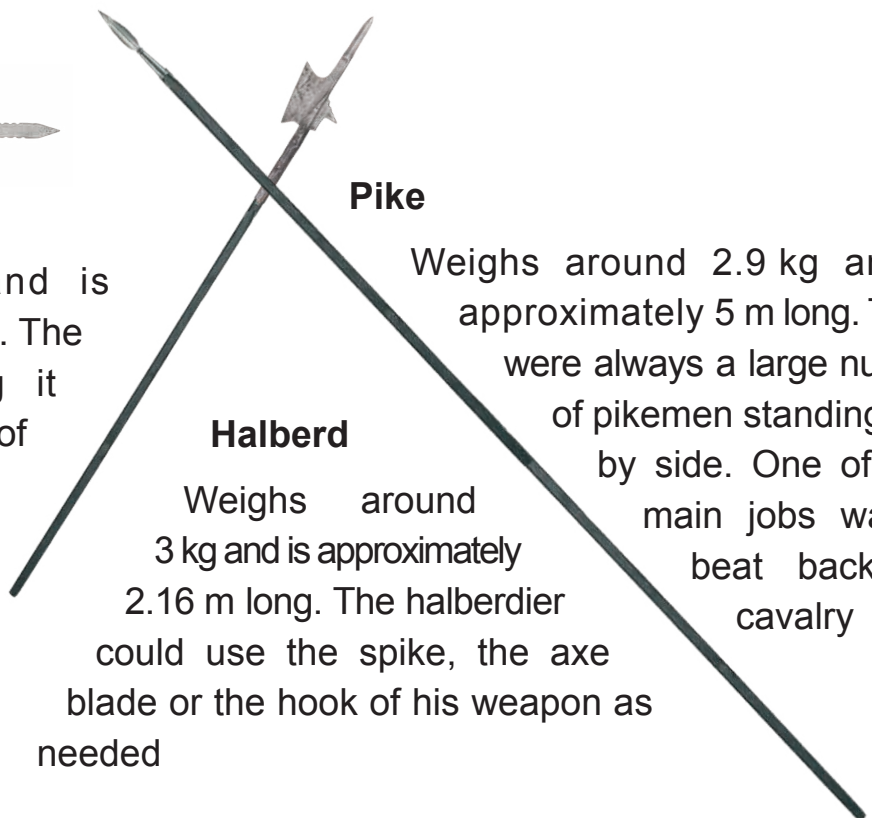
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Two-handed longsword

Weighs around 3 kg and is approximately 1.8 m long. The swordsman would swing it about, cutting the wood of the knights' pikes, halberds or lances. This made an opening that allowed his fellow soldiers in, armed with pikes or halberds.



Pike

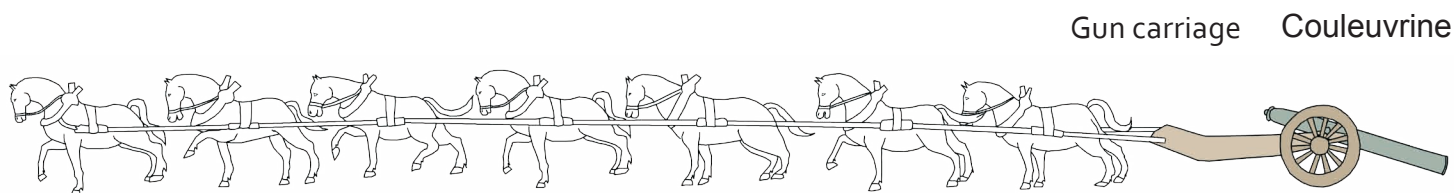
Weighs around 2.9 kg and is approximately 5 m long. There were always a large number of pikemen standing side by side. One of their main jobs was to beat back the cavalry

Halberd

Weighs around 3 kg and is approximately 2.16 m long. The halberdier could use the spike, the axe blade or the hook of his weapon as needed

Bladed weapons, which cut, spiked or knocked out the enemy, dominated the battlefield for a long time. Over the centuries, the pattern was reversed and firearms gradually took their place.

Turn around to see three cannons that belonged to Francis I.



Did you notice the size of the gun carriage wheels? Look at the drawing above: it took 7 horses to transport a medium-sized culverin weighing around 600 kg, like the ones you can see.

Panel 6 explains how the artillery of Francis I was transported in 1515, at the notorious Battle of Marignano.



13 Go into the final room of the exhibition, where three knights await you. **Your task is to identify each of them from the details and clues below.**

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I was Master and Captain General of the Artillery during the Battle of Marignano. I led part of the king's artillery over the Alps. I am sometimes known as 'the other victor' of Marignano - after the king, of course!



In the evening of the victory at Marignano, the king announced that to 'honour me greatly', he wished to receive 'his knighthood' from me. This is how the legend of the dubbing of the king came about.

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I am about 1.98m tall. I was only 21 years old at the Battle of Marignano and yet I was the great victor.

Answers

1-a ! 2-a ! 3- 116 years ! 4- Trébuchet ! 5- Bombarde ! 6- a = 2+3, b = 1+4 ! 7- 1c, 2a, 3e, 4b, 5d ! 8- Charles VII ! 9- Metal ! 13- Jacques Galliot de Genouillac, Pierre Terrail de Bayard et Francis I.