Warfare & British Society 1250-2003 Quiz Number One

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Question	Answer
Longbows were used in English armies from 12 until the year 15 , when no more archers were trained by the English Army.	1290 1595
Cannon were introduced to europe in 13, but were used only in sieges. They became more important in battles from the 1600s.	1320
Arquebus were beginning to be introduced in the late 1400s. The Venetian army replaced crossbows with arquebuses in 1490. The Arquebus was replaced by matchlock muskets in 15, with the flintlock slowly being introduced from 1610. By 16, flintlock muskets had been introduced across the English army.	1550 1690
Knights largely fought battles mounted on horseback in 1250. By the mid-1300s, they largely fought dismounted. By the 130s, knights no longer fought alone, but were integrated with infantry in battle.	1330s
In 1250, knights were largely recruited by feudal summons. By the 100s, knights were increasingly recruited via	1400s indenture
Infantry in 1250 were made to serve via compulsion, using local sheriffs. C of A were deployed to help with recruitment of infantry from 1277, but later contracts / indentures were used, especially for longbow men. The use of feudal troops ended in 1	Commissioners of Array 1350
By 1400, the vast majority of the infantry were men. They were often placed on the flanks during battle.	longbow
The Knights of Royal Household had approximately 500 Knights in 1250, but by 1300. However, there was no large permanent army until 1	4000 1660
Taxes paid to fund wars for civilians between 1337 and 1422.	doubled
The food of civilians could be requisitioned by armies between 1250-1500, which was known as	purveyance
Knights subscribed to the elite culture, which emphasised the importance of military prowess through tournaments and j	chivalric jousts
There was no official military training between 1250 and 1500, but a law was passed to practice archery from 13 for all men aged 16-65, every Sunday.	1363