

# ANSWERS FOR ST JOAN GIRL SOLDIER

## CHAPTER 1

1. Joan was a good girl (P. 9)
2. Her father dreamed she was going to run away with soldiers (P.10)
3. Joan was going to visit her cousin Durand Laxart. (P. 10)
4. The people were united by their Faith. (P. 11)
5. Joan's mother was courageous: she has been on foot to Rome. (P. 11)
6. Joan prayed so intently that she didn't feel someone touch her. (P. 12)
7. Joan was obeying God by going on the journey. (P. 13)
8. Joan and her cousin had gone to see Robert de Baudricourt before. (P. 13)
9. Joan's 'voices' told that de Baudricourt would not listen to her cousin the first time. (P. 14)
10. Joan was sent by God to save Orleans from the English. (P. 15)
11. Joan would not have let her parents keep her from doing God's Will. (P. 16)
12. Her cousin did not want to go because he would be laughed at again. (P. 17)

## CHAPTER 2

1. Joan and her cousin had visited de Baudricourt six or eight months ago. (P. 19)
2. The French army has been beaten before in battles. (P. 20)
3. De Baudricourt blames English archers (crossbows) and poor leadership for defeats. (P. 20)
4. The nobles have no respect for the dauphin because he needs their support and money. (P. 21)
5. The tax money for the Royal Treasury is stolen by the tax collectors (i.e. middlemen). (P. 21)
6. The dauphin's mother, Queen Isabeau, ruined France by wasting money on luxuries. (P. 22)
7. The prophecy stated that one woman would ruin France and another would save it. (P. 22)
8. Bertrand and Jean feel that Joan may be the second woman in the prophecy. (P. 23)
9. Joan has a holy reputation in her home town and has a holy influence on others (she stopped two soldiers from quarreling). (P. 23)
10. A horse, armor and a few men to go see the dauphin. (P. 24)
11. Joan listens to God and His saints . (P. 25)
12. Orleans was not in danger when Joan first came but it is now, fulfilling her prophecy. (P. 26)
13. St. Michael the Archangel, St. Catherine and St. Margaret are Joan's voices. (P. 27)
14. De Baudricourt refused her request. (P. 28)
15. Joan predicted that he would agree to her requests on her third visit. (P. 28)
16. Poulengy believed Joan and believed that de Baudricourt would send her to the dauphin. (P. 29)

## CHAPTER 3

1. On the night day a messenger came with bad news about Orleans. (P. 32).
2. The French decided to attack the English convey to obtain food for the city. (P. 33)
3. La Hire was ordered to wait for the other troops to arrive. (P. 34)
4. The French waited to late to attack and the rest of their forces were not there. (P. 35)
5. Laurent advised that Joan be sent to the dauphin. (P. 36)
6. De Baudricourt feared that he would be ridiculed and loose his command if he sent Joan. (P. 37)

7. De Baudricourt prayed to the Saints for a sign to help in his decision. (P. 38)
8. Joan was in armor and riding a horse. (P. 39)
9. Joan miraculously able to ride like a professional through she had never been able to ride before. (P. 40)
10. Jean and Poulengy were allowed to accompany Joan to the dauphin. (P. 41)
11. Joan had faith that God would 'open a way' and protect her. (P. 42)
12. Joan told her cousin that she loved her parents but must serve God first. (P. 43)
13. De Baudricourt saluted Joan as he would have a superior officer. (P. 44)

#### CHAPTER 4

1. The people and courtiers are all staring at Joan. (P. 47)
2. The troops are undisciplined and one curses. (P. 48)
3. The Archbishop doesn't respect the dauphin and doesn't take Joan seriously. (P. 49)
4. The dauphin asks for money in order to buy a dress for the Queen and pay the cooks' salaries. (P. 50)
5. Tremoille is angry because the dauphin may let Joan lead the army. (P. 51)
6. Tremoille threatens to remove his support from the dauphin if Joan's requests are met. (P. 52)
7. Tremoille has no respect for the dauphin and doesn't hide it. (P. 53)
8. The dauphin decides to see if Joan can tell who he really is. (P. 54)
9. The dauphin ignored the insults directed at him. (P. 55)
10. They are silent and confused (\*bewildered). (P. 56)
11. Joan knows who the dauphin is without doubt. (P. 57)
12. Joan reveals three requests that the dauphin made in prayer to God. (P. 58)

#### CHAPTER 5

1. Some believe Joan and others consider her a 'cheat'. (P. 59)
2. Joan described the look and location of the sword hidden in the Church of St. Catherine. (P. 60)
3. The younger men supported Joan while the older courtiers distrusted her. (P. 61)
4. Joan inspired hope in the people. (P. 62)
5. The Church was called on to determine the validity of her Mission. (P. 63)
6. Joan said the 'My Lord' (God) has more books than they do. (P. 64)
7. Joan states that God will give victory to it and when the soldier's fight, not miraculously. (P. 65)
8. Joan answers in a way that is beyond her natural ability as an uneducated peasant girl. (P. 66)
9. Here standard had a portrait of Christ and the Angels, with the words Jesus Maria. (P. 67)
10. Joan had a note of warning sent to the English telling them to leave France. (P. 68)
11. Joan told La Hire that cursing was forbidden for him and all the soldiers. (P. 69)
12. The soldier who cursed in Joan's presence had died as she predicted. (P. 69)
13. Joan said that the men could swear "in the Name of God". (P. 69)
14. The men laughed at the command not to curse. (P. 70)
15. Joan said that each soldier must go to Confession and Communion before they marched. (P. 70)
16. The food was needed to strengthen the people of Orleans before the battle. (P. 71)

#### CHAPTER 6

1. Joan was worried, could not sleep and was bruised from sleeping in her armor. (P. 73)

2. Joan worried that the commanders were not obeying her and keeping secrets. (P. 73)
3. Joan discovered that they were on the wrong (left) side of the river. (P. 74)
4. The commanders said that Dunois, the Orleans commander, wanted to ferry the supplies across the river by boat. (P. 75)
5. Dunois accepts the criticism with self control. (P. 76)
6. Dunois doubts that the east wind will stop because it usually lasts for days and just started. (P. 77)
7. Dunois recognizes the hand of God and is shaken. (P. 78)
8. Dunois knows that Joan's presence will raise the courage of the troops. (P. 79)
9. Joan extinguished the burning banner and the crowd cheered. (P. 80)
10. Joan's eating of the food showed that she was human, rather than supernatural. (P. 81)
11. The attack was successful. (P. 82)
12. Joan personally rode her horse to the English fortifications and warned them to leave. (P. 82)
13. The English should have attacked Joan and her troops when she left the city. (P. 83)
14. Joan's Voices told her that the battle had started and that the French would lose without her there. (P. 84)
15. Joan told the retreating troops to turn back and fight, and she rode forward. (P. 85)
16. Joan's charge at the English made them waver and the French attack was successful. (P. 86)
17. Joan led troops toward the English, had them dig in, and caused the English to retreat. (P. 87)
18. Joan was saddened at the death of the English who died without confession. (P. 88)
19. Joan ordered all troops to go to confession and then give thanks for victory. (P. 87)

## CHAPTER 7

1. The commanders held a war met to make plans before Joan arrived. (P. 89)
2. La Hire speaks up for following Joan. (P. 90)
3. The English reject Joan's third request that they leave with insults. (P. 91)
4. Joan knows the commanders are deceiving her and asks what their real plans are. (P. 91)
5. The French attack took a fort but they were still forced to retreat. (P. 92)
6. Joan charged the English alone and asked if the French troops would let her die. (P. 93)
7. The people were praying for Joan and the troops. (P. 94)
8. Joan and the French took the Augustinian fort from the English. (P. 94)
9. Joan predicts that she will be wounded and may die. (P. 95)
10. The commanders acknowledge that the saints and God give Joan her leadership abilities. (P. 96)
11. The commanders decide that there will be no fighting the next day. (P. 97)
12. Joan advances on the locked gate with a group of troops and militia. (P. 98)
13. The commanders sound the alarm to gather the troops to support Joan. (P. 99)
14. Joan attacked the strong fort of the English to break the siege completely. (P. 100)
15. Joan is injured and falls toward the moat around the fort. (P. 101)
16. The French soldiers fought 'like madmen' to rescue Joan. (P. 102)
17. Joan was weeping before absolution but afterwards was smiling and composed. (P. 103)
18. Joan pulled the arrow from herself. (P. 103)
19. Joan demanded that there be no withdrawal. (P. 103)
20. Joan gave her banner to de Gamache to hold for her. (P. 104)
21. Joan went to a vineyard to pray alone. (P. 104)
22. The English were frightened and lost confidence in fighting against Joan. (P. 105)

23. The French shot the bridge from under the troops at Joan's direction. (P. 106)

#### CHAPTER 8

1. The English concede that they cannot continue the seige. (P. 107)
2. Joan is either a sorceress or a saint. (P. 108)
3. The English must attack or withdraw. (P. 109)
4. No. Joan puts on her armor and prepares to fight. (P. 110)
5. The French held Mass in the open fields. (P. 111)
6. No. Joan only allowed troops to follow to find where the English were going. (P. 112)
7. Joan went to meet with the dauphin. (P. 113)
8. The dauphin gave Joan and her family the status of nobility. (P. 114)

#### CHAPTER 9

1. Joan's enemies tried to convince the dauphin that there was no more for her to do. (P. 115)
2. La Tremoille wants the dauphin to make peace with the English. (P. 116)
3. La Tremoille refuses to give any financial support to the dauphin. (P. 116)
4. The Archbishop thinks the English are too strong and prefers peace to war. (P. 117)
5. Joan reminds the dauphin that there will be plenty of funds when he controls all of France. (P. 118)
6. Joan goes alone to prayer and tell her frustrations to God. (P. 119)
7. Joan predicts that she has just over a year to live. (P. 119)
8. Joan tells the Duke to move from the spot where a stone ball from the English lands. (P. 120)
9. Joan again leads the attack and is shot off of a ladder. (P. 120)
10. Joan shoots and direct the French canon fire at the English. (P. 121)
11. The Earl of Suffolk knights a young Frenchman and surrenders to him. (P. 121)
12. The English fort at Beaugency surrenders without a fight. (P. 122)
13. A stag distracts the English soldiers and the French surprise and defeat them. (P. 123)
14. Joan calls for a priest so that the dying Englishman can give his confession. (P. 123).

#### CHAPTER 10

1. The French are divided about Joan and the situation in France. (P. 124)
2. The French distrust the dauphin because of his past lack of leadership and the claims of others to rule France. (P. 125)
3. The treaty was invalid because the dauphin's father was insane. (P. 126)
4. No. The commanders did not attack the town but bypassed it. (P. 127)
5. Joan was allowed to prepare an attack and Troyes surrendered to the French. (P. 128)
6. The dauphin paid the Burgundians for the French prisoners to avoid a fight and impressed the town officials. (P. 129)
7. The officials of Rheims ignored the letters because the dauphin and his army were far away. (P.130)
8. Bishop Cauchon was loyal to the Burgundians because they were responsible for his obtaining the bishopric.
9. The Bishop said that the officials in Rheims would be killed if they betrayed the Burgundians. (P. 132)
10. St. Remigius crowned the first Frankish king and Joan's was named after him. (P. 133)
11. The militia opened the gates to let the dauphin enter. (P. 134)
12. The people enthusiastically supported the dauphin and Joan. (P. 135)

13. Items such as the crown, holy oil, sword and cloak had been misplaced and were hard to find. (P. 135)
14. Joan's prayers about freeing the other half of France were unanswered by her Voices. (P. 136)
15. Joan rejects the praise for herself, giving all glory to God whose instrument she is. (P. 137)
16. She feared the sin of pride because of all the praise directed at her. (P. 137)
17. Joan stood behind him with her banner as the dauphin was crowned. (P. 138)
18. Joan has tears in her eyes and is not truly happy? (P. 139)

## CHAPTER 11

1. Keys of the French towns were sent to the dauphin as a sign of submission. (P. 140)
2. Joan's voices were silent so she could not advise the new King to seek peace or war. (P. 141)
3. No. Joan led the assault because the army wanted her to inspire and lead them. (P. 142)
4. Paris was not taken, Joan was shot twice and her sword was broken. (P. 142)
5. Most of the French army was disbanded and Joan's allies no longer there. (P. 143)
6. Joan was told that she would soon be taken prisoner. (P. 144)
7. The French initially won but retreated when the English approached. (P. 145)
8. Joan was identified by the enemy because of the scarlet coat she wore over her armor. (P. 146)
9. Joan ignored the Duke of Burgundy. (P. 146)
10. Joan was treated well by the Duke and his family. (P. 147).
11. They accused her of trying to commit suicide when she jumped sixty feet trying to escape. (P. 147)
12. The Duke of Luxembourg sold Joan to the English for six thousand francs. (P. 148)
13. The new king could have offered to ransom Joan but didn't. (P. 148)

## CHAPTER 12

1. La Hire and Dunois tried to free Joan by raids but failed. (P. 150)
2. Bishop Cauchon had not jurisdiction where Joan was and she had already been examined by the French clergy before? (P. 151)
3. Joan revealed that the English would suffer a greater defeat and that the French king would be the ruler of France. (P. 151)
4. Joan defended the new King and said he was 'the noblest Christian of all'. (P. 152)
5. Joan was burned to death as a witch and heretic. (P. 153)
6. Joan's mother pointed out that 'bad servants' of the Church, not the Church itself, put Joan to death. (P. 154)
7. The religious and priests who supported Joan were dismissed from the trial by Bishop Cauchon. (P. 155)
8. Joan broke under pressure one time and said that she could have been mistaken about the Voices. (P. 156)
9. The Voices told her to be cheerful because she would gain heaven as a martyr. (P. 157)
10. Bishop Cauchon allowed Joan to have Communion which he would not have done to a true heretic. (P. 158)
11. Bishop Cauchon trembled because Joan appealed to God and the Bishop knew he was guilty. (P. 157)
12. Joan laid the blame of her death on Bishop Cauchon. (P. 158)
13. An English archer gave Joan two twigs in the shape of a cross. (P. 158)

14. The name of Jesus. (P. 159)
15. The Englishman acknowledged that they had burned a saint to death. (P. 159)
16. There was guilt and regret on the part of most of those who condemned Joan. (P. 160).
17. Joan's enemies died suddenly after her death, many without the sacraments. (P. 160)
18. The King hesitated to reopen Joan's trial because the documents were in an area of France controlled by the English. (P. 161)
19. Joan's mother traveled to Rome on foot to see the Pope about clearing Joan's name. (P. 161)
20. Pope Calixtus III immediately ordered an investigation into Joan's trial. (P. 162)
21. The case was thoroughly investigated by French church officials. (P. 163)
22. Joan was completely cleared of the false charges. (P. 164)
23. What did French soldiers of the 20<sup>th</sup> century do that honored Joan?
24. What is the attitude of modern Englishmen towards their former enemy?
25. Joan wished her enemies no harm and asked God to bless them.