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# Arbroath's Bold Letter



In 1320, the \_\_\_\_\_ of Scotland came together to draft a significant document known as the Declaration of \_\_\_\_\_. This letter was sent to Pope John XXII, aiming to affirm Scotland's independence from \_\_\_\_\_. At the time, Scotland was under the rule of King Robert the \_\_\_\_\_, who had fought valiantly against English attempts to control Scotland. The \_\_\_\_\_ made it clear that the fight for freedom was not just for the king, but for the autonomy of all \_\_\_\_\_. It boldly stated that as long as but a hundred of them remained alive, they would never submit to the \_\_\_\_\_. This document is famous for its expression of the idea that sovereignty lies with the \_\_\_\_\_, and that a king's rule is valid only if he protects his country's \_\_\_\_\_. The declaration also sought to persuade the Pope to recognize Scotland's \_\_\_\_\_, emphasizing historical claims and Scotland's right to defend itself. Despite being a medieval \_\_\_\_\_, the Declaration of Arbroath has had a lasting impact, influencing the concept of popular \_\_\_\_\_ that would later emerge in other parts of the world. It remains a symbol of \_\_\_\_\_ identity and pride, celebrated annually on April 6th, known as Tartan \_\_\_\_\_. The declaration not only played a crucial role in the Scottish \_\_\_\_\_ of Independence but also in shaping modern ideas about governance and \_\_\_\_\_.

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