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Bruce Campaigns in the Scottish Wars of Independence



In the late 13th and early 14th centuries, _____ was in the midst of the Wars of Independence, fighting against English rule. One man, Robert the _____, became a national hero during these times. His family had a claim to the Scottish throne, which led him into direct _____ with England. Initially, Bruce supported Edward I of England, but he switched sides after realizing the true _____ of English domination.

Bruce was crowned King of Scots in 1306, a pivotal moment that marked the beginning of his legendary _____ for Scotland's independence. His path was not easy; initially, his forces were small, and many of his _____ were hesitant to join his cause. The turning point came in 1314 at the Battle of _____, where Bruce's army achieved a significant victory against the English. This battle is often seen as a defining _____ in Scottish history, showcasing the tactical genius of Bruce and the fierce spirit of the Scots.

Despite the _____ at Bannockburn, the war did not end there. Bruce continued his campaigns, employing guerrilla _____ and securing control over Scottish castles and lands. His efforts were aimed not just at defeating the _____ but also at winning the support of the Scottish people and nobility. By 1328, the _____ of Edinburgh–Northampton was signed, recognizing Scotland's independence and Bruce as its _____. However, peace was short-lived, and the struggle continued until the reign of his son, _____ II. Bruce's legacy is not just his military achievements but also his role in shaping a _____ identity. He is remembered as a symbol of Scotland's fight for freedom, inspiring generations long after the _____ of Independence came to an end.

Treaty nation's conflict tactics countrymen Scotland English David
victory campaign Bruce Bannockburn Wars moment king cost